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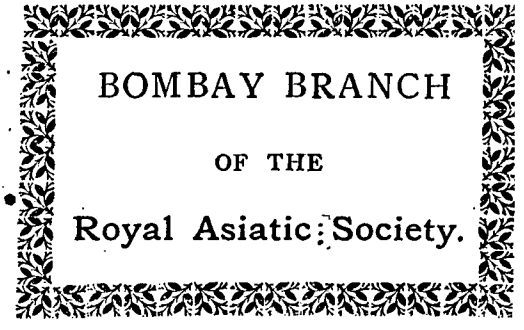

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

SECOND SERIES.

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CONTENTS.

Page.

ART. I.—AREA AND OUTTURN OF COTTON CROP FOR 1869-70: BY BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. P., 1

ART. II.—BOOKS SUBMITTED BY NATIVE WRITERS:—

Nasim-i-ikbal, by Khiali of Lucknow, ... 27

Sada-Suhag, by Nasir-ud-deen, Tehseeldar of Najibabad, ... 31

Ganj-i-Garib, by Munaver Ali, Tahsili School Teacher of Gungoh, ... 35

Mirat-ul-aql, by Kulyan Rai, Meerut Normal School, ... 42

ART. III.—REPORT ON THE FORESTS OF JHANSIE DIVISION: BY MAJOR G. F. PEARSON, CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, ... 47

ART. IV.—MEMO. ON THE MYNPOORIE SYSTEM OF KHUSRAH SURVEY: BY M. A. MCCONAGHEY, ESQ., SETTLEMENT OFFICER, MYNPOORIE, ... 62

ART. V.—REPORT ON THE PRACTICE OF INOCULATION: BY R. M. MILNE, ESQ., M.B., SUPERINTENDENT OF VACCINATION, ... 67

ART. VI.—REPORT ON THE GORUCKPORE FORESTS: BY MAJOR G. F. PEARSON, CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, ... 80

CONTENTS.

Page.

ART. VII.—BOOKS SUBMITTED BY NATIVE WRITERS:—

Mufid-ul-Aurat, by Sawul Dass, Teacher, Cawnpore Mission School, ... 91

Stri Dharm Sarangini, by Pundit Bhairoo Dutt, Etawah, ... 96

Ratnavali, by Pundit Deva Dutt, 1st Pundit, Bareilly College, ... 98A.

Mufid-un-Niswan, by Mahomed Zahir-ud-din of Belgram, Lucknow ... 98B.

Fawaid-un-Nisa, by Moonshi Zahir-ud-din, Lucknow, ... 98J.

Mazhar-ul-Mazamin, by Mazhar-ul-Haqq, Tutor of the Nawab of Putowdee (near Delhi), ... 98M.

ART. VIII.—REPORT BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. P., ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP OF 1870-71, ... 99

ART. IX.—PAPERS REGARDING LOCAL TAXATION FOR PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS, ... 127

ART. X.—REPORT ON THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, SAHARUNPORE, BY W. JAMESON, SURGEON MAJOR, SUPDT., BOTANICAL GARDENS, N.-W. P., ... 201

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CONTENTS.

Page.

ARTICLE XI.—PAPERS REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, ... 213

ARTICLE XII.—BOOKS SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT BY NATIVE WRITERS:—

Mobadi-ul-Hikmat in Urdu: by Moulvie Nasir Ahmad, Goruckpore, ... 265

Memorandum by C. J. Lyall, Esq., on an Urdu work entitled Tilismi Akhlak, ... 267

(1) *Risalah-i-Fawaid Ilmiyah,* (2) *Mufid-ul-Nisvan,* (3) *Tadbir-ul-Manazil: by Hakim Asohar Hussein, Superintendent of Schools, Bhopal,* 271

ARTICLE XIII.—PAPERS REGARDING PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED AT CURATOR'S OFFICE, ALLAHABAD, UNDER ACT XXV. OF 1867, DURING THE YEAR 1870, ... 273

ARTICLE XIV.—REPORT ON THE ALLAHABAD PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR 1870-71: BY CAPTAIN C. A. DODD, ... 282

ARTICLE XV.—SPEECH OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AT THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, HELD AT ALLAHABAD ON 6TH APRIL, 1871: WITH MEMORANDUM BY A. COLVIN, ESQ., ON THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, ... 287

N.W.P.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SECOND SERIES.

Art. I.

AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP OF 1869-70.

Report by the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd February, 1870.

No. 583A. OF 1870.

RESOLUTION.

REV. DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 10th May, 1870.

READ again report by the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February, 1870, on the area and out-turn of the cotton crop of 1869-70.

Circular of 18th February, calling for revised returns.

Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th March, inviting revised report.

Report from Board of Revenue, dated 25th April, 1870.

OBSERVATIONS.—In their first report, based on returns prepared in August and September, the Board of Revenue esti-

mated the area under cotton in 1869-70 to have increased, in comparison with that of the previous year, from 865,000 acres to 1,118,560; and the out-turn from 512,647 maunds (of 80 English lbs.) to 966,915.

In August and September, the prospects of the crop were good, and had they continued so, an out-turn of a million of maunds (or 80 millions of English lbs.) might reasonably have been anticipated.

But heavy rain fell in the end of September, and continued with unusual severity during the first week or ten days of October. This proved injurious, and in many quarters fatal, to the cotton crop. The flowers rotted, and the bolls fell to the ground, or failed to produce any cotton. In some districts, the loss was to some extent compensated by the later flowering of the plant; but even there the loss was generally very great. The result has been that in some districts the crop was almost destroyed, as little as one-sixteenth of the quantity estimated being saved; in many of the great cotton-growing districts the cut-turn was hardly a fourth, and in few of them above a half of what was expected.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the out-turn as now ascertained, instead of being a million of maunds, is less than half a million: the actual figures being in round numbers 463,800 maunds, or (at 82 lbs. the maund) 38 millions of English lbs.

The present report contains some interesting information (which must however be taken as only approximate) regarding the import of cotton from foreign territory, the quantity locally consumed, and the amount remaining for exportation. In the Board's first report, and in the extracts embodied in its appendix, there is also a variety of information on this subject, and on the local manufacture of cotton goods, and the demand for English stuffs, which may with advantage be published.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

From Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 468 of 1870.)—Dated Allahabad, the 25th April, 1870.

SIR,—I AM directed to lay before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the following report, with accompanying statements, on the actual out-turn of the cotton crop in these Provinces during 1869-70.

2. Up to the middle of September, the plants throughout the Provinces were apparently healthy, and gave promise of an abundant yield. But owing to the heavy unseasonable rain which fell towards the close of that month, the crop was very seriously injured, and the out-turn smaller than in any year since 1861.

3. The estimated and actual results were :—

Estimate.		Actual.	
Total acreage sown with cotton.	Total out-turn, maunds.	Total acreage sown with cotton.	Total out-turn, maunds.
11,27,698	9,73,440	11,60,898	4,63,802

4. From the above it will be seen that though the area returned as under cotton exceeded the estimate by 33,200 acres, the actual reported yield fell short by 509,638 maunds. Taking the estimated* average yield of 1,925,802 for the four great cotton-growing tracts—Meerut, Rohilkhund, Agra, and Allahabad,—given in paragraph 6 of my predecessor's letter, No. 125, dated 2nd February last, the out-turn this year for those Divisions is short by 1,485,618 maunds.

* It was supposed that the average out-turn per acre was 152lbs. The estimate is too high. It was framed from figures given in Mr. Medlicott's Hand Book of Cotton for Bengal, published in 1862.

5. The actuals for the respective Divisions are—

	Total acreage sown with cotton.	*Total out-turn.*
Meerut	2,11,465	1,44,858
Kumaon	241	205
Rohilkhund ...	1,72,758	78,654
Agra	3,55,068	1,24,201
Jhansie	71,872	8,068
Allahabad	3,17,550	92,471
Benares	23,046	9,364
Ajmere	8,898	5,981
	11,60,898	4,63,802

6. The out-turn of the year under report in comparison with each of the eight previous years, as given in Resolution of Government, No. 994, dated 3rd April, 1869, is as follows :—

1861-62 ...	lbs.	95,980,000
1862-63 ...	,,	114,000,000
1863-64 ...	,,	81,493,200
1864-65 ...	,,	132,257,180
1865-66 ...	,,	62,663,280
1866-67 ...	,,	85,684,920
1867-68 ...	,,	57,875,120
1868-69 ...	,,	44,137,840
1869-70 ...	,,	37,104,160

7. During the three last months of the year prices per maund in seven of the principal marts were as below :—

Date.	Meerut.	Agra.	Furruckabad.	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Mirzapore.	Ghazeepore.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Close of October, 1869	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 8 0	...	27 0 0	23 2 0	25 11 0
,, of November, ,,	22 13 9	20 0 0	23 4 0	24 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0	25 11 6
,, of December, ,,	22 13 9	22 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	26 4 0	25 11 6

The prices of the nine previous months being shewn in the report on the estimated out-turn of the year.

8. In Statement B. will be found returns purporting to shew the quantity imported from other districts or foreign territory, the quantity required for local consumption, the quality of the crop, and the extent to which it is screwed, with the number of screws, and work done by them.

9. The quantity of cotton imported from other districts or from foreign territory is estimated, it will be seen, at maunds 6,64,060, the greater portion of which found its way to the principal markets, *viz.* :—

	Maunds.
Mirzapore	2,40,000
Meerut	29,050
Moradabad	20,000
Agra	60,000
Jaloun	41,000
Cawnpore	45,000
	4,35,050

These figures must be looked on as approximate only, and the Board are not prepared to accept them as of any considerable value. The quantity required for local consumption is roughly given at 2,90,390 maunds.

10. In my predecessor's report on the estimated crop was given a calculation putting the home consumption at 7,50,000 maunds. The yield this year being 4,63,802, and importations 6,64,060, there remains for exportation after home consumption a balance of 3,77,862 maunds.

11. The quality of cotton is described as good in five districts, as average in 12, and as indifferent in 13.

12. The following gives the number of screws in each district, and the work done by them :—

	No. of Screws.	*Quantity of Cotton pressed.*
Saharunpore City ...	2	5,000 maunds.
Meerut Station ...	9	Not stated.
Boolundshuhur, Khoorja,	12	7,540 maunds, by 9 presses only.
Allygurh District ...	21	9,787 do. by 5 do., 2 at Coel, and 3 at Hattras.
Moradabad, Chundowsee	1	*Nil.*
Muttra, Juleysur 1, Kosee, 2, ...	3	Not in use.
Agra Station ...	30	16,875, by 10 presses.
Furruckabad. Futtehgurh, 1 Ghuttea Ghât, 1 City, 3	5	Not in use.
Etawah District ...	3	4,000 maunds, by one press, two not in use.
Etah, Kasgunj ...	5	Not in use.
Jaloun, Calpee ...	2	Ditto.
Cawnpore Station, 10 or more ...		9,693 bales, by two or more presses.
Mirzapore District ...	38	30,000 maunds.
Ghazeepore Station ...	2	1,000 maunds.

13. With reference to the progress of the Elgin Mills, the Collector of Cawnpore says:—"The Elgin Mills have been in liquidation (or rather have never been out) for the last eighteen months; some of the shareholders have now petitioned the Court to wind up the concern. Recent operations have satisfied many people that the undertaking has great

elements of success, the chief defect being that the machinery is incapable of utilizing the indigenous cotton, at least is unable to make saleable twist out of it; the consequence is that nearly all their cotton has to come from Hingun Ghât."

14. The reports from District Officers, with one or two exceptions, are silent on the subject of the demand for Native and English manufactures and the range of prices, but on these points all the information that could be given was embodied in the Board's Report of February last.

15. As this report is urgently required by Government, it is forwarded in manuscript with Statements A. and B. The report in a printed form with its appendix will follow as soon as received from the Press, a copy of which will be sent direct to the Chamber of Commerce.

16. The enclosures of Government order, No. 133B, dated the 28th ultimo (in the Revenue Department), are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secretary.

A.

Comparative Statement of the Area and estimated and actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crops in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces for 1869-70.

Districts.	Area and Out-turn in maund of 40 seers, or 80 lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70. *Estimated Out-turn.*		1869-70. *Actual Out-turn in cleaned Cotton.*		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.	
			Meerut Division.		
Dehra Doon, ...	200	112	199	190	
Saharunpore, ...	31,417	31,381	32,257	32,850	Condition of the crop good.
Mozuffernugger, ...	23,593	34,088	22,193	29,433	No remarks.
Meerut, ...	43,229	54,541	43,229	27,551	The cause of deficiency in the actual out-turn is, that there were no rains until the early part of September, and that almost entirely destroyed the first pickings. The weather continued cold, raw and rainy from that time, and literally there was no sun to ripen the bolls which remained, and which should have produced a heavy picking in that month and during October. There was none of that warm steamy temperature which is usually looked for in September.
Boolundshuhur, ...	84,312	58,675	71,623	37,897	Up to the end of August the crop was very promising, but the rains of September, just when the plants were to bloom, did great injury to the buds; had it not been for this injury, the out-turn, it is believed, would have much exceeded the estimate.
Allygurh, ...	41,964	47,666	41,964	16,937	The crop promised very well, but late rains injured the blossoms, and very much reduced the bolls on the plants.
Total, ...	1,74,715	2,26,463	2,11,465	1,44,858	

			KUMAON DIVISION.			
	Kumaon,	...	241	205	241	205
	Total ...		241	205	241	205
				ROHILKHUND DIVISION.		
	Bijnour,	...	33,766	29,143	33,766	25,814
	Moradabad,	...	53,744	45,627	52,465	26,690
	Budaon,	...	38,152	25,120	38,152	1,568
	Bareilly,	...	28,574	32,250	27,390	18,268
	Shahjehanpore,	...	18,137	11,412	18,137	3,484
	Terai,	...	2,308	3,259	2,848	2,330
	Total,	...	1,74,681	1,46,811	1,72,758	78,654

In the whole district the out-turn has fallen about 12 per cent. short of the estimate, the cause being the unusual heavy rain in September, when the plant was in pod, and gave every promise of fine yield.

The heavy rains considerably affected the crop.

Owing to heavy rains late in the season, the cotton crop in this district proved a complete failure. The yield has been about one-sixteenth of that estimated for the year.

The heavy rains with which the district was visited late in the year considerably damaged the cotton crop. The actual out-turn in cleaned cotton was therefore about one-half the estimated one.

The cause of deficiency in the actual out-turn is that about three-fourths of the flowers of the plants were destroyed in consequence of the abundant fall of rain in the months of September and October last.

The crop was inferior, it having been damaged by the late rains.

A.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Area and Out-turn in Maund of 40 seers, or 80lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70. *Estimated Out-turn.*		1869-70. *Actual Out-turn in cleaned Cotton.*		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.	
			Agra Division.		
Muttra,	95,913	88,301	97,888	32,729	The out-turn is very much less than the estimate; the falling off is solely attributable to the late and heavy rains at the commencement of October. For several days it rained consecutively, knocking off the flowers and rotting the forming pods and buds; the Zemindars complained of this at the time, and subsequent inquiries have tested its correctness; the plant was drawn up to an unusual height, but seemed to have an unhealthy growth, throwing out leaves and branches with little blossom. Much of what would have come to maturity was nipped by the frost.
Agra ...	1,06,569	1,09,027	1,08,569	33,452	The damage was mainly caused by the very heavy rain that fell towards the end of September and beginning of October. Up to that time the prospect was good, but the heavy rain of October knocked off the flowers and pods.
Furruckabad, ...	13,967	10,568	13,967	32,138	The rain was late in falling, and unfortunately in October 1869, when the cotton pods were fully formed, fell so heavily that the crop has been almost destroyed.
Mynpoorie, ...	38,641	24,636	38,641	12,357	The result was most unfortunate. With little intermission rain continued to fall until the 9th October, and the immediate and heaviest sufferer was the cotton plant. The flowers in

Etawah,	...	57,799	39,819	56,760	24,808
Etah,	...	39,243	35,000	39,243	17,717
Total,	...	3,52,132	3,07,351	3,55,068	1,24,201
			JHANSIE DIVISION.		
Jaloun,	...	48,843	28,435	47,971	6,079
Jhansie,	...	25,379	11,074	22,423	1,745
Lullutpore,	...	1,607	1,058	1,478	244
Total,	...	75,829	40,567	71,872	8,068

some places and the pods already formed in the more early sowings were beaten off by the rain never to be replaced; and it was only the later plants from which anything like a crop was gathered.

It will be seen that there is a difference of more than 1,000 acres between the estimated and actual area sown with cotton. The actual out-turn is 15,000 maunds less than what was estimated, being a deficiency of about one-third. This is owing to the heavy rains that fell in the end of August and beginning of September last year. Up to that time there was every promise of a first rate cotton harvest, but the excessive rains beat off and damaged the pods, which were also attacked by a kind of weevil (Soonda) which caused considerable loss.

Condition of the crop is yellow and light; the crop was ruined by the heavy rain which fell just as it was podding.

This year's crop has fallen far short of the estimate. This is owing to the serious injury done to the plants in September by heavy falls of rain; the out-turn is only about one-fourth of an ordinary crop.

The crop was destroyed by the late and heavy rains.

Much damaged by rain throughout the district, hence the small out-turn in comparison to estimate.

A.—*(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Area and Out-turn in maund of 40 seers, or 80 lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70.		1869-70.		
	Estimated Out turn.		*Actual Out turn in cleaned Cotton.*		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.	
			Allahabad-Division.		
Cawnpore, ...	77,977	61,495	77,977	38,884	The heavy rains in the end of September, which lasted for *13 successive* days, destroyed the flower and filled the young bolls with insects, so that the out-turn now reported is really the produce of the latter part of October, November and December; the moist state of the atmosphere, together with the fact that the frosts held off till the middle of January, enabled the picking to go on till quite the end of December, and thereby made an 8 anna crop.
Futtehpore, ...	34,377	18,453	34,379	11,063	The crops at first promised well, but in the month of October very heavy rain fell, and the crops suffered greatly in consequence.
Banda, ...	1,32,635	1,06,153	1,31,575	25,120	The decrease in the actual as compared with the estimated out-turn is owing to the injury done to the crops by the high winds and heavy rain during the first nine days in October.
Allahabad, ...	21,973	16,621	21,973	7,668	The extent of land under cotton cultivation in 1869-70 corresponds with the estimate but the actual out-turn in cleaned cotton is less than half the quantity estimated. The estimate gives a general average of out-turn at the rate of about four-fifths of a maund per acre, whereas the actual out-turn averages only one-third of a maund per acre. This unusual discrepancy may be ascribed to two general causes, *viz.*:—1st, over-estimate; and 2ndly, unseasonable rains.

Humeerpore, ...	49,724	27,966	49,724	9,214	The very great discrepancy shewn between the actual and the estimated yield is owing to the heavy rains of September, which ruined the crop.
Jounpore, ...	1,867	488	1,922	522	Owing to the last heavy fall of rain, the yield of cotton exceeded the estimated out-turn.
Total, ...	3,18,553	2,31,176	3,17,550	92,471	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares Division,...	22,649	5,814	23,046	9,364	Crop abundant, but bad in quality.
		AJMERE DIVISION.			
Ajmere, ...	8,898	15,053	8,898	5,981	The decrease in the actual as compared with the estimated out-turn is owing to the depredations of locusts and the frosts of January. The crop is very poor.
Total, ...	8,898	15,053	8,898	5,981	

(Signed) A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.

B.

Statement showing the quantity of Cotton imported, the quantity required for local consumption, the quality of the crop, &c.

Districts.	I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country.	II. Quantity required for local consumption.	III. Quality of the Crop.	IV. Extent to which it is screwed, comprising number of screws, and work done by them.
		MEERUT DIVISION.		
Dehra Doon ...	100 maunds,	300 maunds ...	The cotton here is average good, neither better nor worse than that of other parts of the North-Western Provinces.	There are no machines for cleaning or pressing cotton in the district, the ordinary native gin being alone used to clean.
Saharunpore ...	No cotton is imported into this district.	15,000 maunds ...	The quality of the crop this year is good.	Two screws have lately been erected in the city of Saharunpore, and the quantity of cotton pressed up to date amounts to about 5,000 maunds.
Moozuffernugger,	1,500 maunds,	About moiety of the produce.	Inferior, owing to untimely fall of rain and ravages of insects.	None in use in this district.
Meerut ...	29,050 maunds,	19,891 maunds ...	Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Middleton, Cohen and Co., considers the cotton	At Meerut alone there are in all nine screws, of which four belong

			this year of very good quality, but then he selects and buys only the best. Collector says that he cannot take credit to his district for much of the 1st class, and it is his opinion that the stocks in this part of the country are almost all disposed of.	to Messrs. Middleton, Cohen and Co., and press bales below the Calcutta regulation size in order to meet the Railway freight rates. Except sample bales, Messrs. Middleton and Cos. Cotton is shipped off without being opened and re-pressed in Calcutta.
Boolundshuhur,	3,000 maunds,	20,000 maunds ...	Crops rather inferior.	There are altogether twelve screws in the district, and all of them are situated at Khoorja, screwed at nine screws, 7,540 maunds. The remaining three screws were dull for want of cotton.
Allygurh ...	14,500 maunds,	15,525 maunds ...	The quality of the crop appears to be as good as that of former years.	There are in all 21 screws in the district, five of which only, *viz*, two at Coel and three at Hatrass, have been at work, and the returns of these five show that 9,787 maunds 20 seers of cotton have been pressed.
		KUMAON DIVISION.		
Kumaon ...	20 maunds ...	205 maunds ...	Average	Nil.
Gurhwal ...	...	Not a cotton growing district.		...
		ROHILKHUND DIVISION.		
Bijnour ...	...	6,000 maunds ...	The crop was of the usual quality, all grown from country seed.	No screws used in this district.

B.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country.	II. Quantity required for local consumption.	III. Quality of the Crop.	IV. Extent to which it is screwed, comprising number of screws, and work done by them.
Moradabad ...	20,000 maunds	24,000 maunds ...	The quality of the crop appears not to have differed from what is usual.	There is one screw at Chundowsee, but its work is almost nominal.
Budaon ...	200 maunds	6,000 maunds ...	The quality of the cotton produced in the year under report was very bad.	There are no cotton screws in this district.
Bareilly ...	3,600 maunds	10,374 maunds ...	The quality was average.	There are no screws at work here.
Shahjehanpore,	15,000 maunds	8,000 maunds ...	Below average.	Nil.
Terai ...	A small quantity is imported from other districts.	In this district the cultivators, as a rule, raise cotton sufficient only for local consumption.	The crop was inferior, it having been damaged by the late rains.	Nil.
		AGRA DIVISION.		
Muttra ...	12,000 maunds	18,000 maunds ...	The quality of the crop is decidedly inferior to former years. A red insect (Laltelya) attacked the pod as it was forming, and did considerable damage. All Tehseeldars agree in	Very little cotton is screwed in this district; there are two screws at Kosee, and one at Julleysur, but they have not been used during the past twelve months.

			considering this a bad crop both in yield and quality.	
Agra ...	60,000 maunds.	2,000 maunds. ...	The quality, as might be anticipated from the heavy rains that we have had last season, is not good.	There are about 30 screws in Agra, of which only 10 are working this season. These screws turn out from 30 to 45 bales a day each screw, the bales weighing 300 lbs. of cotton and 14lbs. of gunny covering, ropes, &c.
Furruckabad ...	3,500 maunds.	Kuthouj, Mahomedabad and Chubramow apparently raise only enough cotton for consumption. The Sudder Tehseel imports 3,000 maunds chiefly by river from Anoopshuhur, of which the city consumption is 1,500 maunds, the rest being used in the cloth works, tent-making, &c.		There is one screw in Futtehgurh and one at Ghuttea Ghât near the city; and in the City there are three, but all are lying unused.
Mynpoorie ...	No cotton is imported into this district.	Of the out-turn under ordinary circumstances, about two-thirds is kept for local consumption.	No complaints have been heard as to the quality of this year's crop, but if any it has been rendered somewhat inferior by the unseasonable weather.	No screwing machines exist in this district.

B.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country.	II. Quantity required for local consumption.	III. Quality of the Crop.	IV. Extent to which it is screwed, comprising number of screws, and work done by them.
Etawah ...	About 15,000 maunds.	7,350 maunds. ...	The quality of the crop is very inferior, both as regards color and staple. There is a yellow tinge in much of the cotton caused by the damp, and the fibre is inferior to the average quality. Things appear to be made worse by the carelessness in gathering the crops and by the short-sighted dishonesty of the growers and brokers in making up the bales.	There is only one cotton screw in operation in this district, that belonging to the firm of Messrs. Cohen and Feilman. This is confined to packing the cotton for the Calcutta market. It is made up here in bales of 12 cubic feet containing 300 lbs. of cotton. Two more powerful screws are standing here unused. During the last year 4,000 maunds of cotton have been screwed in this factory.
Etah ...	9,000 maunds.	7,500 maunds. ...	The crop has been of very inferior quality, and was yellowish and very light, having been eaten by insects.	There are five screws at Kashgunj, but not one of them has worked this or the previous year either.
		JHANSIE DIVISION.		
Jaloun ...	41,000 maunds.	10,000 maunds. ...	The quality of the crop is ordinary native grown from indigenous seed. The cotton actually saved has suffered more or less from the rain, and does not come up to that of average years.	There are two screws at Calpee, but at present no screws are worked in the district.

Jhansie ...	Imports are practically nil.	The total yield is calculated at about 12,000 maunds in an average year, of which about 5,000 maunds are required for local consumption.	The quality of the crop is said to be of average goodness.	There are no screws at work in this district.
Lullutpore ...	70 maunds ...	Between 400 or 500 maunds appear to be the quantity required for local consumption. In addition to the amount of cotton obtained from other districts, and the amount grown, some old stocks of cotton belonging to traders in Lullutpore were also expended.		Cotton is not screwed in this district.
	ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore ...	45,000 maunds.	No accurate idea can be formed of what is required for local consumption.	The quality of the crop is of an average.	The native owners of screws have not been working much, indeed only two firms out of about 10 screw-owners have been working, and those only to the extent of 200 bales. But the four European screw-owners have been pretty busy, having screwed 9,493 bales.

B.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country.	II. Quantity required for local consumption.	III. Quality of the Crop.	IV. Extent to which it is screwed, comprising number of screws, and work done by them.
Futtehpore ...	2,500 maunds,	5,000 maunds. ...	The cotton which has been produced seems to have suffered from the late rains.	There are no screws in this district.
Banda ...	3,000 maunds,	One-fourth of the total outturn is required for local consumption. ...	In color and strength, the cotton lately gathered is inferior to that of an ordinary good year.	There are no screws worked in this district.
Allahabad ...	3,300 maunds,	2,540 maunds ...	The quality of the crop disappointed expectations, the pods being injured by natural causes.	There are no cotton screws in operation in the district. The cotton exported is packed in bales without pressing.
Humeerpore ...	2,000 maunds,	7,800 maunds. ...	The quality of the crop is good, it is the ordinary native cotton, but of a good description.	There are no screws in the district.
Jounpore ...	5,200 maunds	In addition to the cotton produced in the district, about 200 maunds are required for local consumption.	The quality of the crop is good.	There are no cotton screws in the district.
		BENARES DIVISION.		
Goruckpore ...	No registers are kept of	...	The cotton is of medium quality, rather reddish in color.	There are no screws in this district.

		imports, but it has been roughly estimated that about 16,000 maunds of cotton are imported.			
Bustee	...	12,500 maunds	About 12,500 are estimated to be imported from the west into the district for local consumption.	...	There are no screws in this district.
Azimgurh	...	A certain amount (say at a rough guess 10,000 maunds) is imported from Cawnpore and other adjacent districts.	About 10,000 maunds.	...	There are no cotton screws in this district.
Mirzapore	...	2,40,000 maunds	5,000 maunds. ...	The condition and the produce of the crop were on the whole good, but cotton was rather yellowish, and not sufficiently fibrous.	38 Cotton screws were working in this district, and 30,000 maunds of cotton reported to have been screwed in them for exportation.
Benares	...	2,020 maunds.	2,255 maunds. ...	The year's crop promises fairly well.	There are no screws put up or worked in the district.

B.—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	I. Quantity imported from other districts or foreign country.	II. Quantity required for local consumption.	III. Quality of the Crop.	IV. Extent to which it is screwed, comprising number of screws, and work done by them.
Ghazeepore ...	90,000 maunds.*	*Of what is imported it is probable that not more than one-fifth is used in the district.	...	*There are two cotton screws in Ghazeepore, in which about 1,000 maunds per annum are pressed.
		AJMERE.		
Ajmere ...	As no measures are taken for ascertaining the quantity imported into the district now that the Customs Department is abolished, and no duty is levied on cotton or octroi duty taken, it cannot be stated what amount has been imported.	10,000 maunds ...	The crop was very indifferent.	There are no screws or presses in the district.
Estimated Total	6,64,060 mds.	2,90,390 maunds.		

(Signed) A. COLVIN,
Offg. Secy. to Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.

* From a subsequent report received from Ghazeepore, it appears that not less than one-third of the whole imported cotton is used in the District; and that the screws, which are represented to be very fine and powerful, are not worked except when the cotton trade is brisk.

Extracts from a Report on the State and Prospects of the Cotton Crops for 1869-70, *by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No.* 125, *dated Allahabad, the 2nd February,* 1870.

9. Subjoined is an abstract statement of the prices of cotton per maund in the principal marts of the Provinces for the ten months closing with September, 1869 :—

Date.	Meerut.		Agra.		Furruckabad.		Cawnpore.		Allahabad.		Mirzapore.		Ghazeepore.	
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Close of Dec., 1868	18	13 2	19	8 0	18	8 0	26	0 0	21	0 0	21	4 0	22	13 6
Jan., 1869	18	2 3	18	0 0	18	12 0	25	0 0	20	0 0	21	4 0	22	13 6
Feb., „	20	0 0	20	0 0	19	0 0	20	9 10	22	0 0	21	4 0	17	6 0
March, „	19	6 3	17	0 0	19	5 2	20	9 10	22	0 0	20	0 0	21	5 5
April, „	20	0 0	22	0 0	21	4 0	20	5 10	22	0 0	21	14 0	20	0 0
May, „	18	13 2	22	0 0	22	0 0	20	0 0	22	0 0	21	4 0	29	0 0
June, „	20	0 0	22	0 0	21	12 0	20	0 0	23	0 0	21	4 0	21	5 4
July, „	22	1 0	22	0 0	22	0 0	23	11 3	24	0 0	25	0 0	28	3 6
Aug., „	22	1 0	24	0 0	23	0 0	22	0 0	23	0 0	25	0 0	26	10 9
Sept., „	20	0 0	24	0 0	22	0 0	25	0 0	23	0 0	22	8 0	28	7 0

10. The variation in prices at the same time in different localities is so remarkable, that without explanation the Board are not inclined to place much faith in the rates recorded.

11. It will be observed that while cotton is quoted at Rs. 25 at Cawnpore, the Allahabad rate is given at Rs. 23, the Mirzapore rate at Rs. 22-8-0, and the Ghazeepore rate at Rs. 28-7-0.

12. The Liverpool and London prices for this staple during the corresponding period have been as follows :—

SELLING PRICE OF COTTON.

Weeks.	London.		Liverpool.			
	Mid. Fair. Per lb.	Good to Fine. Per lb.	Mid. Per lb.	Fair. Per lb.	Good. Per lb.	Fine Per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
5th December, 1868, ...	6 7/8	7 3/4	...	7 1/4	...	...
12th ,, ,, ...	6 3/4	7 3/4	...	7	...	...
19th ,, ,, ...	6 3/4	7 3/4	...	7	...	...
26th ,, ,, ...	6 3/4	7 3/4	6 1/4	6 7/8	...	...
2nd January, 1869 ...	6 7/8	8	6 1/2	7 1/4	...	...
9th ,, ,, ...	7	8 1/8	6 3/4	7 1/2	...	...
16th ,, ,, ...	7 3/8	8 1/4	7 1/4	8	...	...
23rd ,, ,, ...	7 1/2	8 3/4	7 1/4	7 7/8	...	...
30th ,, ,, ...	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/4	7 7/8	...	...
6th February ,, ...	8 1/4	9 1/4	7 1/2	8	9 1/2	10
13th ,, ,, ...	8 1/4	9 1/4	...	8 3/4	...	...
20th ,, ,, ...	8	9	...	8 1/2	...	...
27th ,, ,, ...	7 3/4	8 3/4	...	8 1/2	...	...
6th March, ,, ...	7 7/8	8 7/8	...	8 5/8	...	...
13th ,, ,, ...	7 7/8	8 7/8	...	8 3/8	...	...
20th ,, ,, ...	7 7/8	8 7/8	...	8 3/8	...	...
27th ,, ,, ...	7 7/8	8 7/8	8	8 1/2	...	...
3rd April, ,, ...	8 1/4	9	8 1/2	8 5/8	...	...
10th ,, ,, ...	8 1/8	9	8	8 1/2	...	...
17th ,, ,, ...	8 1/8	9	8	8 3/8	...	...
24th ,, ,, ...	8	9	7 7/8	8 1/2	9 1/8	...
1st May, ,, ...	8	9	7 3/4	8 5/8	9 1/8	...
8th ,, ,, ...	7 3/4	8 7/8	7 7/8	8 1/4	9	...
15th ,, ,, ...	7 1/2	8 7/8	7 1/2	8 1/8	9	...
22nd ,, ,, ...	7 1/2	8 3/4	7 1/2	8	8 3/4	...
29th ,, ,, ...	7 1/4	8 1/2	7 1/4	7 7/8	8 1/2	...
5th June, ,, ...	7 3/8	8 7/8	7 1/2	8 1/2	...	...
12th ,, ,, ...	7 3/4	9	7 7/8	8 1/4	8 3/4	...
19th ,, ,, ...	7 7/8	9	7 3/4	8 1/4	...	...
26th ,, ,, ...	7 7/8	9 1/8	7 7/8	8 1/2	9	...
3rd July, ,, ...	8 1/8	9 1/4—9 1/2	8	8 5/8	9	...
10th ,, ,, ...	8 3/8	9 1/2—10	8	8 3/4	9 1/8	...
17th ,, ,, ...	8 3/8	9 1/2—10	8 1/4	8 7/8	9 3/8	9 1/8
24th ,, ,, ...	8 3/8	9 1/2—10 1/4	8 1/4	8 7/8	9 3/8	9 1/8
31st ,, ,, ...	8 1/2	9 3/8—10 1/4	8 1/4	9	9 3/8	9 1/8
7th August, ,, ...	8 3/4	9 3/4—10 1/2	...	...	...	...
14th ,, ,, ...	8 3/4	9 3/4—10 1/2	8 3/8	9 1/4	9 3/4	10
21st ,, ,, ...	9	10—10 1/2	...	9 3/8	10 1/4	...
4th September, ,, ...	9	10—10 1/2	...	9 3/8	10	...
11th ,, ,, ...	8 3/4	9 1/2—10	...	9	9 3/4	...
18th ,, ,, ...	8 1/2	9 1/2—10	...	8 5/8	9 1/4	...
25th ,, ,, ...	7 3/4	9—9 1/2	...	8 1/4	9	...

* * * * * * *

17. If the figures given by Deputy Collector Luchmun Singh in his note on the weight of cotton required per head of the population in the northern districts could be relied upon, allowing that one-third of the demand is met by imported cloth, the stock of cotton required for the Home consumption of thirty millions of people would appear to be 750,000 maunds—*i. e.*, 30,000,000 × 1 seer = 30,000,000 seers ÷ 40 = 750,000 maunds.

18. The Board will not offer an opinion as to the accuracy or otherwise of the Deputy Collector's estimate, but it is apparent that the estimated yield of the year's crop would not, allowing for Home consumption, give anything like the stock which it is anticipated will remain to be exported after satisfying the wants of the people. The Deputy Collector's memorandum will be found at the close of the appendix.

NOTE. BY LUCHMUN SINGH, DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF BOOLUNDSHUHUR, ON THE WEIGHT OF COTTON REQUIRED PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

"The population of the district is eight lakhs: and, giving one and a half seers of new cloth to each person, including the heavy cold-weather clothing for the year, the total consumption comes to 30,000 maunds per annum. Of this, about two-thirds is country cloth, and one-third European and American cloth. That one and half seers is the average quantity of cloth required for each person for one year has been ascertained by me from experiments; and that it is not far from the truth may be safely relied upon. Allowance must, of course, be made for fluctuations of prosperity; for in good times every one is a little more expensive, and in bad times the reverse.

"From the above calculation, I believe that 20,000 maunds of cotton is required annually for Native looms in this district,

and that the remainder of the out-turn is available for export. As for the wants of the present year, it has already been said in paragraph 7 that much depends on the rains which may fall in September. If the rains in this month are favourable, the following year will be one of average prosperity, and the demand for cloth will be fair."

BOOKS SUBMITTED BY NATIVE WRITERS.

NASIM-I-IKBAL, URDU, MS. OF 228 PAGES FOOLSCAP, BY KHIALI, OF LUCKNOW.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 25th June, 1870.

THE character and object of this treatise are thus modestly described by the author اگر مبتدي پڑھے منتهي هوجاے The following list of contents will give an idea of the steps by which "finished scholarship" is attained according to Mahomedan taste:—

(1.) Practice in spelling and pronunciation.

(2.) Particulars in connection with the letters of the alphabet, their meaning and form (*e. g.*, ج is compared to a bird with a grain of corn in its bill; ح is the bird without the grain, and خ is the bird with a grain on its head; ق is the ear with two pearls; ل is a curl; ن fish and new moon, &c.)

(3.) The origin of *abjad* (said to be contracted from *Abújád*, the name of a king, who had seven sons, whose names are technically used for different modes.)

(4.) The origin of the letters of the alphabet (Arabic). It is said that the letters are derived from the four elements, earth, fire, air, water, in the same way as man is, *viz.*, earth letters in the *memoria technica*—ثخذ ضظغ; fire letters in اهطم فشد; air letters in لربين متض; water letters in جز كس قشط

(5.) *Beit bázi.*—The art of capping verses, by which it is said that a boy's wits are sharpened جهت پخت مات كرے literally, that he checkmates readily.

(6.) *Abyat-hurúf-shinási.*—A game by which a number thought of can be told from verses.

(7.) Persian *Masdars* ranged alphabetically.

(8.) Outline of Persian and Hindustani grammar, consisting chiefly of the meanings of the Arabic technology, with certain usages and idioms of "the language called Urdu by Englishmen."

(9.) The names of the eight heavens, seven hells, &c.

(10.) The names of metals.

(11.) The names of the months, English, Indian, Persian, and Arabic.

(12.) Old and new styles of writing.

(13.) Games.

(14.) Hindi and Persian names for the different parts of the body, male and female (no delicacy observed).

(15.) Vocabulary of agricultural terms in Hindi, Persian and Arabic.

(16.) Advice in a proverbial form, taken from the usual sources.

(17.) Translation of parts of the Sermon on the Mount.

(18.) Dialogues for conversational use. Illustrations of question and answer in a judicial enquiry.

(19.) Hindustani and Persian proverbs, with explanation.

(20.) Stories, tales, and descriptions in Urdu, some of which are indelicate.

(21.) Specimens of letter writing in different styles.

(22.) Idioms in use in the Delhi and Lucknow *boli.*

(23.) Specimens of puns and playing on words—لچھہ—such as دلارام نے دل ازاري پر کمر باندھي هی بیدلي کي باتیں کرتا هی

(24.) Methods of recording dates in verse.

(25.) Technical names of products, domestic articles, &c., of India.

(26.) Riddles of kinds, and *zú-maniyan (double-entendre)*. Several pages are devoted to this topic.

(27.) The story of the búlbúl and the dove. This romance forms the most considerable section in point of size. It is well written, much in the style of the *Alf Laila*, and deals with equally far-fetched improbabilities.

(28.) The praises of Abdurrahman, the author's *ustâd*.

(29.) On divination (فال) by means of dice.

An appendix contains the elements of Arabic grammar in Urdu, which is a translation of the *Sarf-i-Mir*, and an outline of the elements of logic.

2. If the perusal of this farrago is seriously put forward by the author, as seems to be the fact, as a good course of study for one who is ambitious of becoming a finished scholar, one can hardly wonder at the decay of learning among the Mahomedans of India. The only approach to anything like exact and scientific knowledge is in the appendix, and even here the merest elements are introduced. The trouble which the writer has taken to collect the ingenious fancies of Oriental linguists, and to unfold the trickery and finesse of which speech can be made the vehicle, to an extent which conveys the irresistible impression that a native speaker may say anything and mean everything or nothing, forcibly illustrates what I have often observed, that *zubán dáni* is the end of purely Oriental education. Criticism and science are uncared for. The work contains much curious matter, which Europeans have no access to, particularly in sections 21-26; and this is the only merit beyond that of the writer's ability to write idiomatic Urdu, which I can find in the whole treatise.

It is unworthy of publication, however interesting to the Mahomedan scholar, and, as such, unsuitable for reward under His Honor's Notification.

M. KEMPSON,
Dir. of Pub. Instr., N.-W. P.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 2965A., dated Nynee Tal, the 6th July, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 90A., dated the 25th June last, with which you submit a Memorandum containing your opinion on the work, entitled, "Nasim-i-Ikbâl," by Khiali, of Lucknow.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that, whatever the merits of the work in certain parts, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that it cannot be accepted under the Prize Notification, the matter not coming up to the standard therein contemplated.

3. The work is herewith returned, with the request, that it may be transmitted to the author with an intimation to the above effect.

4. Your Memorandum will be published in the Selections from the records of Government, as indicative of the channels which Mahomedan composition is disposed to take.

I have, &c.,
C. A. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Secy. to Govt.. N.-W. P.

SADA SUHAG, URDU MS. OF 60 PAGES, BY NASIR-UD-DEEN, TEHSEELDAR OF NAJIBABAD.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 24th June, 1870.

This book is intended to further the cause of female education. It consists of three principal parts, *viz.* :—

1*st.*—Arguments in favour of female education in a conversation between mother and daughter.

2*nd.*—Letters, 12 in number, from the daughter to friends and relations.

3*rd.*—The above two Sections, abstracted in a poetical dress, followed by complimentary verses to the Queen and the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

2. The first Section begins as a tale; but there is no plot or incident. The reader is introduced to a poor man's family of three children, *viz.*, a boy of 5 who goes to school, and two girls of 9 and 7 years of age. The elder girl is idle and thoughtless, but the younger, Zubeidah, learns from her brother, and in two years acquires considerable proficiency in reading, writing and accounts. One day her mother reproaches her in the following terms:—"You have been doing what no female of our family has yet done; you will be despised by our connections, and be unable to marry suitably. Your elder sister has behaved very differently." In reply the girl reads her mamma a long lecture on the benefits she has derived from education, and the numerous accomplishments she is mistress of. For example:—*Firstly*, says she, my language is more polished and fashionable than your's and my sister's; I don't pronounce *shin* as *sin* or *zál* and *ze* as *jim*, or *qáf* as *káf*—(ژ as ز).

Secondly.—I know arithmetic. You are obliged to count with cowries or bits of pottery.

Thirdly.—I have learned to rise early, and wash and dress, and am ready to make my *salám* to you and father and

sister by the time you get up. I find in my book that God blesses those who rise early.

Fourthly.—When the women of the quarter want their letters read or written they come to me, and you will have seen how thankful they are.

Fifthly.—I have learned much useful advice from my books, for instance, (the young lady here quotes 38 maxims she has learned at school).

Sixthly.—Your favorite daughter plays with her dolls even now. On the contrary, I make them for all the family. When I sit down to read, all the girls come crowding round me, listening in admiration, and begging me to teach them. I have taught them too, and will tell you about four of them, who have taught me in return their own accomplishments, &c., &c.

The end of this is that the mother gives in, as well as her elder daughter, and both set to work to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. The clever little lady who effects all this has her reward afterwards in a rich handsome husband.

The second Section consists of 12 letters from Zubeidah, after marriage, to her old pupils and her relations, in which she deals with various topics. For instance, the first letter instructs the recipient in the mysteries of *Abjad*. The second tells her the names of female ornaments. The third letter answers certain interrogatories with respect to knowledge, &c., which had been put by one of the correspondents. The fourth letter is to her father; the fifth to her mother; the sixth to her brother; and the seventh to her elder sister, in which she upbraids her for her indifference to education. The eighth letter is addressed to her husband; the ninth is the husband's reply. The three remaining are written for the benefit of former pupils.

3. The style is pure and simple, and the author deserves credit for avoiding bombast and verbiage. A little correction here and there will make the book suitable for use in girl's schools where Urdu is taught, as a prize book, and I am

inclined to think its distribution would be attended with advantage. As a tale, it has no merit whatever, except that of harmlessness. The absurdity of the supposition that a girl of seven or eight years of age should reach the point of proficiency implied, under the guidance of a boy of five or six, and be able to discourse to her mother in the way represented, will not perhaps strike the ordinary native reader. The custom of early marriage leaves the story-teller no time to unfold the character and employments of the educated young lady before she leaves her father's house. In fact she has no time to get wise, and the author's aim should have been to show how the beginnings of education, before marriage, led to satisfactory results after. In this little work, the first Section relates to the pre-marriage period, and contains the most important matter of the story. The second Section gives merely the 12 letters, written after marriage.

4. I think the Tehseeldar deserves a khillut of Rs. 150; and that the MS. may be retained for correction and printing. I have taken it for granted that such mistakes as لڑکہ for لڑکي, ناتہ for نطہ, ساجہا ملانا for ساجہا کرنا which occur not seldom, are due to the ignorance of the copyist.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 3160*A., dated Nynee Tal, the* 16*th July*, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 77A., dated the 24th June last, with which you submit a Memo. containing your opinion on the work entitled "Sada Suhag," by Nasir-ud-deen, Tehseeldar of Najibabad.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in your estimate of the little work, which is entirely devoid of any pretensions to literary effect in the narrative.

3. You have omitted to say that the younger daughter, in connection with the mention of her fourth pupil, introduces an historical account of Delhi, which has no other relation to the tale than that she had received the account from her pupil in return for teaching her to read. This episode occupies more than half of the entire story.

4. Notwithstanding the entire want of art and skill in the construction of the story, it is written in good and simple language, and may be amusing, and, perhaps, instructive, to the class of female readers for whom it is intended. As such, a prize of Rs. 100 may be awarded to its author; and if it be printed and sold at a reasonable price, 500 copies may be taken for distribution as prizes in the Girls' Schools.

5. The work is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

GANJ-I-GARIB, URDU MANUSCRIPT, OF 750 PAGES: BY MUNAVER ALI, TAHSILI SCHOOL TEACHER OF GUNGOH.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 22nd August, 1870.

THIS voluminous production is a compilation from Persian Histories, so far as they extend, with a continuation referring to India under Hindoo, Mahomedan, and English rule. It is divided into three *Daftars, viz.*, (1) *Akhbari-intikhab* (A.D. 1868), (2) *Aqd-ut-tazkirat* (1925 Sambat, (3) *Kanzul Makhluqat*, (A. H. 1285), and the contents of each *Daftar* are as follow:—

DAFTAR I.

Book 1. From the Creation to the Deluge.
" 2. Ancient Persia (from the Shah Nama).
" 3. Alexander the Great and Sassanian dynasty.
" 4. Learned Men and Sages of the period.

DAFTAR II.

Book 1. The Khaliphate, from A. H. 40 to 656. (The Ommiaade and Abbasside dynasties).
" 2. Rulers exercising authority under the Khaliphate, such as the Tahiria, Safaria, Samania, and Ghaznaria Satraps.
" 3. Rulers subject to the Khaliphate.
" 4. Neighbouring and allied powers, such as the Tatar dynasties of Changez Khan, and Timurlang.

DAFTAR III.

Introduction on the sources of the history of India as it appears in this Daftar.

Book 1. Early Hindoo History, from the Mahabharat and other books.
" 2. Early History of the Mahomedans of India, from Ferishtah.

Book 3. The Mugals and Timuria dynasty down to the Mutiny, and final fall of the Timuria family.

„ 4. The History of England, with the Governor-Generals up to Lord Lawrence.

This is chiefly taken from Vernacular school books, but the accounts of the last two or three Governor-Generals may be original. The whole of this last section is in verse.

2. The compiler has merely translated the raw Persian material into the Vernacular, but the arrangement as shown above has a degree of completeness and propriety about it which has not generally marked similar efforts in this direction. The book is, indeed, a complete history of the world, in the Indo-Mussalman point of view. The reader is conducted from the Creation, the Deluge, and the era of the Patriarchs, with the legends of the Koran and the traditions which illustrate the period, to the old Kings of Western Asia and the sovereigns of Fars, and then from Alexander the Great and his wise men, to the Caliphs of Bagdad, and the kings of Dehli. All the rest of the world is ignored; or, if brought in, brought in as. Ferishtah brings in the Hindoos—as mean accessories to the action of the drama. Taken from books sanctioned by usage, all goes smoothly enough in the old groove of uncritical narration till the 3rd chapter of the last section, when Ferishtah fails, and school books with their facts and dates take up the story. It is creditable to the compiler to have abandoned the prejudices of his class and have manfully completed the work with an account of the decline of the Dehli Kings, and the history of their conquerors, drawn from non-Mahomedan sources. He even apologizes to the Hindoos for Ferishtah's impertinences—the *Alfaz-i-beja*—which he has been obliged to translate as they stand.

3. The third chapter of the last section ends with a short original account of the Mutiny and its results, chiefly as it affected Dehli and the Mahomedan interest. The greased

cartridge is said to have been its cause, but the story is told in a way which clearly indicates the writer's consciousness that the Mahomedans at any rate were ready for revolt. Although he has taken service as a Tahsili School Teacher he is a poet by profession, and no doubt has had the opportunity of intercourse with the clique of verse-makers who formed the society of the old ex-King, himself a poet, before the outbreak. The following extract is curious in its way :—

During this interval (that is between the time when the Mutiny broke out and Dehli was beleagured by the English troops) the King and other short-sighted poetasters wrote verses in which the prosperity of the King and the downfall of the English was set forth. This stanza for example is by the King himself:—

ذرا قدرت حق پے کیجو نظر نصارا کي جوتي نصارا کا سر
اب لیئے لیتے ہیں ظفر لندن ہی وہ ہندوستان سے کتني دور

(Mark the power of the Almighty. The heads of the Christians* are under their own shoes, we go, Zafar,† to take London, far though it be from Hindustan.)

Mirza Khizr Sultan, one of the Princes, added the following lines to the above :—

عرض کرتا ہی خضر ایک سخن کیسا بنگالہ اور کیسا دکھن
کھینچو لشکر کو سوے چین وختن اب لیئے لیتے ہیں ظفر لندن
ہی وہ ہندوستان سے کتني دور

(Khizr also has a word thereon. What matters Bengal. What matters the Deccan? March off for China and Khotan. We go Zafar to take London, far though it be from Hindustan.)

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* This word نصارا was used during the Mutiny by ignorant Musalmans as a term of reproach. Syud Ahmed, who strained every nerve after the Mutiny to prove that the Mahomedans were loyal, wrote a pamphlet on the true meaning of نصارا. But the point was in what sense the Mahomedans used the terms, not in what sense they should have used it.

† Zafar was the King's *Takhallus*.

Some one else wrote :—

ایران نے کیا نہ کیا شاہ روس نے انگریزوں کو تباہ کیا کارتوس نے
اب کچھہ محل نہ باقي ھی رنج وافسوس کا مارا ھی ھر فرنگي بچہ کارتوس کا

(It was not Persia or the Czar of Russia that ruined the English, it was the cartridge. There is no need for sorrow or regret ; the cartridge has killed every mother's son of the Feringees.)

The author then goes on to lament the death during these times of several renowned scholars and literati of the period, and grieves over the lives that were sacrificed by the avenging hand of the English Government; and he quotes his own lines from the عدرنامہ

کہیں میر نواب وہ نابکار گیا فوج کچھہ لیکےسوے حصار
کیا اُس سیہ رو نے غارت اُسے ھوا سرخ رو نزد شہہ آن کے
مکانات تاراج ھانسي ملي کہ لاکھوں کو بےجرم پھانسي ملي

(On one occasion, a worthless person, Mir Nawab, took a few troops and plundered Hissar, and the King gave him Hansi as a reward, for which lacs of innocent men were afterwards hanged.*)

* The play on ھانسي and پھانسي is feebly represented in Hansi and hanged.

4. Lord Lawrence is the last Governor-General named. The circumstances of his rule are meagre, and the vagueness of the whole is enhanced by the sing-song metre in which the section is composed. The expedition to Abyssinia is mentioned, but not that to Bhotan. The whole concludes with a dolorous description of the burdensome nature of the English rule, especially in the way of taxes. This would be disloyal, were it not true. The fact of the matter is that our Native Agency is not to be trusted. Where money is concerned, it practises villainy and extortion under the name of the English Government, and while the fortunes of rascals are made, the Government is bankrupt in reputation as well as revenue.

I translate a few lines about the Chowkeedaree-tax :—
"Moreover, there are such quantities of taxes that their forms

are innumerable. One is the Chowkeedaree-tax, the details of which would require an office to record. It is levied everywhere from 3 pie to 15 Rs. according to circumstances. The collection is made regularly month by month, and brings ruin with it. Alas! for the wretched paupers who are forced to sell their things to pay the Chowkeedaree! In default of payment, the *Sipahi* comes to seize in one place the doors, in another the millstone, in another the cooking vessels. These are sold at auction by the Bukshee and the poverty-stricken people are left to bemoan their losses. Although it is a law that the poor and widows be exempt, yet the *Mir-i-Mohulla* makes them pay to save his own and his friends' pockets. Strange, that when any one complains, the Magistrate sends back the *urzi* with order to the Bukshee to enquire into the case from the *Mir-i-Mohulla*. He, knowing his own interests, writes a long plausible report, and the petitioners's efforts, (literally beating his head upon the ground ten thousand times) are null and void. There is none to listen to these grievances—the door of complaint is firmly closed."

5. These petty details read strangely in a book which professes to be a history of the world, and their insertion indicates very forcibly the narrowness and selfishness of the ordinary native's horizon. But what can be expected from a man who has a few Persian books only for his stock of information, and is probably in debt to his Buniah, with several needy idle relatives to maintain, and who may be on bad terms with the petty native officials in the neighbourhood, especially if they are Hindoos? He sees nothing of the times but what the village sees, and thinks this history. At the same time, there must be considerable distress and hardship among the masses, to make this man speak as he has spoken in these pages. It is bold language to say "there is none to listen to the grievances—the door of complaint is closed;" but it is evidently true to the experience of many, and the writer deserves credit for his out-spokenness. As to the merits of the work, in a literary point of view, the author

wins praise for his easy flowing Oordoo, and the facility with which he strings words together into metre. He is, I believe, known to fame as a proficient in the art of verse-making. But the book can hardly be said to be worth publication, which, after all, is the test of literary merit. The expense would be considerable, and purchasers would be scarce, and the contents have no intrinsic value.

I think he might well receive a reward of Rs. 100 for his labour, and it could be clearly explained to him at the same time that his book is a failure to all intents and purposes in a literary sense.

(Sd.) M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instn., N.-W. P.

Reply of Government, to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 3962A., dated Nynee Tal, the 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 635, dated the 23rd August, with which you submit a Memorandum on the work *Ganj-i-garib*, by Munaver Ali, Tehseelee School Teacher of Gungoh.

2. In reply I am to remark that the work bears evidence of much literary labour and endeavour to bring together materials for an Universal history, an object which has been accomplished perhaps with some success from the point of view of a Mussulman of India.

3. The estimate of the work formed by you is accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. Whatever its merits it is not suited for publication, although possibly portions of it might be; and the scheme of the earlier parts is based on the unhistorical principles and data which characterise all oriental works relating to the ante-Mahometan period. It is to be regretted that the modern portion is so bald and bare as you have described it. Some of the details given in your resumé, however, are evidence that the author has looked about him, and

stated what, within the narrow limits of his horizon, came to view. The remarks on taxation are interesting as showing how the subject strikes a person in the position of a Mahomedan author and poet.

4. The writer, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, deserves a reward, and His Honor is pleased to sanction Rs. 200 being given to him, and the work returned. The purport of your remarks should at the same time be explained to him by the Inspector of the Circle, as they may possibly lead to the preparation of a work more likely to meet the objects of the Notification.

5. The work is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

MIRAT-UL-AQL, AN URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 140 PAGES: BY KULYAN RAI, MEERUT NORMAL SCHOOL.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated the 9th September, 1870.

THIS book is original. The Moonshee represents himself as having been engaged in thought on a sleepless pillow. He reflected on the vicissitudes of life, and the advantages and difficulties of travel, soothing himself with the comforts of education, when the thought occurs to him to write a book. He falls asleep, and dreams out his subject in a story, of which the following is a sketch:—

2. A *jin* appears in the distance rushing towards the Moonshee at an even pace, vomiting smoke, and bearing a thousand men upon his back. He stops, and, depositing his load, asks the Moonshee why he regards him with such amazement. "I am," he says, "a personage whom all men welcome. I am your friend. Get upon my back, and I will take you where you please, far or near. My name is *Jin* Barri. I have no home. I am always travelling. I eat wood and coal, and drink water only. Give me food and drink and I can go thirty or forty miles an hour without fatigue—nay, on a stretch, I can do my seventy or eighty miles. My temper is fiery. The food I eat turns to ashes from the heat of my belly, and the water becomes vapour. This is why smoke issues from my mouth and steam from my navel. Come with me, for I guess you are desirous to see the world."

The Moonshee invokes the name of Heaven, and mounts upon the *jin's* back and proceeds on his travels, taking notes as he goes along of the men and cities they visit. At last he reaches the sea-coast, and another *jin* appears in the form of a sea monster. Being told by *Jin* Barri that the apparition is a friendly *jin*, in fact his own brother Bahri, equally good a traveller by water as himself by land, the Moonshee mounts his back in company with other travellers, and after a stormy voyage, of which the various incidents are described,

reaches the country of Chashmatnigar, through which a friend of the voyage, by name Ilm Dost, undertakes to guide him. They go to an hotel, like a Rajah's palace, every room beautifully furnished, clocks keeping exact time, and barometers and thermometers everywhere. After the performance of حالات ضروري (the mention of which native authors seem unable to avoid), and dinner being ended, Ilm Dost gives his friend some account of the country. The capital is called Dar-ul-hikmut, and the Queen's name is Adil-ul-zaman. She ascended the throne in 1837 A. D., and is fifty years of age, incomparable in justice and wisdom, working in the service of her country by day, and praying to God by night. There is a Prince of the same character, recently married, and heir to the Crown. The Prince Consort is dead, and the Queen still grieves for him *(afsos sad afsos, bulkih hazar afsos)*. The customs and institutions of the country are briefly described by Ilm Dost. The liberty of the subject and the freedom of the Press are particularly dwelt upon. The religions are said to be two, *viz.*, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to the former of which the reigning family belongs by law. Mention is also made of the revenue, the councils, army, births and deaths, the post-office, the innumerable newspapers, and the gas-light in the streets. On the next day the Moonshee declines to join the breakfast table, having heard that somebody is dead in the neighbourhood. Hereupon a discussion ensues on the customs of the East and West on such occasions, and the traveller is at last persuaded "to do in Rome as Rome does." Ilm Dost then takes him to see the sights. He admires the conservancy—"not a straw, let alone dirt, is to be seen in the public streets." They go first to the Kachari Hind, a palace of six storeys, containing books of all countries and languages, even the four Veds, the eighteen Purans, and the six Shastras. There are pictures of Indian heroes, fairs and sights. Brass tubes connect the rooms of the various Members of Council, through which they communicate, and the Secretary sits on a splendid chair of state. There are fountains, canals, and tanks in the vicinity, and an air of

royalty over all the surroundings. The Houses of Parliament and the Bank come next. In the latter are five hundred Mohurrirs, on monthly salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,000, and four crores of rupees is the cash balance. The Royal Gardens are described in the fashion of Persian models, and the trees and flowers are those known in India. The rarities are turnips of twenty seers, potatoes of two seers, and fowls as big as kids. The "Crystal Palace" is placed in these gardens, and terms fail the needs of the describer. Everything is "*aisa umdah aur nadir ki bayan nahin ho-sakta.*"

Education and learning come next. Khurshed-i-ilm is the ruling spirit, and Herschel, Newton, and Columbus are named among his most famous pupils. His family stock is represented pictorially at page 74.

Pages 86 to 95 contain an episode, not badly put together, concerning the decay of learning in India. Khurshed-i-ilm is said to have had his habitat there in old times, but to have been badly treated, and therefore to have emigrated westwards.

Ilm Dost now takes him to see the schools, the blind asylums, the colleges, &c. Here again everything baffles description. He asks one boy, "What is the use of learning?" and receives an essay in reply; another, "What are the different kinds of Governments?" and the answer occupies a page or two. He hears a story read by another boy, and this occupies twenty-two pages.

The celebration of the Queen's birth-day, and her visit in "a buggy drawn by eight horses" to the principal church, and the chiefs and their "women," and the prayer put up for the Queen—a kind of epitome of 'God save the Queen'—form the next subject.

The end of the book is approached suddenly at page 131, by the apparition of a third *jin*, brother to Barri and Bahri, *viz.*, the Jin Hawai. This *jin* takes the Moonshee and his friend a voyage into the clouds, and here his dream ends.

3. I hardly know what to say about this book, except the first obvious impression after perusal, *viz.*, that it is a strange combination of the real and unreal, of fact and fancy. The author is a fairly read vernacular scholar and mathematician, has read the school-books and other educational works which introduce western notions and things to the native mind, is above some of the prejudices and superstitions of his race, is interested in the advancement of thought in India, and a firm believer in the advantages of the English rule; but, with all this, his knowledge of England as it is, if this book is a fair representation of what he knows of its laws, people, and Government, is dreamy indeed. Probably the fairy scenes he imagines, the exalted majesty of the throne, the pure justice, the perfect order, the untroubled prosperity, represent the average native idea of distant England, and probably too, in its way, this idea is as correct as the average English idea of India. One hardly likes to disturb the dream, or disenchant Utopia.

It is a remarkable feature in the Oriental mind, that it rarely appreciates degrees of excellence. Conditions are either very good or very bad, as it is convenient to represent them; and this dualistic tendency prevents the formation of a true estimate of men and things in the progress of humanity. It is therefore quite natural that Moonshee Kulyan Rai should draw England as perfect. If he had attempted to throw in the shadows, or to admit the existence of crime in the lower orders, revolutionary principles in the middle, and effeminacy in the upper, he would have been confused by his own admissions, and his picture would have been spoiled to the native eye. So, too, I may observe in passing, as regards the administration of Government in this country, there seems to be no middle term in the native view between justice and injustice or oppression. The mere wish to be just counts for nothing. *Insaf* is literally understood after the fashion of Solomon's judgment between the mothers, and the laborious processes of our Courts and the care with

which we search for evidence amidst perjury and lies are little appreciated.

4. To return to the book under review, I think it better to allow wrong impressions of the kind it contains to correct themselves, than to condemn them outright, and therefore I should see no harm in its publication. The language is easy and idiomatic generally, but needs correction in parts, where the writer has erred in his choice of words.

There is thought and originality in his performance, considered as a tale, and I think a reward of Rs. 300 would not be out of place.

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

Reply of Government, to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 4130A., dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 801, dated 10th September, 1870, with which you submit a memorandum containing your opinion on the work entitled "Mirat-ul-aql," by Kulyan Rai, of the Meerut Normal School.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that, though the work is not one of high literary excellence in design or execution, it is composed in a good style, and its contents calculated to be entertaining if not to some extent instructive to native readers.

3. The reward of Rs. 300 proposed for the author is appropriate, and is sanctioned.

4. The work is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

FORESTS OF THE JHANSIE DIVISION.

Report by MAJOR G. F. PEARSON, *Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, dated 11th April,* 1870.

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward a report on my tour of inspection to the Jhansie Division. I shall first give a brief description of the Government Forest tracts in each division, and then proceed to make a few remarks on their management, both at present and for the future.

2. *I. Jaloun.*—This district is singularly devoid of trees of all sorts, and there is no forest in it at all. Three grass rumnahs, however, are placed under the Forest Department, *viz.*, Teemroo in the Pergunnah Oraie, Putturia in Koonch, and Malikpoor in Jaloun, containing in the aggregate an area of about 4,600 acres.

3. The revenue for 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 662, against an expenditure of Rs. 614; but in the previous year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,409 against a revenue of Rs. 793. It would seem hardly advisable to go to the expense of cutting the grass, unless it is certain of being sold.

4. The main reason which renders the retention of these grass lands under the Forest Department advisable would seem to be, that if hereafter should it be deemed proper to place a Forest Officer in charge of this division, plantations of acacia (babool or sissoo) might perhaps be advantageously formed on them, as well as on the banks of the Jumna and Betwa rivers; for, considering the great want of forests in the district, it might be worth while to go to some expense to raise even such common sorts of trees as would yield wood for the carts and ploughs of the agricultural population, and also obviate their using the droppings

NOTE.—The areas given do not coincide quite with those in Mr. Webber's report; but in Lullutpore the settlement has since entirely altered the limits of the Government forests, as the village forests had not been assigned when Mr. Webber wrote; and in Jhansie and Jaloun he himself only gives approximate areas.

of the cattle, which is the natural manure of their fields, in place of fuel. In case the rumnahs are continued under the management of the Forest Department, the expenditure must be rigorously kept within the income derived from the grass, and, as in past years, no excess under this head must be in any case admitted so long as no regular forest operations are carried on. There should be a net annual income of about Rs. 1,500 from the Jaloun grass lands.

5. *II. Jhansie.*—The Jhansie Government forest lands extend over 23,138 acres. The main portion of them are situated along the Betwa river in the south-east corner of the district, and are known as the Bubeena Forest. This forest, which I examined, contains some small teak along the banks of the Betwa. Besides the above, there are four small patches of very moderate scrub jungle, situated along the east boundary of the district, marching with Humeerpore, and two patches in the Mhow Pergunnah, south-east of Jhansie. These last six forests contain no teak. The area of the Bubeena Forest is upwards of 11,000 acres, or half of the whole.

6. The forest lands of Jhansie differ in no way, either in character or appearance, from the whole of the northern slope of the great Vindhya range, from the Kuttra pass in Mirzapoor, right away as far as the jungles of Baug Tanda and Chiculda, 100 miles west of Indore, and bordering on Guzerat. The main staple of the jungle consists of various species of the prickly acacias growing as scrub bushes; the *khair* (A. catechu) and *reunga* (A. leucoplœa) with one or two creeping acacias being most abundant. Largely mixed with them is the *dhak* in rocky grounds; and mowah trees grow abundantly in the low lands, where there is any depth of earth, and where commonly there is some cultivation. The teak is found along the banks of rivers and nullahs, and occasionally on the sides of the small hills, which rise out of the plain near the rivers and which generally also contain some bamboos of good quality.

7. The rocks throughout these districts seem to be either granite, porphry or quartz; but there are indications of trap in the Betwa, and in the southern portion of the district, and doubtless in other places also; vegetable mould there is none, except in the valleys and low-lying lands. The hills are bare hard rock, covered with boulders and gravel. It is as hopeless a locality to expect a forest to grow upon as I have seen anywhere.

8. I must differ from Mr. Webber's Report on the Jhansie Forests in regard to the question whether true forests ever existed in the Jhansie Division, as he supposes that such was the case, and that they have been destroyed. No doubt they never have had a fair chance given them, for the reckless cutting and burning of the jungle for dhya cultivation, which has been practised by the jungle tribes here, as elsewhere in every part of Central India, has utterly prevented the formation of a coat of vegetable mould in which a forest could grow; but from long and extended opportunities of observation, I am convinced that it is an error to suppose that good timber of any size *was ever produced* on the north slope of the Vindhyas. I cannot say that I have ever seen a single indication of a true forest along the whole of the range, and all natural elements for the production of good timber of any size are certainly wanting. Teak is found in places all along the range; and where it has been protected (as is the case in some parts of Punnah, north of Dumoh; in some small zemindarees north of Saugor, especially in the forfeited State of Shahgurh, and, I believe, also in Orcha) building timber of moderate size may still be obtained; and I have even seen some beams of large size in the old Shahgurh and Ratgurh Forts, which, no doubt, were cut in favorable localities of these hills. In Saugor and Dumoh, since the order was issued forbidding it being cut in 1858, it has made considerable progress; but, nevertheless, I believe I am right in saying that these arid rocks are *not calculated to produce forests*, and that, *as a rule, they never have existed on*

them, and that the jungle *has always been, as now, a miserable scrub.*

9. Still it is, perhaps, in such places as these that the covering of the ground with some sort of tree vegetations is attended with the greatest benefits; it is not necessary here to recapitulate them. But the great practical difficulty to be met in Jhansie is the want of a revenue from which to meet the cost of the operation. Timber there is none for sale; fire-wood is a drug in the market, and the manufacture of kuth or catechu is unknown in Jhansie, though it is practised in the Balabchut jungles of Lullutpoor; and the sale of grass and bamboos, with a very small miscellaneous revenue, is all that can be looked to for revenue.

10. In 1864-65 the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,929, and the expenditure only to Rs. 988, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,000. The establishment was then largely increased according to Mr. Webber's recommendation; but I do not find the result has been satisfactory; for in 1867-68 the actuals (receipts) were Rs. 2,264, or Rs. 700 less than in 1864-65, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,750, or four times what it was before, and a deficit remained of Rs. 1,500, and in 1868-69 the actuals (receipts) were Rs. 2,485, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,879, with a deficit of Rs. 3,400; of the latter Rs. 2,677 was spent on plantations.

11. Of these plantations it is necessary to speak, for Mr. Lang, the Deputy Commissioner, directed my attention to them, as he considered that a great deal of money was being squandered in a useless manner on them. They seem to have been formed with the best intentions at the suggestion

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NOTE.—By the Vindhyas is meant the mass of hilly country to the north of the Nerbudda river, which is generally characterized by a scarp to the south front, and a gradual slope into plains of the Jumna and Ganges to the north.

of Mr. Webber, and are, properly speaking, nurseries, not plantations. They are formed as follows :—

12. About two acres of land have been roughly fenced in each forest district and planted with seed of teak, mowah, sissoo, and babool in holes about a yard apart, and it was intended that the seedlings should have been transplanted out into the neighbouring jungle.

13. But from various reasons, and chiefly from the difficulty of watering them, this has not been done, and now half the little trees are dead, and the rest are too old to plant out, while for the most part they are all withered by the frost, and choked in the long grass, which is not cleared away from around them ; and, as regards the teak, in many instances, three or four dry and burnt shoots shew that the jungle fires have destroyed the nurseries as well as the rest of the grass, and that the teak seedlings were only coppices from the original roots, like most of their neighbours in the forest. Even if they were transplanted (as some few have been) they must by necessity die off, because we cannot keep young trees at any distance from the wells regularly watered, and transplanted trees are very delicate, and would require watering for some years after removal from the nurseries; so that the money spent on nurseries is wasted.

14. But the watering of these nurseries is now carried out at the cost of about Rs. 2,000 a year, and if the trees were planted out in the forest, they could never be watered at all, for the rocky nature of the ground will not admit of wells being made except in certain places, and at a very considerable expense.

15. And, indeed, it may be taken as an accepted fact, that plantations can never be carried on successfully in a *rough way ;* if they are made at all they must be worked *on a proper organized system*, with regular supervision. This supervision the district officer can never afford time to give in distant parts of the forest, and as the money at present is *being*

simply wasted, I have requested that further expenditure under this head should be stopped.

16. There are also some plantations of babool in the Mote Pergunnah, which have been made some years ago (I believe by Mr. Jenkinson); but from being sown broad-cast, the young trees have come up exceedingly densely in some places, and not at all in others. It would be advisable to convert these into a sort of mixed timber, and coppice plantation; but the Deputy Commissioner tells me that he cannot get the people to do the work even on promise of having the produce of the thinnings gratis, and in that case, it is perhaps hardly worth while to spend more money on them, and they may be let alone to take their chance.

17. It seems to me then that the most practical work to turn our attention to in Jhansie is *to take care of the teak*, as this will, if looked after, certainly attain a sufficient size to be very useful for all ordinary building purposes; and also, if possible, to cover the Government forests with a certain amount of trees which in time might yield a proportion of vegetable mould, in which a better class of forest would grow up; and to do any good in this way our great battle must be with the jungle fires.

18. Any attempt to keep out fire at first on an extensive scale would be too costly, and would be nearly certain to be unsuccessful. But there is no reason why it should not be attempted on a small scale on the teak-bearing tracts, which are conveniently situated along the river bank, and I have instructed the Darogah how to proceed to clear a broad line by burning the grass while green to certain width outside the teak-bearing tract, and so isolating it from the rest of the grass plains. If the attempt be successful for a year or two in the teak tracts, the area to be protected from fire might be extended hereafter by degrees.

19. Added to this, the teak must be equally protected for some years from being *hacked, cut, or injudiciously thinned*, on

any pretext whatever; and if also the mowah, huldoo and bamboos, wherever found, be reserved, I think little more at present can be done. It may be said that the Government forest lands are already marked off by low pillars of a very good pattern, which is a good work effected, as theGovernment right to act as they please in the forest cannot be called into question. The Jhansie forest rules, which have been sanctioned by Government, seem to provide for all this.

20. *III. Lullutpore.*—The area of forest lands in this district belonging to Government amounts to over 100,000 acres, as marked off after the recent settlement, and the greater portion of these have been regularly demarcated, and pillars have been erected to denote the boundary. The main portion of the forest lies along the Betwa in the north-east and north-west corners of the district; in the south in Balabehut, and in the south-east in Pergunnah Marowra Nurhut, the latter being known as the Lukunjeer forest tract. It is a mixed forest of terminalias, acacias, diospyros, teak and bamboos of entirely the same description as that which forms the mass of the jungles in the Saugor and Dumoh districts of the Central Provinces. Indeed, the Lukunjeer jungle is only a continuation of the Shahgurh and Heerapoor forests of Saugor, which contain a large amount of small teak of indifferent quality.

21. The system of dhya cultivation, or of cutting and burning the jungle for the purpose of rearing a crop of millet (kodoo or kotkee) has largely prevailed in this district, and has mainly contributed to the destruction of the forests. It is to be feared, that though prohibited, it is still carried on here, even in the Government forests. It has been put down almost everywhere in the Central Provinces, and it should be at once suppressed in the Government forests of this district

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NOTE.—The exact number of acres cannot be given just yet from the Settlement papers.

also; and there should be no greater difficulty in doing so here than there was in the Central Provinces.

22. There is a considerable amount of teak in various places. It has suffered terribly from repeated coppicing, and it may be presumed that the roots of the old stumps are for the most part too much exhausted to produce vigorous shoots. But its condition does not seem worse than that of the teak in Saugor when its conservation was first taken up, and the progress that it has made there in the last ten years is considerable. For although it is not to be supposed that the gnarled and crooked shoots, which are now seen to spring up from the old roots, will ever grow into large or straight timber trees; yet a careful examination will shew that among them, even now, there are a number of straight young trees which are independent seedlings, and which it may be presumed will eventually become vigorous young trees. Every year that the forests are protected the number of these seedlings will increase, and it is to be hoped that in time they may supplant the crooked shoots which spring from old roots, and the only value of which is to cover and protect the ground on which a healthy young forest may be produced. There seems no reason to despair of this taking place, for all over the north and west sides of Saugor a fair show of teak growing up on all sides, and the forest of Lukunjeer in Lullutpoor is *bonâ fide* a portion of the same plateau.

23. The following is a statement of the principal teak tracts in Lullutpoor, and a sort of approximate area of them:—

1.—A long slip of about two square miles in area extending along the Betwa, north-west of Talbehut. This is similar to, and indeed a portion of the Bubeena teak forest in Jhansie on the opposite side of the Betwa, which was described in the last section.

2.—The Hurruspoor tract south of Talbehut, 50 acres.

3.—The Seonee tract, 10 miles south-west from Lullutpoor, about one-third of a square mile, very poor in quality.

4.—The Doodhai tract; this is a huge mixed forest, but there is a small patch of teak, about 30 acres.

5.—The Parole Forest in the Balabehut jungles; about 60 acres of teak.

6.—The Muddenpoor Forest on the Dussan river, south-east of Lullutpoor, about 30 acres of teak.

7.—The Lukunjeer Forest, bordering on Demony and Shahgurh in Saugor; here there are some 28,000 acres of mixed forest, in the whole of which teak exists more or less, but of which probably one-fourth is principally a teak forest, the best being along the valley of the Dussan river, where, on the Saugor side, there are now some very fair young trees growing up, and where eventually it may be advisable to mark off a special reserve in Lullutpoor, as the teak from this place could be floated down the Dussan into the northern districts, where it is much required.

24. I marched by jungle paths a distance of at least 50 miles, from Malthone to Shahgurh, along the line of hills which separates Lullutpoor from the Saugor District, passing from Saugor into Lullutpoor and back again into Saugor, with a view to examining this last tract of jungle, which is the principal teak forest of Lullutpoor. It must be borne in mind that this is very nearly, if not quite, the most northerly point where teak is found growing indigenously, and it certainly seems as if it were dying out here, for in no case is the teak north of the Nerbudda equal in quality to that south of the same river, and indeed the further north one goes from the Nerbudda, the poorer the quality of the timber seems to become.

25. From the above statement it will be seen that Lullutpoor has a fair amount of forest tracts, though they are generally very badly situated for export. Moreover, besides its

timber, it possesses copper mines and iron in abundance; catechu is also manufactured, and lac gathered here; but I am informed that, for some reason, for the last two or three years, the catechu-makers have not appeared in these forests.

26. The great difficulty in regard to these forests is the revenue, the only forest produce for which there is a sale being bamboos and teak; and nothing can be expected from the teak till time has been allowed for it to grow up. But there ought to be some revenue realized from grazing, as I am aware that large herds of cattle come from Saugor, and probably also from the Bhilsa direction, to graze here. But except teak and bamboos, all the commoner sorts of wood are simply a drug in the market, and there is no sale for them whatever, as the people are terribly impoverished, and the country has been decimated by famine and disease, and there is no single town of even the most moderate pretensions in the district. The scanty wants of the population for wood are met from the village forests and zemindaree estates.

27. Under these circumstances the revenue has not exceeded Rs. 1,250 hitherto. During the current year it may possibly reach Rs 2,000; but with every care it is not likely to exceed Rs. 2,500 for some years to come.

28. As regards the manner in which the allotment for conservancy should be spent, I would suggest that as Rs. 1,000 will not go far in the conservancy of 100,000 acres of forest, that attention *should entirely be directed to the conservation of the best patches of teak forest.* To this end broad lines should be cleared and burned round any of such places as seem conveniently situated for protection, so as to prevent the jungle fires spreading into them. The Seonee teak tract, west of Lullutpoor, seemed to me to be particularly well situated for such protection, and perhaps some small tracts in the Dussan valley may also be selected for similar conservation.

29. But dhya should be suppressed in all Government forests, and if this is done, and the teak generally protected, it is as much (together with the small amount of fire conservancy suggested above) as the Civil Officers can be possibly expected to effect, unless a special Forest Officer be appointed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

30. Two or three points have been carefully considered by me in my visit to the Jhansie District, they are:—

1*st.*—Whether it is necessary to appoint a Forest Officer to its charge.

2*nd.*—Whether it is necessary to make plantations in the Jaloun and Jhansie Districts.

3*rd.*—The general supply of building timber.

31. As regards the appointment of a Forest Officer, there can be no doubt that much progress in forest conservancy cannot be expected without one, for it is impossible for the Civil Officers, however willing they may be, to give any attention to distant jungles, where other duties rarely take them. But I cannot say that I think that at present the appointment of an officer would be attended by any special development of the revenue, and as far as the conservancy is concerned, matters are yet in such an elementary state that it hardly seems as if an officer could be of much use. But as the teak grows up, in a few year's time it may certainly be advisable to appoint a Forest Officer here to look after it, and regulate its sale; and as was originally proposed by me, I would still suggest that after two or three years, when the Doon Forests, it is to be hoped, may have been put in good order, the extra officer sanctioned for the Doon might be

Note by Col. J. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Lullutpoor.—Where the rich black soil prevails, the people do not care about manuring their fields; but in the lighter tracts it is different, and the value of the crop greatly depends on the quantity of manure employed. If not required for fuel, it would probably soon be employed for fields near the village sites.

removed to Jhansie. The fact is that at present every officer whose services can be obtained would be employed more usefully, and on far more important works, elsewhere; and when there seems some hope of realizing a better revenue here, an officer may be, perhaps, spared for the charge. But at the same time I am of opinion that the Lullutpoor Forests from their situations are not likely to be *ever* very important, as there is so much teak in Saugor, and also in Orcha (Tehree), so that the Lullutpoor Forests (which are, as it were, situated between the two) will probably not be much drawn upon, except for local wants, which never can be very large.

Secondly.—As regards fuel plantations in Jaloun and Jhansie, of course their establishment would depend entirely on the appointment of an officer to the charge of the forests of this division. There can hardly be a doubt that plantations would be a benefit in localities so singularly denuded of all trees as these two districts are, if it were only to divert the droppings of the cattle to their proper use, as manure to the fields, instead of their being burnt up as fuel. The babool grows vigorously here, and the sissoo also would grow readily, and I do not know that there need be any practical difficulty in establishing plantations. But the Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie told me that at present in that district the people do not use all the manure that is available to them; so there seems no urgent demand for fuel plantations at present on this ground. It is to be hoped, however, that by degrees they may arrive at a sufficient intellectual status to see the benefit of using *all the manure they can get;* and the fact that they do not use it at present should not perhaps deter us from providing for the possibility of their doing so hereafter, and *in due course if an officer can be spared* perhaps some plantations should be commenced in these districts; at present, however, the people will not even give their labour to thin the babool plantations made by Mr. Jenkinson, when offered the proceeds of such thinnings in return for their labour.

Thirdly.—As regards a supply of building timber to these districts. The only wood procurable at present is sâl, purchased at Cawnpore at Rs. 1-14-0 per cubic foot, and mowah, which is generally used for all public buildings on account of the great expense of sâl. But the mowah is valuable also for its flower, and should not be cut for timber if other wood were procurable. Teak pieces from Orcha are only procurable of very moderate dimensions, and not larger than from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, and 15 to 20 feet in length. The common timbers in Lullutpore are sal, tendoo, and huldoo, and these, judging from the beams I saw in the new Police guard-house at Lullutpoor, are exceedingly indifferent. I would strongly recommend that sometime when the demand in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Forests is slack, that a raft of 500 or 1,000 logs of sâl be sent to Cawnpore by the Forest Department, and that it should be put up to auction in small lots, full notice being given all over the Jhansie Division, and perhaps a priority of selection at certain prices being given before the auction to persons *bonâ fide* from those districts. Even if less money was realized to the Forest Department than would be the case by selling the timber at the Forest Depôts, there need be no fear of the price not covering the cost of bringing the timber to Cawnpore, while the act would be one of great benefit to these southern districts of the North-Western Provinces which are so remote from all timber-producing forests.

I have, &c.,
G. F. PEARSON, MAJOR,
Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P.

NOTE.—Since writing the above report, I have heard that sâl has now become much cheaper at Allahabad and Cawnpore,—probably from the Nepal Forests, which have been closed for the last two years, being opened again. But th above observations were made from information on the spot, and enquiries at Allahabad from the Railway Officers, and at Cawnpore from Natives.

Government reply on above to Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, No. 139 *F.-C., dated Nynee Tal, the* 28*th June,* 1870.

Jaloun.—States that the grass preserves should remain under the Conservator, and endeavours should, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be made to establish the growth of wood in them. But no considerable expense should be incurred for the purpose. Babool seed should be sown before the rains, and would probably come up, as in the Jhansie preserves. Certainly any addition to the trees in the bare and bleak country referred to is an object to be kept in view.

2. *Jhansie.*—It is to be regretted that the outlay upon these plantations should have been to a great extent thrown away. It cannot be supposed that they would have succeeded without a large expenditure. They could not have been kept weeded and clear of the jungle, which has choked the young trees, except at a considerable outlay; and doubtless attempts at planting them out would have been attended with the result stated by Conservator, who has acted rightly in desiring further expenditure on watering and tending the trees to be put a stop to.

3. The measures proposed in regard to conservation of the existing forests; applying those for preservation from fire first to the teak forests, and gradually extending them on forests of other kinds, is approved.

4. The Conservator disapproves of the system now in force for collection of minor produce by the Forest Department at depôts and sale there, and shows the results to have been small. He is requested to report how he would propose to meet the demand which exists to some extent for this produce, bamboos, charcoal, fire-wood, &c., so that it may be made remunerative.

5. *Lullutpore.*—Enquiry will be made of the Commissioner in regard to the supposed failure to completely suppress dhya

cultivation, and the necessity for doing so impressed upon him.

6. The measures of conservancy proposed seem all that can be undertaken. Some reduction in the cost of establishment may, His Honor considers, be effected, and the amount should henceforth be limited to Rs. 1,000 per annum, the Deputy Commissioner being allowed to arrange in regard to Darogah as seems to him best.

7. *General Remarks.*—The appointment of a special forest officer should certainly be left to the future, and as Conservator suggests, the measure may be further considered when the Doon Forest arrangements have been established on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

8. His Honor is not of opinion that Government is called upon to take the exceptional course proposed to make a supply of sâl wood available for these districts.

9. The report is of general interest, and will be published, with a few omissions, in the Selections.

10. The remarks on the question of the former existence of forest on the table-land north of the Nerbudda, and on the northern limit of teak forests, are interesting, and His Honor is inclined to agree with Major Pearson's opinions.

Art IV.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MYNPOORIE SYSTEM OF KHUSRA SURVEY,

By M. A. McConaghey, Esquire, *Settlement Officer, Mynpoorie.*

The Ameen's first proceeding on commencing the survey of a village is to look out for a level and open place near the boundary for his base-line. An oosur plain, if available, should be selected. One end of the base-line should rest on or near the boundary, and the other end should lie in the direction of the centre of the village. This latter condition is not, however, very material. The line should be of very fair length, and should not contain any fraction of a chain; this to ensure perfect accuracy in scaling off on paper. A 2 (see accompanying diagram) represents this base-line. The next step is to select a series of flag-points all round the village boundary, inside or outside as may be most convenient, and *as far distant as possible from each other*, provided that each one is visible from the two immediately to the right and left of it. The figures 1 2 3.....18 represent these flag-points, and the broken line the village boundary.

Inside this circle of flag-points, a second circle, A B C D.....K, must be chosen. These points should also be as far apart from each other and from the outer line as compatible with the condition that A must be seen from 1 2 3 K and B, B from 3 4 5 A and C, C from 5 6 7 B and D.; and so on.

This being done, the Ameen begins his survey by delineating, according to proper scale, his base-line on the sheet of paper which will in course of time become the village map. The instruments used are the plane-table, brass sight, scale, chain and cross-staff.

The table is first taken to A, is placed in a position parallel to the plane of the earth's surface, and turned round until the base-line on paper corresponds in direction with that on the ground; then, by means of the sight, a line is drawn from A in the direction of flag-point 3. Having done this, the Ameen removes the table to 2, fixes it by A, and draws another line from 2 in the direction of 3. The intersection of these two lines will of course give the position of 3 on paper. A 3 and 2 3, are chained up most carefully on the ground, and scaled off on the map; and until the distances by scale and chain correspond to a fraction, the Ameen has strict orders not to leave this first triangle. He will, in a similar manner, map off the triangle A 1 2. He has, then, got four points accurately fixed in position on his map, and from these he can, without difficulty, determine B. Having got B, he determines 4, and so on with the triangulation.

From what I have now stated, it is evident that the flag-points have been so selected, and such a system has been pursued, that, no matter at what flag-point the table is placed, there always will be *two or more other fixed points* already delineated on the map by means of which the table can be put in a position similar to its original one, *viz.*, parallel to the surface of the earth, and with the base-line on the map in the same plane with, and parallel to, the base-line on the ground. This ensures great accuracy in fixing the table, which is really the most important point of all.

Every line in the triangulation is chained up by the Ameen, and if a difference is discovered between the renderings by chain and scale which cannot be accounted for by inequalities or irregularities in the surface of the ground, he must cry back at once, search for his mistake, find it out, and rectify it before proceeding further. It may appear unnecessary waste of time to have every line chained up, but it is just as well to be on the safe side, and besides, during the chaining up the intersections of field-enclosures, roads,

lanes, water-courses, &c., are marked off on the lines and on the ground also. This comes in very useful afterwards in interior plotting.

When the Ameen has got nine or ten triangles (for instance, the block 1 A B C D 8 7 6 5 4 3 2) mapped, he has instructions to close in on the original point, and thereby test what he has done, *viz.*, he closes in from D to A. If these points are visible from each other, so much the better; but if not, he can throw out one or more intermediate connecting points, such as α. If the line α A closes in correctly, and chains up well, the Ameen may confidently assure himself that the block to the outside of line 1 A α D 8 is accurately surveyed. In like manner, he will work round to G and close in on D, throwing out a point β (or more if necessary), and complete the triangulation series so far. He will then work up to A, close in finally, and report through his Girdawur to the Moonserim that the skeleton-map is complete.

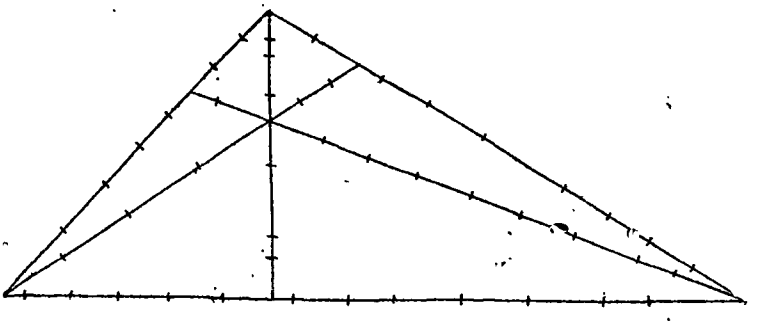
The Girdawur, having only six Ameens under him, has had several opportunities (if the village is a large one) of examining the Ameen's work during its progress, and therefore need not again test it on completion; but the Moonserim must check it thoroughly before the Ameen is allowed to proceed further. On hearing the Girdawur's report, he goes to the spot, and, by taking lines across the triangles, measuring offsets to the flag-points at intervals, and joining points which were not connected directly by the Ameen, he satisfies himself of the general character of the map. The Sudder Moonserim, or, perhaps, even the officer in charge of the survey, may come across the map at its skeleton stage, and purtal it, but this does not do away with the final purtal of the Moonserim.

The next step is to fill in the actual boundary-line. This is done by taking offsets from the lines 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, &c., and also by aid of the plane table when the perpendicular distance exceeds a chain. I should have mentioned above that very

obtuse angles are to be avoided in the triangles, and that the Ameen is directed to keep this in view when selecting his flag-points.

The advantage of the above-described system is, that the Ameen has got his village broken up into a number of correctly-measured triangles, varying in area from 30 to 60 acres, and that any error which may arise in plotting-in the fields cannot extend beyond the triangle in which it first occurred.

I before stated that, whilst chaining up the sides of the triangles, all intersections of field-enclosures, roads, lanes, water-courses, &c., were marked off. The positions of the field through which these lines passed were therefore fixed. But if all the fields or the greater number of those within a triangle are not cut by its sides, then sub-division must take place, and the further intersections be marked off (see figure):—

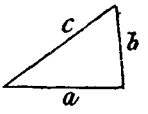


The fields are then plotted-in easily by the chain and scale.

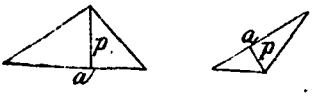
My instructions about areas are simple. Every field, no matter how irregular, can be broken up into triangles and quadrilaterals. Only five figures, therefore, are recognised, and all fields must assume such shapes, or compounds of them

These five figures are:—

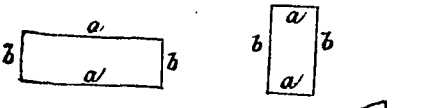
(1) Right-angled triangle,



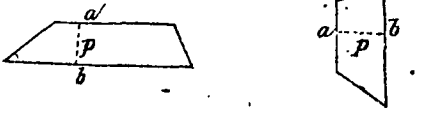
(2) Triangle not containing a right angle,.....



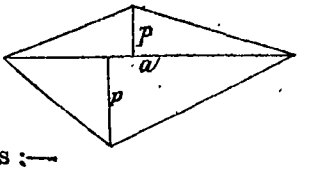
(3) Rectangle, ...



(4) Quadrilateral, with two sides parallel, ...



(5) Trapezium,.....



Their areas are calculated as follows:—

(1) Area $= \frac{ab}{2}$

(2) Area $= \frac{ap}{2}$

(3) Area $= ab$

(4) Area $= \frac{a+b}{2} \times p$

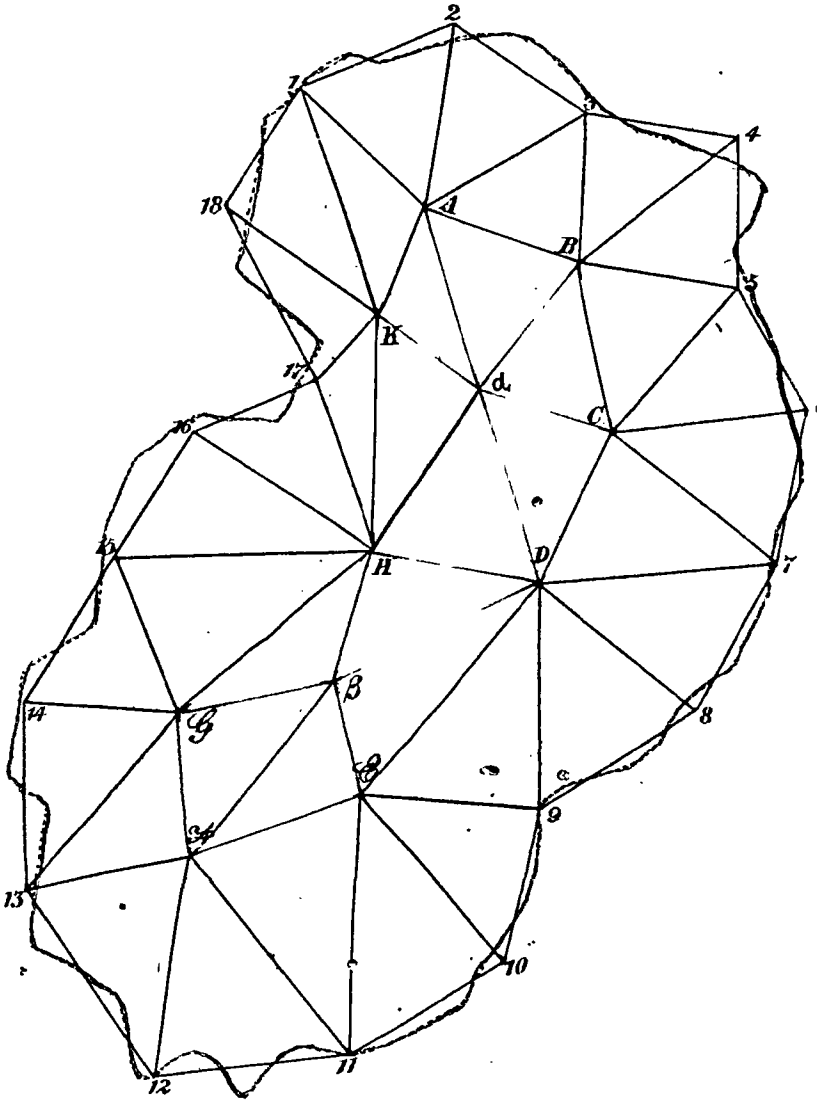
(5) Area $= \frac{a}{2}(p+p')$

The staff which one officer can thoroughly superintend is:—

4	Sudder Moonserims.	24	Girdawurs.
8	Moonserims.	144	Measuring-parties.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,

Settlement Officer of Mynpoorie.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PRACTICE OF INOCULATION IN THE BENARES DIVISION.

Report by R. M. MILNE, ESQ., M.B., *Officiating Superintendent of Vaccination, dated Benares, the 1st April, 1870.*

I HAVE the honour to request that you will forward, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following remarks on the practice of inoculation in the Benares Division:—

2. The ravages of small-pox had been so appalling in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that the introduction of inoculation in 1721 was at once welcomed by the majority of the population. This practice had been prevalent in Turkey since its introduction from Circassia in the sixteenth century by two Italian physicians, Emanuel Timoni and Jacques Pylarini, who get the credit of introducing the custom into Europe.

3. The earliest record we have of it in India is far more ancient, and is found in the works of the Hindoo sage Dhanwantari, who was physician to Vikram, King of Ujein, and wrote about 57 B.C. It is here worthy of remark that the pundits of Southern India while they accept Dhanwantari's description of inoculation in the *Sakteya Grantham* as orthodox, scout the description of a kind of vaccination in the same work as a recent interpolation. The most learned of the pundits in Northern India go much further, and throw doubts on the authenticity of the whole work.

4. In Benares inoculation is said to have been discovered by the *Brahmins*, and by them handed over to the *Malís*, who are the special worshippers of *Sitla*, the goddess of small-pox. In the present day, however, its practice is not confined to the *Malís*, but is also performed by *Kaisths* and a few *Brahmins*, and the custom is not, as we would expect were the Brahmanical theory of its discovery true, co-existent with the

Hindoo religion, but is confined to Bengal proper, the Benares Division, the Himalayas, the hilly parts of the Punjab, and some portions of the Bombay Presidency.

5. In illustration of the circumscribed limits of inoculation in the parts more immediately under consideration, the following tables, for which I am indebted to Doctor Sutherland of Lucknow, are here introduced. It will be observed that Jounpore, the only district in the Allahabad Division in which inoculation prevails, is here included in the Benares Divison:—

No.	Division.	Jails.	No. of Prisoners.	Percentage plainly marked by natural small-pox.	Percentage plainly marked by inoculation.	Total percentage of those marked by small-pox inoculation.	Percentage unprotected.
1	Benares.	Benares, ...	100	62	18	80	20
2		Mirzapore, ...	400	40	16	56	44
3		Ghazeepore, ...	100	23	24	47	53
4		Jounpore, ...	100	39	18	57	43
5		Azimgurh, ...	100	46	23	69	31
6		Goruckpore, ...	100	68	12	80	20
		Total	900	46	18	64	36
1	Oudh.	Lucknow C. P., ...	200	97	0	97	3
2		Ditto Jail ...	200	96	0	96	4
3		Fyzabad, ...	200	93	0	93	7
4		Gondah, ...	200	81	0	81	19
5		Seetapore, ...	200	82	6	88	12
6		Sultanpore, ...	95	98	0	98	2
		Total	1095	91	1	92	8

Here we find that while 18 per cent. of the prisoners in the Benares District bore distinct marks of having been inoculated, but one per cent. was found so marked in the adjacent province of Oudh. This one per cent. even Dr. Sutherland thinks a mistake, as in those cases the marks were described as multiple, while the mark of inoculation is always single.

6. In addition to the resident inoculators of the castes above-mentioned, many *Bengalis* cross over from Sarun every spring, and continue their operations during the hot weather; thus an

inoculator, unless he is a known resident, is always described as a *Bengali* or *Purbi*. This custom, though a little more prevalent towards the eastern side of the Division, is nearly equally common in the various districts, if we except the southern part of Mirzapore where it is unknown, and Bustee where there are no resident inoculators; but the people to a certain extent avail themselves of the services of the itinerant *Bengali* inoculators.

7. The mode of procedure here practised differs in several important particulars from that described by Doctor Charles, as seen near the Presidency, and also from what was until lately seen in the Kumaon hills. It is something as follows:—

The inoculator having arranged preliminaries regarding the number of children to be operated on and the fee for each, selects, with the concurrence of the parents, a lucky day, such as Monday or Friday, for his operations. On that day he commences work by producing an image of *Sitla*, which he carries about with him; and, having propitiated the goddess by prayer and offering, triturates in a shell a few small-pox crusts with a little water and certain spices,* which they profess to hold a secret, and by means of which they affirm they can modify to any degree the activity of the virus. He then takes an instrument resembling a nail flattened at the thicker end, and with it punctures a place about the size of an eight anna piece on the outer side of the fore-arm in males and the upper arm in females. On this spot some of the crust solution or some fresh small-pox matter is then rubbed, and a piece of cloth fastened over the part. The inoculated children are allowed to play with the others until the appearance of febrile symptoms about the sixth or seventh day. Then the inoculator makes each of his little patients swallow a few small-pox crusts. This they say is necessary to appease the goddess, who is supposed to be angry at her

* These, the vaccinators who were formerly inoculators tell me, are saffron to increase and curd to reduce the strength of the fever.

rights having been interfered with. The children are now confined to the house, and, as a rule, are not permitted to go out until the eruption begins to fade, about the fourteenth or sixteenth day. During this time the other people belonging to the house in which the inoculated children reside are allowed to hold communication with, but not to touch, any of the other villagers on pain of being pronounced unclean. Should any one of these not have had small-pox, either naturally, or by inoculation, no further restriction is placed on him, but he is treated with a little medicated conserve, and is directed to breathe over a few cloves to prevent his catching the infection.

8. Regarding the measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, statements vary considerably. Some *Bengali* inoculators allege that previous to the operation all the infants, delicate children, and unprotected adults, are removed to a separate house, and are there secreted until danger is past. This degree of care is, however, in this district exceptional, for the majority affirm that the recently inoculated children are allowed to play with the others during the greater part of their illness. The attempts of segregation must, as a rule, be practised in a very loose way, for all the inoculators I have asked have admitted that the small-pox is occasionally spread by the inoculator, and this is in the opinion of many the reason why small-pox is in this district more prevalent during the spring and hot months, when the inoculator is at work, than at other seasons.

9. The mortality direct from inoculated small-pox depends much on the care of the operator. On its introduction into England it was about two per cent. of the operations performed, and even when done with the greatest care, in the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospital was never less than three per mille. In Bengal the actual death-rate from the operation is believed by Dr. Wise to be from a half to one and a half per cent., which Dr. Charles, after mentioning instances when the mortality was so high as 30 and

even 50 per cent. and so low as only 0·73 per cent., states as his belief that, with proper precautions, the mortality might here be reduced to the minimum recorded, *i. e.*, three per mille. From the reports of various inoculators, and from the number of cases that have come under my own notice, I am inclined to consider the mortality in this division to be nearly two per cent. of the cases operated on.

10. But the great danger of inoculation does not lie in the mortality direct from the operation, but in its spreading the disease it is supposed to remedy, by multiplying the foci of contagion. For, though small-pox thus introduced into the blood usually produces a mild form of the disease on the individual operated on, still this mild form is so contagious that it may give rise to virulent small-pox on any unprotected person who comes within the sphere of its contagion. Thus it was found that during the first thirty years, after the practice had become common in England, the mortality from small-pox in proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes rose from seventy-four to ninety-five, and in London alone from fifty-six to ninety-six. Thus, as Dr. Seaton says,—"it was becoming evident that unless inoculation could be made by compulsion universal, it would be better for the community that it should be abandoned altogether." This large increase in the mortality was doubtless in a great measure caused by the very reprehensible way in which inoculation was generally carried on in England, for the report of the Royal College of Physicians for 1807, after remarking that, "however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease," goes on to say, "it cannot be doubted but that the mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons ever since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with small-pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a

week at the places of inoculation through every stage of their illness."

11. Though instances of small-pox having been spread by inoculation come more or less frequently under the notice of every observer, it is difficult to estimate the actual damage done in any particular locality. The restrictions undergone by inoculated households in this division are quite inadequate to prevent the infection spreading. In Bengal it is usual for all the children in a village to be inoculated at the same time, but here it seldom happens that more than a single household is inoculated at a time; while the unprotected adults, delicate children, and infants under one year old are allowed to stay in the house with the inoculated children, and by way of prophylactic, are treated with a conserve of ginger, turmeric, and asafœtida. True it is that clothes are not sent to the washerman until the inoculation is completed, but then they are never subjected to the influence of boiling water, but are washed along with the other clothes from the village. This is said to be a frequent means of infection, and I can quite believe it, as the *dhobies* themselves are never inoculated, for even a *mali* looses caste if he inoculates a *dhobie* or a *chumar*. The restrictions regarding the services of the barber, the eating of fish, and the giving of alms, seem to me rather useless while the adults of the house are permitted to go about the village.

12. The danger of infection also depends on the number of persons in the vicinity who are not protected against small-pox. In Dr. Sutherland's table, we find the unprotected amount to 36 per cent., while Doctor Charles gives 10 per cent. as the average near Calcutta. Supposing these numbers to be approximately correct, inoculation performed with equal care in both places is at least three times more dangerous to the general population in the district of Benares than it is in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

13. Since the inoculators discovered that their operations were discountenanced by the Government, they have been

more careful and secret in the movements than they were formerly; still every year, especially in February and March, not only do several cases of death from the operation come under my notice, but on enquiring into the origin of outbreaks of small-pox, it not unfrequently happens that I can trace these to the operations of the inoculator. At first I thought the inoculators might be punished under the "*spreading of contagious disease*" Sections of the Penal Code, but since I discovered my mistake, I have confined myself to the *suaviter in modo* while dealing with them. In this way, and by giving small rewards during their apprenticeship, and by appointing the more suitable of them vaccinators, I have been able to gain over several. There lately, while in the Bustee District, I heard of the death of two adults from small-pox in a house where a *mali* had a week or two before inoculated a child. This man was after some time got hold of, and is now learning vaccination with a brother convert, a Government vaccinator. Unfortuuately, however, not a few of the inoculators who have promised to practice vaccination have kept their word; in fact only those who have been, or expect to be, appointed vaccinators, and who could not earn much more at their own work.

14. Last year an attempt was made to get all the inoculators in the district to practice vaccination. Many of them consented, and were taught but after a few weeks they all gave it up, and returned to their own work, taking with them the vaccine instruments with which they were supplied. These they showed to the villagers, and said that Government had authorized them to inoculate, and had given them instruments for that purpose. The reasons the inoculators gave for renouncing vaccination was that the people would give them no fee for vaccination, which they said they could get from the Government vaccinator for nothing. Under these circumstances, it became evident that until inoculation were made penal, the people would continue to cultivate it.

15. There are three measures, any one of which Government may adopt with reference to the subject. The first (*a*) is

to trust to the advance of education and vaccination among the people. Vaccination will doubtless in the end prevail, but its progress must needs be slow among a people having strong religious prejudices in favour of inoculation. The second (*b*) is the regulation of inoculation, such as was proposed by Doctor Charles for Bengal Proper. In a country where inoculation is almost universal, and where precautions are taken by the people themselves to prevent the infection spreading, such a measure may be feasible, while Government is not in a position to provide vaccination for the masses; but in this district, where so large a proportion of the inhabitants is unprotected, and where the social restrictions on inoculated households are so lax, such a measure would, by encouraging the practice, but magnify the danger. The third measure (*c*) is prohibitory.

16. This may be either confined to the cities or applicable to the whole Division. As there is a much greater chance of inoculation giving rise to cases of small-pox when it is performed in crowded bazars than in isolated villages, the Bengal Council in their Act IV. of 1865 made it penal for any one to inoculate small-pox in, or for any inoculated person to enter within forty days after the operation, any of the large cities of the Province. A similar prohibition might with great advantage be enforced for this Division. This measure is more particularly applicable in cases where the staff of vaccinators is not sufficient to protect the inhabitants, or when the people refuse to accept their services. In cases where the vaccinators are sufficiently numerous to meet the wants of the people, and where inoculation is carelessly practised among a semi-protected population, I think it would be advisable to stop the practice altogether; but let me repeat that this measure cannot with fairness be adopted until Government provides a staff of vaccinators sufficient to protect the annual birth-rate.

17. Taking the population of this Division at eight millions, and calculating the annual birth-rate at 25 per mille,

we find there are some 200,000 children who ought to be vaccinated yearly. According to Doctor Pearson's standard, each vaccinator should be able to protect 300 children per mensem, or 1,500 a season. At this rate it would require about 133 vaccinators to protect the rising population. The Government establishment at present consists of 28 vaccinators, one to each tehseel; this number would therefore require to be quadrupled. As it would not be necessary to increase the superintending force, the actual increase of cost to Government would be but small—only Rs. 7,728 per annum.

18. If inoculation were now prohibited in this Division, and sanction given for the above increase, the better class of inoculators who are now earning two or three hundred rupees a season, and who have hitherto refused all offers of joining the Vaccination Department, would, on finding their present lucrative employment gone, be glad to accept Government service; and I have no doubt but that with a hundred of these men in our ranks we would soon be able to put vaccination in this Division on a firm basis.

I have, &c.,

R. M. MILNE, M. B., Asst. Surgn.,

Offg. Supdt. Vaccination.

From Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, to Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated Almorah, the 6th June, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1904 A., dated Allahabad, the 5th May, 1870, and to apologize for the delay in replying to it, but it reached me while absent on a tour of inspection of the Gurhwal Dispensaries, and the Vaccine Report of the Bengal Government, to which it has reference, had been left behind in my office in Almorah.

2. I entirely agree in the opinion expressed by Doctor Charles that inoculation, if practised under proper conditions,

ought not to be discouraged by Government, unless they are prepared to incur the large expense which is required for the entertainment of an efficient Vaccine Establishment. There is, however, a great difference between the North-West Provinces and the Government of Lower Bengal. In Bengal, as I gather from Doctor Charles' report, the practise of inoculation is all but universal. In the North-Western Provinces it is unknown in the Commissionerships of Rohilkhund, Agra, Meerut, Jhansie, and in five out of the six Districts of Allahabad, and it is practised only in the Commissionerships of Benares and Goruckpore, and in the District of Jounpore. Even in these divisions of the country inoculation is not practised on the same extensive scale that it is in Lower Bengal, and many of the inoculators are not natives of these Provinces, but are Bengalies, who come to the North-West on a sort of inoculation tour, and return to their homes in Bengal after the expiration of the vaccine season.

3. Although the practice of inoculation, when conducted on a very extensive scale, is undoubtedly beneficial to the community, it is the very reverse when conducted on a small scale. If, for example, an inoculator comes to a large city, and inoculates two hundred persons, the result, however beneficial to the two hundred inoculated, is most pernicious to the thousands who remain uninoculated, as an epidemic of small-pox, originating from these inoculations is almost certain to spread over the whole community.

4. In this respect, the difference between inoculation and vaccination is very great. If in the same place, instead of two hundred inoculations, the same number of vaccinations had been performed, the persons vaccinated would have been equally gainers, and the thousands remaining unvaccinated would have been no worse off, though no better than they were before the vaccinator came to the place.

5. With regard to the supposed failure of vaccination in India, as a protective against future attacks of small-pox,

I can only say that my experience has been very different, and I believe that an attack of small-pox after the successful performance of vaccination is a thing of the very rarest occurrence, provided the operation be performed in the cold weather, and in the North-Western Provinces.

6. I attribute the very different results which have been observed in Burmah, and in lower Bengal, entirely to the difference of climate. The climate of both of these countries is very damp, whereas that of the north-west is one of the driest in the world. Even in the North-Western Provinces, during the rainy season, vaccination is really successful, but the amount of moisture in the atmosphere during the rainy months is probably less than the amount contained in the atmosphere of the districts bordering on the Bay of Bengal at the driest part of the year. With regard to moisture, the climate of England is intermediate between that of the North-Western Provinces and that of Bengal, and I am inclined to believe that if vaccination were conducted in the three countries by operations of equal efficiency, it would be found that vaccinations in the North-Western Provinces was in a higher degree a protection against a future attack of small-pox than the same operation performed in England, while vaccination performed in lower Bengal would be so to a very much less extent.

7. I believe, therefore, as regards lower Bengal, the merits of the two operations, vaccination and inoculation, are pretty nearly balanced, the great risk to the community from inoculation being compensated for by its possessing more protective power than is possessed by vaccination performed in a damp climate, and also by its being popular, universally practised, and not entailing any expenses on Government.

8. In the Upper Provinces none of these compunctions exist; and although I would not recommend any measures of prohibition, yet, as the number of inoculators even in the districts of Benares and Goruckpore is small, I would recommend

that they should, if possible, be induced to abandon inoculation and become vaccinators.

9. Dr. Milne, Superintendent of Benares Circle, is of opinion that if an annual grant of Rs. 500 were made to him, he would in a short time be able to enlist almost all the inoculators in the Benares Circle, and entertain them as vaccinators. It would, however, be necessary to treat these men somewhat differently from ordinary vaccinators.

10. Few, perhaps none of them, can read or write, and their returns of numbers vaccinated would necessarily be written by others, so that implicit confidence could not be placed in them. It would also be necessary that Dr. Milne should be able to guarantee to them that their salary would be paid regularly so long as they behaved themselves properly, and that they would not be dismissed merely on account of the comparatively small number of operations performed by them.

A grant of money given one year and withdrawn the next would do more harm than good.

I have, &c.,

W. WATSON, M. B.,

Offg. Supdt. Genl. of Vaccination,

North-Western Provinces.

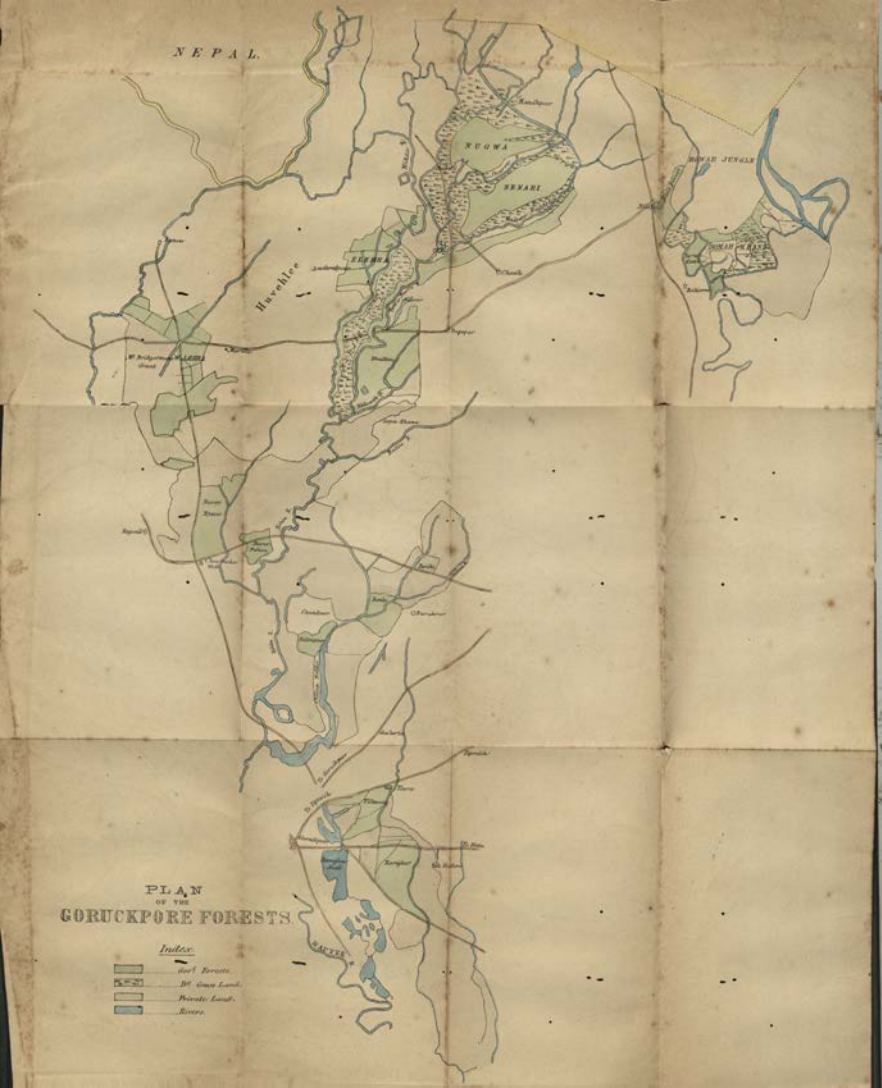
Extract, paragraphs 10, 11, *and* 12, *of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Superintendent-General of Vaccination, No.* 2862*A., dated 2nd July,* 1870.

PARA: 10.—The observations on inoculation by Dr. Milne, Officiating Superintendent of the Benares Division, are full of interest, and evidently the result of much research. As such they will be printed in the Selections from the Records of Government. The attraction of inoculators to the department in the capacity of vaccinators is an

object of prime importance, especially throughout the Benares Division and in the Jounpore District, and the Lieutenant-Governor very readily empowers you to divert from the grant of Rs. 500 for the instruction of Hukeems such portion as you may think fit to be expended in training inoculators to the work of vaccination. No doubt the attraction of Hukeems to the same duty is also an object of importance, but in the case of the inoculators a double advantage is attained, for while vaccination is advanced, a check is put upon the centres of infection so profusely established by inoculation. It is also an additional benefit that vaccination will thus be advanced in the Division, which, notwithstanding the successful efforts of Dr. Milne, is still the most backward in these Provinces.

PARA. 11.—There is no reason, however, why in next year's budget the sum of Rs. 500 should not be entered for each of the above objects, and this the more so, as the state of the finances has obliged the Supreme Government to negative the scheme for strengthening the regular vaccine establishment.

PARA. 12.—By the publication of Dr. Milne's report, the attention of the various officers in the tract where inoculation chiefly prevails will be drawn to the subject, and the expediency of adopting any legal measures of repression, especially in the larger centres of population, as has been done in Bengal, will be kept in view. It is a question for grave consideration whether such a law should not be introduced into these Provinces, and you are therefore requested to ascertain from the Superintendent-General of Bengal, how the legal provisions have worked there.


NEPAL.
NUGWA
BENARI
Huvehlee
PLAN
OF THE
GORUCKPORE FORESTS.
Index.
Govt. Forests.
Dt. Gross Land.
Private Land.
Rivers.

REPORT ON THE GORUCKPORE FORESTS,

By Major G. F. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, dated 27th January, 1870.

THIS report will be divided as follows :—

1*st*,—A short description of the Forests and their general condition.

2*nd*,—Present state of Forest management in Goruckpore, and especially as connected with the revenue.

3*rd*,—Recommendations for the future.

PART I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORESTS.

2. The Goruckpore Forests consist of eighteen isolated blocks, varying in extent from about 1,000 to 18,000 acres each. They are situated to the north of the Goruckpore station, along the banks of the Rohin river and its affluents, and extend northwards up to the frontiers of Nipal. They are stated by Mr. Webber to contain an aggregate of 127,000 acres; but Mr. Thomas estimates 169,000. Generally they have been carefully marked off, and boundary lines cut, pillars have been erected, and maps have been made of them, but the boundary lines have been allowed to grow up, and there are now disputes as to the direction of some of them. It is necessary that where they march with other forests they should be re-cleared, and that in future they should be carefully kept free from jungle. Everywhere the forests are surrounded either by grants, village lands, or by foreign territory. The following is a short detail of the forests :—

Ramgurh Forest.

3. This forest is in extent about 4,000 acres, and is situated about four miles east of Goruckpore. It is mainly a sâl forest which has all the appearance of, from its proximity to the city, having been cut over and over again till all vigour has been drawn out from the roots of the trees from repeated coppicing.

It is probable that it is valuable chiefly for poles, which ought to be cut and sold from it, as it is perhaps doubtful if the trees are likely to attain any great size hereafter. The forest would probably also be better for thinning.

4. The bounds of this forest are all grown up, and should be cut again. Mr. Thomas will be desired to estimate for this in his next Budget.

5. East of the Government Forest, and marching with it, is a tract of jageer sâl forest of about two square miles in extent, belonging to Meer Ahmud Ally Shah, a holy man, who has preserved it for the sacred fire which burns at his *Tukya*. This forest has been preserved for about 70 years, and contains many sâl trees of 6 to 8 feet in girth, and 50 or 60 feet high, and of tolerable growth and straightness; and there would be probably more good trees if they were not standing quite so thick together. It is chiefly valuable as a practical example of what a little conservancy of even the rudest character will effect in a sâl forest. It is understood that Rs. 75,000 were offered, and refused by the Meer Sahib for the timber in this tract, probably of some 1,500 or 1,600 acres.

Tilkonia Forest.

6. Tilkonia Forest is a tract of forest of about 4,000 acres north-west of, and similar in character to, Ramgurh. There are other small forests, also four patches of forests north of Tilkonia, isolated from each other, and surrounded entirely by private grants and village lands. Their names are Belunpore, Nutooa, Baree, and Bekee. The four forests contain about 7,500 acres, and all like Tilkonia contain small sâl bullies growing very thick together. The Bekee Forest seemed to contain some promising and well-grown young sâl trees along the Teemur river.

7. All the above forests have been reserved since 1863, as previous to that date they were leased out to contractors, who cut down absolutely whatever they contained. It cannot be said that they yet contain anything beyond mere poles; but,

judging from the timber in the Meer Sahib's forest of Kooshmee, and in other grants which have been protected, I see no reason to doubt that in course of time fine forests may be again produced as formerly. Without doubt large timber grew in them, while it exists to the present across the frontier in Nipal, and the soil and climate seem to possess all the conditions requisite for the growth of sâl. I saw some very fine sâl logs in the villages brought from Nipal.

Dudhai and Mudjar Forests.

8. This is a huge tract of jungle, stated by Mr. Webber to contain about 22,000 acres, west of Bagapore, the western portion of it being merely strip of grass bheers.

9. The characteristic tree is sâl, but it is largely mixed with sein, seemul, goolar, jamun, and other trees. It is generally stunted, crooked, and by no means promising in appearance; and, although in so large a patch of jungle some portions are no doubt better than others, I did not see here any really thriving young sâl trees. The boundaries have been allowed to grow up, and they much require clearing, in consequence of which there are disputes along several portions of the boundary line. This forest has been reserved for seven years.

Jugpore Forests.

10. West of the Doodhai Forest there is a long strip of waste along the Mulwa river, which produces excellent thatching grass, which is exported to all parts of Goruckpore, and north-east of this, and between the Doodhai and Soonaree. Soonaree forests is a piece of waste land named Jugpore, also under the forest Department, large portions of which have been brought under cultivation. There appears to be no exact account kept of this cultivation, as well as of other cultivated lands of considerable extent in different portions of the forests, especially along the Gunduk in Doowakund, but orders have been issued to Mr. Thomas to have them all surveyed and measured up, and to send in a special report about them.

11. Passing from Jugpore into the Soonaree Forest, there is a piece of sâl forest where the late Mr. Vipon attempted thinning operations. This is a good example as showing what great caution is necessary in carrying out this operation, as in the natural sâl forest the ground is remarkably clear, and free from grass and scrub, although the trees are much too crowded; but where Mr. Vipon's thinning operations were carried out it is hardly possible to move along on account of the bheer and other thorny bushes which have sprung up, while the young sâl trees, instead of showing clean stems, have begun to branch out on all sides, and to spread themselves.

The Soonaree Forests.

12. This is a huge block of jungle along the Mulowah and Pias rivers (feeders of the Rohin), said to contain about 25,000 acres. Some portions of it contain sâl saplings of moderately good quality, but the greater portion of the tract appears to be of exceedingly moderate character, and very largely mixed with *pentaptera*, *conocorpus lagœstrœmia*, and *naucl*æ*a*. It is also remarkable for the enormous creepers with which it is filled, and which weigh down and destroy the trees in every direction. The whole is said to have been under cultivation about a century ago, but to have been deserted and thrown into waste by the oppppressions of the Oude Government. It is impossible to suppose that the greater portion of it will ever become of any great value as a forest; but it will, no doubt, furnish small timber of various sorts for the general wants of the country.

13. The best portion of the forest as regards quality is that between the two rivers; but almost every tree has been disfigured by tapping it for *râl*, and the creepers are enormous. Such a thing as a clean and well-grown young tree is almost not to be seen.

Nugwa Forest.

14. North of the Pias river is the Nugwa Forest, a block containing 18,000 acres. It contains trees of a somewhat

better quality than Soonaree, but is equally infested by creepers. These two last forests have been reserved since 1855, and certainly do show some benefit from it; but no active operations have been carried out to improve them. Of the 46,000 acres contained in them about one-third, or 14,000 acres, is grass and jheel.

Khas Bharulkhund and Doonakhund Forests.

15. Under these names, east of the Nugwa Soonaree Forests, there is a considerable tract of grass and waste lands, extending as far as the Gunduck river, covered more or less with mixed forest and scrub jungle, but containing also a considerable amount of cultivation. Orders have been given to Mr. Thomas to have a map made of this tract and to report exactly what cultivation it contains, as well as how much forest, and to find out exactly what it is worth.

Forests west of the Rohin.

16. These are as follows :—

East Lehra, about 8,000 acres ; *West Lehra*, 18,000 acres; *Baree Bysee*, 4,000; and *Baree Boobun* about, 2,000 acres. These have all been conserved for abont five years, and, except Baree Bysee (which seemed to contain some promising young trees), they are mixed forest of sâl, sein, tendoo, &c., of but moderate character. Nevertheless, as compared with the forests belonging to Zemidars and grantees, which have been cut down without mercy, they have no doubt re-paid by their improved appearance the small amount of care that has been spent on them.

PART II.

Present state of Forest management in Goruckpore, and especially as connected with the Revenue.

17. To summarise, then, the Goruckpore Forests consist of several large irregular blocks of sâl and mixed forests along the Rohin and its dependencies. They contain hardly any sound trees of the size that may be probably called timber trees. The trees in the Nugwa and Soonaree Forests, whic

are somewhat larger than the rest, have been so injured by repeated tapping for *râl* and other noxious practices, that they have long ceased to exist as healthy trees, and are in consequence crooked and knotty even when sound. Creepers are a terrible pest to the trees; and, except in a few exceptional cases, the young trees do not look particularly healthy and promising. Nevertheless, these forests are not without value; they are needed to supply the ordinary wants in wood and grass of a large agricultural population extending from the Nipal frontier down to the Ganges, and in some degree they are capable of meeting the requirements of large cities like Benares, Dinapore, and Patna; while no doubt, with care, the condition of the young growth of timber will improve, and if properly managed they may certainly be made to yield a good revenue. Moreover, the forests are mixed up with large tracts of grass, land, and jheel, in which there is much cultivation, from both of which a considerable profit ought to be realized to Government.

18. The sources of revenue are as follows:—

1st,—Sale of dry wood and fuel.

2nd,—Sale of kurrees, bullies, and small building wood for native houses; wood for boat building; also wood for agricultural instruments, and the like.

3rd,—Sale of thatching grass and fodder.

4th,—Grazing dues.

5th,—Revenue from cultivation within the limits of the forest tracts.

6th,—Miscellaneous products, such as skins, fish, fruits, and mhowa, &c.

19. The revenue was about Rs. 6,100 in 1867-68. Last year Mr. Vipon raised it to Rs. 13,000; and, if it had not been for his death, it would probably have been much higher; and this year, under Mr. Thomas, it has already touched close on Rs. 20,000, and probably will reach at least Rs. 22,000 before 1st April, if not more.

As far as can be judged, there seems little doubt that if proper measures be adopted for bringing small timber to market, an income of Rs. 50,000 may easily be raised. But the revenue is always liable to serious and uncertain competition from the action of grantees, as when a grant is being cleared the wood is almost given away gratis, and then the demand on the Government forests ceases for a time.

20. As regards the extent of land under cultivation within the forest limits, it must be very considerable; but no proper account whatever has been kept of it, and there is no mention at all of it in Mr. Webber's return of revenue for 1867-68. But, on calling for an account, a return of Rs. 1,557 for 1869-70 has been presented, and the Surbrakar admits to 3,058 beeghas of cultivation, though in the list given in by him no mention is made of Jugpore, which he states was only put under cultivation this year, and which is at least 250 beegahs in extent. Orders have been issued to Mr. Thomas to put on an Ameen, and have all this cultivation measured up at once, when a separate report shall be made about it. But it ought not to be separated from the control of the Forest Department, for villages, if properly managed, are most useful, and are actually a protection to forest interests; while if not under proper control, they will be equally harmful, and this control the Civil authorities can never be quite in a position to carry out, however willing they may be to do so.

21. But of the 20,000 acres of grass and jheel mixed up in the forests, as well as some of the inferior portions of the forest itself, if judgment be used, much may be broken up and cultivated with profit. The cultivation does not seem to have attracted Mr. Webber's attention in any of his reports, though it must have been going on for some years.

22. Enquiry has been made as to the timber trade from Nipal through Goruckpore. It would seem that a good deal of sâl of middling quality is taken down the Gogra; and,

judging from the size of the logs and the prices said to be given, the price would seem to be about 12 annas a foot in the Nipal Forests.

PART III.

Recommendations for the future.

23. The conditions of the forests in Goruckpore resembles that of the Doon in one particular, *viz.*, that they are everywhere mixed up with, and surrounded by, private forests and grants, and they present the same difficulties of management in consequence. The following steps are recommended to be taken to put matters on a sound footing:—

1*st*,—That the boundaries be all re-cleared wherever they march with other forests, to a width of 35 feet, and where pillars are wanted that they be erected, as there are not nearly enough pillars at present.

2*nd*,—That where the boundaries are crooked they be straightened; where it is possible, to effect an agreement by exchanges, and for this the aid of Civil authorities must be asked.

3*rd*,—At present, from the extreme density of the larger blocks of forest—such as Doodhai, Nugwa, and Soonaree—is impossible to penetrate them, even to examine their contents and condition, much less can carts enter them to carry away wood and forest produce The consequence is, that a system of picking at the outsides of the forests goes on, which is exceedingly objectionable and prejudicial to forest management. It is, therefore, recommended that forest lines be cut 35 feet broad and a mile apart through the larger blocks, in order that access may be afforded to all parts of the forest. These roads will also materially aid in the forest revenue arrangements.

24. In concluding this report the Conservator cannot help saying how much he was struck by the numbers of noble mango, peepul, and tamarind trees, both in enormous groves

and standing singly, which are found everywhere north of Goruckpore. Seldom elsewhere in India has he seen such fine trees, especially as regards the mango. It would seem, then, that if care be taken of it, there should be no reason why the sâl should not flourish equally well; and he fully believes that it will be found to do so.

26. Mr. Thomas has managed these forests exceedingly creditably, considering that he came here without any knowledge of forest work, and has only had written instructions to guide him.

Government reply on above to Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, No. 39½., dated Camp Sirdhana, the 25th February, 1870.

With reference to Conservator's No. 15A., dated 27th January, 1870, acknowledges receipt of report on the Goruckpore Forests, and approves of the proposals in regard to the clearing of the bounds and cutting of roads through the forest blocks at intervals of one mile, and states that the estimates for these works are looked for at early date.

2. Approves also of the continuance of the employment of the native chief Ranger (Surbrakar) on duties not involving money responsibility, as proposed by Conservator.

3. In respect to the management of the cultivation, His Honor is not at present prepared to assent to this resting with the Forest Department. The revenue from it should go to land revenue, and His Honor presumes that it does so now; but nothing is said of this by Conservator.

Unquestionably it should be leased on conditions that will make the occupants amenable to any arrangements thought necessary for the welfare of the forests; but this could equally be done whether the cultivation be managed and the leases

given by the Collector or the Forest Officers. Reference will, however, be made on the subject to the Revenue Department of this Government on receipt of the report which the Conservator has called for, which should show in detail the various patches of cultivation, their areas, rents, and tenure. The limits within which cultivation is to be allowed will, of course, be laid down by the Forest Officers.

4. The percentage paid to the Putwarees no doubt calls for enquiry, and the further report about it is awaited.

BOOKS SUBMITTED BY NATIVE WRITERS.

MUFID-UL-AURAT: AN URDU MS. OF 57 PAGES, BY SAWUL DASS, TEACHER, CAWNPORE MISSION SCHOOL.

Memorandum No. 96, *by Director, Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated* 12*th October*, 1870.

THIS is a collection of tales, of which the design is to shew that education is a valuable resource for women in times of difficulty and misfortune. The author misconceives the real end of education in making clever selfishness and *savoir faire*, rather than goodness and virtue, the basis of character and regard; but the tendencies of the day are with him in this respect in other countries than in India. The incidents are unreal, and there is an utter want of feeling or dramatic power; but the writer has told his stories excellently as far as the language is concerned, and knows the merits of sound *versus* sense before the bar of Oriental criticism. Indeed, the Urdu is so good for a native of the author's class and profession that I am inclined to think he has copied the stories with some change of names and circumstances from existing books. Moreover, his beginning with the Mahomedan formula of enterprise, and his invocation of God and the Prophet are strange concessions for a Hindu, and suggest that some model has been followed, or, it may be, he has employed a Mahomedan story-teller to draft his stories. However this may be, the language of the MS. is easy and idiomatic, and is rarely disfigured by tautology or pedantic phrases imported from the Arabic and Persian.

2. The substance of the tales is briefly as follows:—Kumlápatí and Parbatí are the daughters of a wealthy zemindar, and the former, under her mother's auspices, receives a good education, but her sister is idle and refuses instruction. They marry two brothers, and the results appear in the happiness of Kumlápatí's married life, and the position she obtains, the reverse of all which is Parbatí's. Kumlápatí takes her

in hand, and tells her it is not too late yet to commence her education; and, by way of proving the advantages of learning and knowledge, tells her the tales which form the bulk of the MS.

TALE I. *Rani Rupwati and Raja Mohan.*—These go a-hunting and are benighted in the jungle. The Raja sleeps, and the Rani watches. Presently she sees a box floating on the neighbouring river, and hears the fishes say that it contains two wonderful rubies; whereupon she wades into the stream and secures the treasure. Next day, coming into a strange country, the Raja carries one of the rubies into a town to sell, but is taken for a thief and cast into prison. Meanwhile the Rani, in great distress from her husband's continued absence, is told by a crow that he is alive, and that such and such disasters have befallen him. She also hears a voice from a certain tree, which announces the fact that a large treasure lies buried at its root. She then proceeds to the city where her husband lies, and, adopting male attire, presents a petition to the sovereign for employment. Her ability soon manifests itself, and by and by she becomes a *Munsif*, and all difficult cases are referred to her for decision. One day a man came to complain that he had buried a treasure under a certain tree, and found it had been removed, and prayed for redress. The *Munsif* immediately sends for all the physicians of the place, and enquires whether the root of the tree named had any medicinal properties, and learns that one of them had a few days before prescribed it for a sick man, who, it eventually appears, had gone to the very tree where the treasure had been buried and had found the money.* The *Munsif's* sagacity in discovering the treasure so charmed the king that he made her his Vizier, and, her opportunity having now come, she secures her husband's release, and they return in triumph to their own country.

TALE II. *Nilapati and Ramvati.*—These were the daughters of a wealthy merchant. Nilapati had been educated with

* The writer appears to have forgotten his previous hint of the treasure which the Ranee heard of in the jungle.

Kumlápatí, but Ramvatí, like Parbatí had been idle. On their parents' death they divide the property, and Nilápatí trades successfully; but, returning from England, suffers shipwreck and loses everything. She finds herself in a strange country, but her education serves her in good stead, and she becomes *Amir-ul-umara* at the king's court. Ramvatí in the meanwhile had dissipated her fortune, and was in great distress, but eventually finds her sister out and goes to live under her protection. A portion of the king's dominions, being infested by untameable robbers, the king announces that he will bestow the province on the person who shall bring the robbers into subjection. Nilápatí undertakes the task within two years. She goes to the robbers' haunts in the guise of a *Faqir*, and, having made previous arrangements with her friends, tells the robbers that writing is the way to wealth, in proof whereof she sends them to the city with notes of hand, in return for which money is regularly received. The robbers then become anxious to learn to read and write, and in the end take to husbandry and the peaceful arts. According to the king's promise Nilápatí becomes their ruler.

TALE III. *Champávatí and Sarúpvatí.*—These, the daughters of a poor zemindar, are brought up at school, and acquire six languages in four years, *viz.*, Hindi, Gujrati, Marhati, Bengalee, Panjabi and Nagrì (six), and are afterwards mentioned as speaking a seventh language, Tamiri. They make a living by writing petitions, &c., and on the death of their parents find employment and fortune in a neighbouring country.

TALE IV. *Story of a story-loving king, whose favorite story-teller, Sita, was a female.*—The king, whose name was Kobad, was one day annoyed by hearing his own name repeated familiarly. On inquiry it was found that some passers-by were calling after a poor wood-cutter named Kobad. The king demands of his astrologers how it is that a man with such a name could have descended so low in the social scale. They examine the lines of his destiny, and reply after their

fashion; but Sita contradicts them with the remark that a man's fortune depends upon himself, and not on his stars. The king is very angry, and orders her to be exposed in the jungle for her presumption. Here she meets the poor wood-cutter, and, being adopted by him, conceives the design of making her words good by making a great man of her adopted father. This is eventually brought about by Sita's prudence and good fortune, and the wood-cutter becomes a magnate in the realm, and at last has the honor of receiving the king at an entertainment, at which Sita is recognised by the monarch, and the superior wisdom of her words receives public acknowledgment. This is a good story, and is well told.

TALE V.—Chandravatí is a lady who acquires great skill and renown as a physician. She relieves the king's distress at an apparently incurable malady which afflicted the queen before confinement by a marvellous cure, of which the details are indelicate and unreal, and obtains a magnificent reward.

TALE VI.—This is the history of a rich merchant's daughter, who acquired several accomplishments, among others, the art of painting portraits. During the father's absence she is carried off by dacoits, and owes her deliverance to her pictures.

The style of the language is so good, that these tales are really readable, however wandering their contents. They will undoubtedly be agreeable to young native readers, and will tend to improve their power of expression, and are therefore worthy of publication, if I except the fifth tale. The object is good also, and the most prejudiced reader will readily acknowledge the advantages which education has been shown to bring to the heroines of the several stories.

A reward of Rs. 200 might be assigned to the author, taking for granted the originality of his performance, of which I confess to having some doubts.

(Signed) M. KEMPSON,
Dir. of Pub. Instn., N.-W. P.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 4527A., dated the 7th November, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. No. 1034, dated the 13th October, 1870, with which you submit your opinion on the Urdu MS. entitled "Mufid-ul-Aurat," by Sawul Dass, Teacher in the Cawnpore Mission School.

2. In reply, I am to state that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has perused the treatise, and sees no reason to doubt that it is in the main the work of the professed author. The stories are singularly poor in conception and delineation of character; but the language is good, and the marvellous element in which they deal may make them popular. The tales are harmless, and contain a certain amount of good advice and moral.

3. There would not be much difficulty in altering the fifth story so as to avoid the indelicacy involved in the tale, and the author should be instructed to do this.

4. His Honor has been pleased to sanction the grant of a reward of Rs. 100 to the author, and also the purchase of 200 copies of the work at a reasonable cost.

5. The book is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

STRI DHARM TARANGINI, HINDI MS. OF 250 PAGES, BY P. BHAIROO DUTT, ETAWAH.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, dated 1st October, 1870.

THIS work is intended to aid in the cause of female education, and is interesting as a thoroughly natural treatment of the subject from a Native (Hindu) point of view. I don't know the author, but his book comes up with a letter of recommendation from the Etawah Debating Club, and the President states that having read a few pages here and there at random, the matter was found to be "most interesting and useful to the young females."

2. It is divided into five chapters *(Tarangs)*, with a few poetical compliments, by way of preface, to the beneficence of the English rule in India. The contents of the chapters are as follow :—

Chapter I. (pp. 7—35) contains complimentary *sloks* of the author's own composition, with translation in Hindi, in praise of the authorities, and the improved modes of communication, &c., recently introduced in India. The subject of female education is then considered chiefly with reference to the ancient practice of the Hindus, and the course of study sanctioned by usage.

Chapters II. and III. (pp. 36—134) contain the lessons taught by a young married lady, *Dhimati*, to her cousin, *Dushila*, a troublesome girl, as her name imports, married into the same family. The teaching consists in instructions in the art of letter-writing, and in morals, or, to put it numerically, in the avoidance of thirty-eight evil practices, and the acquirement of twenty-one good, with quotations from the Sanskrit by way of enforcement.

Chapter IV. treats of female infanticide, of which the causes are stated to be mainly three :—

First, the tyranny of Mahomedan rulers, who carried off Hindu women by violence, whence it came that a daughter was a dangerous possession to respectable Hindus.

Secondly, the pride of heads of families, who dreaded the humiliating position of a father-in-law, which is with some castes all but a term of reproach.

Thirdly, the expenses involved in marrying their daughters, and the disgrace of their growing up unmarried.

The writer argues against the practice by pointing out that the former oppressive rule exists no longer, and that a return to ancient usages is desirable; and he condemns the extravagance attendant upon marriage by an appeal to the *shastras*, ending with the expression of his opinion (in which all native writers concur) that the aid of Government should be granted towards putting down the evil. Many interesting details are given. This chapter also treats of the duties of a mother, as regards her own health, and the rearing of children.

Chapter V. (pp. 153—208) gives the orthodox routine of a married woman's existence. She should rise at four in the morning, and after performing her devotions, lay out her plans for the day. After this, a walk in the morning air will be beneficial to the body, and the study of nature, or reflection upon the wisdom of the past (the speculations of the Sanskrit grammarians for instance) may employ the mind. Her walk ended by sunrise, she should give her thoughts to study and reading until it is time to dress and prepare the morning meal. (Here is an episode of dishes and recipes, 14 pp.) Needle-work, &c., will be a useful occupation up to 2 o'clock, and the reception of visitors to 4, when she should play at ball till sunset. She may then take her accounts, and write letters till 8, when it is time to cook the dinner. By 10 o'clock she should have everything cleaned and cleared away, and be ready for bed. So far with the exception of the Sanskrit grammar, and playing at ball, which is probably thrown in by the author as a concession to European ideas of exercise, we have a description of the life of an English farmer's wife, probably the healthiest in the world. What follows is curious as a specimen of the arbitrary trammels of custom with which the Hindu so willingly hampers his exist-

ence. The lady is to lie down with her face upwards for the space of eight inspirations, on her right side for sixteen more, on her left for thirty-two, after which she may repose as she chooses, taking care to engage her mind in religious thought or serious reflection.

The chapter concludes with the Geography and History of India, and the Queen's proclamation, taken from the books in use in vernacular schools, and a page or two is devoted to the explanation of non-Hindi words in the *Itilas Timir Nasakh.*

3. The style of this work is fairly correct and idiomatic, though many of the commonest words which have been nationalized from the Persian are necessarily avoided in the effort to write pure Hindi. In Chapters II. and III. many vulgarisms occur, which is perhaps natural under the circumstances of the dialogues. The following are examples :—

अरी निगोड़ी अरी भट्ट तूं तो अनाहक सन्देह करती है; रसीद पठेवी; आप के पास पठवाये हे; मो मे पूछा; डरपाती है; मैंने प्यारी हो बातों से तोपी हुरदंगिन कैसी वश करली है; अय फीजी जू; ये दुलहिन = हिना;

There are, moreover, not a few mistakes in orthography, such as the following :—

यादा, चादा, for ज़ियादह; इहां for यहां; सोंपिदई for सोंपदी; सुपेत for सुफेद; गुखरू for गोखरू; खबरि for ख़बर; मिसुरायिनि for मिश्राणी; लोमधर्षण for लोमहर्षण; वुह for वह,

Lastly, some of the *sloks* of the author's own composition are badly composed.

4. I think the MS. is worth publication, after due revision and correction, as a prize book in vernacular girls' schools, and a reward of Rs. 150 might be given to the author for his trouble.

(Signed) M. KEMPSON,
Dir. of Pub. Instn., N.-W. P.

RATNAVALI, HINDI MANUSCRIPT OF 147 PAGES: BY PUNDIT DEVA DUTT, 1ST PUNDIT, BAREILLY COLLEGE.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 139, dated 16th February, 1871.

THIS is a translation into Hindi of one of the Sanskrit Dramas of Hurukh Deva. It is idiomatic and literal without glaring inaccuracies, and is unobjectionable on moral grounds. I consider the Pundit has given us a useful contribution to Hindi literature, and one well adapted for the reading of females, and likely to interest them. The author has given a rude sketch of the story on which the drama turns in English, by way of preface. I think he may receive Rs. 200 for a reward for his trouble, and that the manuscript may be printed at the Government Press for use as a prize book in Hindi schools, both for boys and girls.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 861A., dated the 28th February, 1871.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1801, dated the 16th February, 1871, with which you submit a memorandum containing your opinion on the work entitled "Ratnavali," by Pundit Deva Dutt, of the Bareilly College.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions a reward of Rs. 200 being given to the author. The work should, as suggested, be printed at the Government Press for the use of the Educational Department.

MUFID-UN-NISWAN, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 102 PAGES: BY MAHOMED ZAHIR-UD-DIN, OF BELGRAM, LUCKNOW.

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

THIS work falls little short of exhausting the subject of female education in a Mahomedan point of view. The writer is a man of parts, who has devoted his life to literary pursuits, and is the author of numerous treatises* on moral, social, and religious topics, some of which, to judge from the references which occur in this manuscript, are written in a liberal spirit, and would be worth reading by all who are interested in the state of Indian Musulmans. In the introduction the author states that he undertakes to prove that the education of women is enjoined by the Mahomedan scriptures and traditions, and having established this beyond reach of cavil, to show that, admitting the present condition of the women to be a cause of the abuse heaped upon them as wickedly-disposed and treacherous, their faults are not natural to them, but arise from the thraldom and ignorance in which they are kept. He thus puts it very strongly that the men are to blame not only in the way of downright injustice to the sex, but in disobeying the positive precepts of their religion. He further argues, that women are in reality intellectually superior to men, but that, from being constantly repressed and from hearing the Qoran and other authorities quoted, or rather misquoted and misapplied against them, they have come to acquiesce in their position, and to take it for granted that they hold a secondary relation by the will of God. He acknowledges that he is putting a powerful weapon in the hands of the women by the disclosure; but he reasons from the benefits which education will produce, that men need not fear to do them justice and restore them to their legitimate status. The author is a casuist of no mean ability, and there is no escaping his logic; and, though the oriental style would appear desultory and rambling to a European critic, Mr. J. S. Mill

* *Viz.*, 60 works of kinds, with 8,000 pages.

might be proud to welcome him as a fellow champion in the cause which he is understood to advocate in England.

2. I do not wish to be hypercritical in stating my opinion that the body of the work is not very systematically parcelled out. The materials at the writer's command seem to have hampered his progress, and this probably produces to some extent the desultory effect which I mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He deals with objections as they occur to him rather than by an explicit refutation *en masse*. According to the line roughly sketched in the introduction, the author begins at page 4 to show from the Qoran that the education of women is in every sense obligatory. God has gifted them with superior intelligence; and, as circumstances in this country particularly necessitate their living in seclusion, without active employment, mental occupation is the more necessary to prevent the assaults and temptations of the evil one. He combats the notion that the seclusion of women is necessary on account of their evil inclinations, and gives a new meaning to texts which seem to imply this, by showing that they prove only that the nature of women is more easily impressible and impulsive than that of men, and therefore that care in their education is the more important. Even supposing the author forces the meaning a little, his strong common sense reflections are valuable. At page 12 a few of the ordinary objections made to female education at the present day are somewhat contemptuously treated as they deserve, such, for instance, as the question, "do you want to make *Munshies* of the women?" &c. The excuse of men of business that they have no leisure to attend to the education of their women is reserved for consideration further on, as also the commonest one of all, that more mischief than good will ensue. His advice is that men of position and influence should lead the way, and he dwells with much force on the abject folly of adhering to custom when it is shown to be in direct opposition to Divine precept. This leads to a digression of considerable interest in which he shows up three of the chief follies blindly followed by Mus-

sulmans in India—(1), keeping the women in ignorance; (2), forbidding young widows to re-marry; (3) excessive lamentation at the death of relations and friends. The last he is particularly severe upon, as offensive in the highest degree to heaven, and little else than infidelity. This system is undoubtedly carried to extreme lengths, and may be seen in another form in the *Marsiya* writing, to which Lucknow poets are addicted. The two first of the above-mentioned follies he traces to the peculiar position of Mahomedans in India and their insensible adoption of Hindu customs. The thread of the argument is taken up at page 22, where the general excellence of learning is set forth, backed by authoritative quotations; and the notion of harm being caused by the extension of its benefits to women is rejected.

3. The chief force of the author's attack on the prejudices of the day respecting women is concentrated in the pages which immediately follow page 30. No less than 80 faults which have been attributed to women in general or in particular, are ingeniously combined in the Persian stanzas at page 40. These allegations are overthrown with ingenuity; but here my impression is that in the way of argument the writer lays himself open to the objection of proving too much.

4. At page 40 the author skilfully parries the general objection that the education of women will cause mischief by a very interesting historical account of *Sadrun Nisa Begum*,* daughter of *Burhan-ul-Mulk*, and mother of *Shuja-ul-Dowla*, Nawab of Oudh. He states that by her advice alone the Oudh authorities were saved from entanglement with the English in the matter of Rajah Cheyt Singh's confederation. Her far-sighted appreciation of the reality of the English power was very marked, and she is reported to have threatened her shuffling grandson, *Asif-ud-Dowla*, with carrying supplies to the English troops herself if he refused. Much of what follows this

* *Note.*—The *tomb* of this lady is at Fyzabad, and is regarded with veneration.

digression seems to have been taken from a work of some repute among the Mahomedans of family in large towns, called *Suluk-un-Niswan*, written under the auspices of a celebrated scholar at Delhi 150 years ago. The matter of this book, which is in Persian, refers not so much to the education of women as their domestic treatment, and so falls in with the author's line of argument. He applies the teaching of this book to show that an acknowledgment of the position of the sex is incomplete unless education is granted to them. There is much practical wisdom in the advice given as to the behaviour of husbands to their wives and the conduct of the latter in return (pages 60-70). The acknowledged influence of women in domestic matters comes in for notice here as another proof of the necessity for their education.

5. In close connection with the treatment of women, the natural headship of the man is acknowledged by the author to be indisputable, and he avoids the dilemma into which his championship of the sex so far was leading him. An illustration is used here, which will be forcible to native readers. The author compares the inter-dependence of husband and wife, according to Mahomedan views of propriety, with the relation which holds between *Ustad* and *Shagird*. The *Ustad* holds an undoubted position of authority, which the *Shagird* recognizes as a matter of course, and would think it gross disrespect to question.

6. From page 85 on, the argument takes a somewhat religious turn, and the common abuse to which women are treated, *viz*, that they are naturally so vicious that they cannot avoid going to hell, is disproved as devoid of all religious authority. The writer's tendency to overshoot his work is exemplified again here by an ingenious deduction that the worship of woman is more acceptable to the deity than that of man. He points out that the worship offered by an old man who has lived through his passions, is less real than that of the young man who struggles against them; so the worship of women, whose ignorance exposes them to temptation, is more acceptable than that of men, who have the opportunity

of acquiring wisdom. I am disposed to regard the conclusion of the work as a *tour de force* only. The power of his logic carries the author away. He undertakes to prove that women are superior to angels, let alone men. He begins with what is to a Christian reader a tedious and fanciful description of the state of the world before Adam, including an attempt to harmonize the Hindu and Mahomedan beliefs in this respect, which is new to me, and this leads him to the story from the Qoran of the angels Harut and Marut, who traduced mankind in the presence of God, and were sent to earth to judge of the temptations man had to encounter. They were led astray by *Zuhra* and *Mushtari*, the worst women of the times, yet these repented, and were exalted to heaven in the forms of the planets which bear their names,* while the angels, unrepentant, were suspended, heads downwards, in a well in Babylon, where Musulmans believe them to be hanging still.

* *Note.*—Mushtari is called "Jupiter" in the Dictionaries, but the word is feminine.

7. I am very far from presuming to pronounce with certainty on the merits of a book so far removed in its subject-matter and mode of thought and treatment from European notions, but the completeness and force of argument are points which an ordinary observer may detect even on a cursory perusal. I am obliged to assume that the references to Arabic authorities are correctly given. This, however, may be said to be a harmless assumption, as no Mahomedan would venture to tamper with the text, however he might endeavour to distort the meaning, and there is an additional safeguard in the writer's known ability and experience as an author. The language is Persianized Urdu (for instance, the Persian mode of forming the comparative and superlative is almost always adopted), and there are plenty of hard words, but there is no very needless verbiage, and the author's logical turn of thought keeps him explicit and precise. The book forms a striking contrast to Nazir Ahmad's treatment of the question of female education. There is a vigour, I might almost say a violence, about the *Mufid-un-Niswan* which will

be appreciated by the more bigotted party, and do much towards enlightening them as to the really heterodox character of their conservatism. Once in the hands of the women, the book will indeed be a weapon of debate, as the author foresees, and every *Begum* who hears of it will want to read it. So far Zahir-ud-din is entitled to welcome as a powerful champion in the cause of progress, and deserves well; but the book is not a readable work for the many. Few Hindus could understand it, and it is unsuitable for mere girls. The *Mirrat-ul-Arus*, on the other hand, will be understood by all, and will do its work more effectively, because more universally. I remark, in conclusion, that those Englishmen who have persuaded themselves that the Government is wrong in endeavouring to press the subject of female education, would do well to peruse this treatise. They would learn that the views held by the leaders of independent native thought and opinion tally in the main with those held by other natives whom they are fond of representing as mere trucklers to the views of their superiors. The book has a peculiar value from its contemporaneous appearance with Nazir Ahmad's production.

8. My desire to do this author justice has led me into a more prolix review than is ordinarily desirable; but I have had the satisfaction of bringing to His Honor's notice an able ally in the Lucknow Moulvie, and a recognition of his merits will be highly appreciated by his party. I recommend a reward of Rs. 500 to be given in Durbar by the Chief Commissioner, if he consents, and I would further encourage the author to publish, by the promise of taking 500 copies for distribution in the North-Western Provinces.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 2982A., dated Allahabad, the 13th December, 1869.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1640, dated 6th October last, with which you submit a

review on an Oordoo MS. entitled "Mufid-ul-Niswan," composed by Moulvie Zuheer-ood-deen of Bilgram, Lucknow, in reference to the Prize Notification of September, 1868.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that you have placed too high an estimate on the work, as well in respect of its literary merit as of its possible service to the educational cause.

3. His Honor readily admits that there are portions, especially towards the middle of the work, in which the teaching of the female sex is urged in an earnest and liberal manner, as that which is their due, in order to furnish them with intellectual and useful occupation to pre-occupy their minds from evil, and afford the means of honest livelihood. Certain evil customs, as the discouragement of young widows from marrying (a habit which the Lieutenant-Governor did not before know was so dominant among the Mussulmans in Oudh) are also denounced with much force and vigour.

4. But the great staple of the work consists of the theological argument, and that cast in the narrowest mould. It is in order that she may be thoroughly acquainted with the ceremonial and religious requirements of the law, that a woman should be taught to read; and the argument is overlaid with quotations, illustrations, and comments, drawn from the Qoran, traditions, and religious authors. This, of course, may be a very commendable task; but it has resulted in the production of a directly theological work, quite beside the purpose and object of the Notification for the encouragement of vernacular literature.

5. The author's turn of mind also leads him rather to aggravate than relax the Indian usage of seclusion behind the "purdah," and the privilege allowed to men, in the Mahomedan scriptures, of holding their women under absolute subjection, and even of inflicting chastisement upon them. In the practical treatment of the sex, the author grounds one of his leading arguments on the notion that woman is to be

viewed simply as a material mould in which the future generation of men is to be cast. He has quite failed to recognize the true ideal of womanly virtue and perfection ; and, indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor altogether fails to see the traces in this work of any tendency towards the raising of the sex to their proper position in the social system.

6. The latter half of the treatise, moreover, abounds with language of a highly indelicate character, and with ideas which would make it, in His Honor's opinion, a most objectionable work to place in the hands of young persons, and of any female. This alone would prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from accepting the work under the Notification or authorizing its distribution as a prize book.

7. The style, though in many places forcible, is wordy, and wearies the reader by endless repetitions of the same idea expressed in the same words.

8. Notwithstanding these objections, the object of the author is entitled to commendation. He stigmatizes certain of the social evils generated by ignorance ; and urges with force, though on premises leading to the narrowest possible results, the advantage of teaching women to read, and the work will no doubt be popular and have some effect among the higher classes of Mahomedans.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks, therefore, that the thanks of the Government may be communicated to the author, and a time-piece be offered to him as a mark of approval. And he may also be informed that a work composed of the subjects referred to in paragraph 3, and detached from the religious portion of the book, enforcing the advantages of learning and reprobating bad usages, and with a careful exclusion of coarse and indelicate allusions, will be readily accepted by this Government under the Notification.

10. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh has been asked in what way it would be best to present the time-piece.

FAWAID-UN-NISA, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 96 PAGES : BY MOONSHI ZAHIR-UD-DIN, LUCKNOW.

Second Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 141, *dated* 21*st February*, 1871.

IT will be remembered that this author submitted a book on female education, or, more properly speaking, on the rights of women, called the *Mufid-un-Niswan*, in 1869. My review was favorable, and though His Honor thought that the theological turn of the arguments disentitled the book for reward, he directed that a time-piece should be given to the author in return for his skill and diligence, and was pleased to point out what might with propriety be avoided in a fresh attempt. This attempt has resulted in a new work, simpler in scope and diction, but altogether a failure as regards the realization of a chivalrous idea of womanly perfection. There are, moreover, expressions in the work which are discordant with European notions of delicacy. At the same time I think it is vain to look for a true idea of womanly virtue, or purity of expression in handling such a topic, among the class to which the author belongs. I may add, too, without any intention of defending what are improprieties, in a European point of view, that they do not necessarily strike an Indian reader as such.

2. I cannot draw an exact comparison between the books, having forgotten the contents of the *Mufid-un-Niswán*, except as they are presented in my memorandum of the 6th October, 1869. Prolix treatment and somewhat overweening assertion are common to both, but the *Fawaid-un-Nisa* strikes me as simpler and less tedious, though equally forcible in the main. The distinction drawn by the author himself is that the second work is less particularly addressed to Mahomedans and is written in a plainer fashion.

The detail of contents is as follows:—

Introduction on the perfections of women, compared with men and angels: and, by way of exampler, some account of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The first part of this is a repeti-

tion of the least worthy argument of the *Mufid-un-Niswan*, that which drew upon the legends of the Qoran for proof of the goodness of woman, or rather the weakness of men and angels. The latter part is as unsatisfactory as ignorance in the garb of flattery can be. The whole is needlessly spun out, pp. 4-20.

Chapter I. on the meaning of the word عورت (*viz.*, concealed), and the propriety of its use, with considerations on the subject of *pardahdari*, tending to a complete change of system in the adoption of the Arab and Turkish custom of allowing women to go abroad in veils instead of the close confinement in zenanas customary in India.

Chapter II. (page 23) on marriage with one wife, and its advantages enforced by appeal to the Qoran, &c., with other arguments. One of these is a story, in the true oriental style, of a man who was persuaded to become a thief. His first essay in house-breaking was a night attack on the abode of a *Saudagar* with two wives. Instead of finding this gentleman and his family asleep, he sees a "tamasha." The wives lived in two different stories connected by a staircase, and the unfortunate husband was passing his night midway between the two, the lady of the upper floor with her handmaids having a firm grip of his hair and beard, and the rival wife, similarly aided, having possession of his legs below, and both parties drowning their husband's entreaties with choice abuse. The thief forgot ordinary caution in wonder at this spectacle, and is caught by the police; but the husband cannot prosecute for shame at the domestic revelations involved. So the would-be thief and the readers of the story learn a useful lesson on the evil of marrying two wives.

Chapter III. (page 31) treats of the advantages of female education, among other things noticing the useful employment it affords for widows.

Chapter IV. (page 51) discusses the evil effects of keeping women in ignorance.

Chapter V. (page 54) mentions the points to which attention should be directed in the education of women.

Chapter VI. (page 61) shows what should be avoided.

Chapter VII. (page 67) specifies the books and kinds of books which females should read.

Chapter VIII. (page 80) points out the books and kinds of books which females should avoid.

Chapter IX. (page 87) is on the rights of women.

Chapter X. (page 89) treats of female etiquette, &c., referring to the *Kirnia Saadat*.

4. The style of the work is certainly good, though by no means so colloquial as the writer asserts it is. Tautology and repetition rather weary the reader, but it seems necessary to the oriental mind to imbibe the sound of an idea before attending to its meaning. This is often observable in the way in which words are handled with reference to the primary signification of their roots.

5. The manuscript has been carefully read over by an experienced Moulvi, who has rather attended to verbal criticism than to reviewing the contents. He takes exception to some of the quotations from the Qoran as incorrectly worded, and argues that the meaning of a few of these has not been rightly set before the reader. He also notices ten errors or so in the diction, and some twenty violations of idiom. This is not a very serious charge, considering the length of the manuscript and the probability that the copyist is to blame.

6. I think that the author's petition that a certain number of copies of the work will be purchased by the Government may be granted, if he publishes at a reasonable rate, and takes care to correct copy himself.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 987A., dated Allahabad, the 7th March, 1871.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1860, dated the 21st February last, with which you submit a review on the work entitled Fawaid-un-Nisa, by Moonshi Zahir-ud-din of Lucknow.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that the author has endeavoured to re-write his book, avoiding the faults pointed out in the former orders of Government, No. 2982A., dated 13th December, 1869; and it being now certified that there is nothing either in the religious or moral treatment of the subject, that would render the work unsuitable for purchase by Government to distribute as prizes in schools, 50 copies may be taken for that purpose, if published at a reasonable rate.

MAZHAR-UL-MAZAMIN, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 260 PAGES: BY MAZHAR-UL-HAQQ, TUTOR OF THE NAWAB OF PUTOWDEE (NEAR DEHLI).

Memorandum by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 102, dated 22nd November, 1870.

THE compiler calls his work "Scientific and Natural Discoveries." He has partly translated from English, and partly borrowed his matter from existing tracts, and his object is to inform his fellow-countrymen. He remarks in his preface that at present they care for nothing but tales and stories, especially those written in bad taste, or for poetry, and dislike the very name of simple Urdu prose. To all such, he says that he has useful and interesting subjects to set before them,

but unsuitable for treatment in high-flown language, and that they must take his performance as they find it.

خیر جو کچھہ کہ رطب و یابس ھی آپ کے سامنے ھی

This independent tone is a pleasing change for the usual self-laudation and flattery of Native authors; especially when the compiler really turns out to be a man of some ability and common sense.

2. The great defect of the book is its wants of arrangement. The subjects are interesting, great blunders are avoided, and the language is idiomatic, and rarely disfigured by grammatical errors. The author is not, probably, a first-rate English scholar, but he is accurate and turns his knowledge to good account. The order and names of the subjects are as follow:—(1) Concerning Balloons. (2) Electricity, and some of its Applications. (3) The Magnet. (4) The Invention of Printing. (5) Celebrated European Libraries. (6) About Babylon. (7) Philosophy and the Sciences, Old and Modern. (8) A Description of Mount Vesuvius. (9) Chemistry. (10) About London. (11) About the University of Cambridge. (12) The New World, or America. (13) Coal Mines. (14) The Needle Gun. (15) The Mosque at Qratbah in Spain. (16) The Barometer. (17) Earthquakes. (18) The Atmosphere, with some of the Phenomena of Light. (19) The Steam Engine. (20) The Thermometer. (21) Velocities. (22) The Age of the World and Pre-Adamites. (23) Coral Insects.

3. All these topics are treated sensibly, some at greater length than others, and there are attempts at illustration by means of diagrams. The article (7) on Philosophy and the Sciences (p. 75), shows more originality than the others. It contains a brief outline of the earlier modes of philosophic thought, and these are mentioned more as relics of the past than as valuable in themselves. The branches of knowledge,

according to the Arabian philosophy, are shown pictorially at page 93, and a corresponding representation of the chief divisions, according to Hakeem Brougham Sahib, a Sudder-ool-saddoor in England, follows. The account concludes with a statement of Bhâskar Acharáj's division of philosophy, according to the Hindoo school, but no detail is given beyond the mention of the names of the Vedas and Purans.

With respect to article 11, on Cambridge, the author is more exact than might be expected. He understands the meaning of the term University as a corporation of colleges, separately ruled by their masters and fellows, but bound by common laws and institutes. He names some of the colleges and the distinguished men educated at them; and mentions the degrees which the University bestows. He is careful to explain that the "Littlego" corresponds to the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University; but, like all persons who have the Calcutta system only to judge by, fails to understand the principle on which the B. A. degree examinations are conducted. He mentions the names of two Mahomedans who studied at Cambridge, one of whom attained the degree of M.A.

The book, when published, will be useful as a prize book in Vernacular Schools, for its tone is healthy, and it is calculated to stimulate the desire for practical knowledge; and I think the writer deserves a reward of Rs. 100 under the Notification.

Reply of Government, to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 5044A., dated Camp Phoolpore, the 2nd December, 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1217, dated the 22nd November, 1870, with which you submit an Urdu book entitled "Mazhar-ul-Mazamin," by

Mazhar-ul-Haqq, together with a memorandum containing your opinion on the same.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the payment to the author of the reward of Rs. 100, proposed by you, for the work, which is unpretending and promises to be useful. If published at a reasonable cost, two or three hundred copies may also be taken as prizes for Vernacular Schools.

PROSPECTS AND CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP OF 1870-71.

Report by the Secretary to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, dated Allahabad, the 7th December, 1870.

No. 1259.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Cotton Crop in these Provinces.

2. The prospects of the crop have been everywhere reported as favorable. The rain-fall of the season was unusually heavy, but so far as this crop was concerned the rain was timely. In parts of the Cawnpore and Futtehpore Districts, and pretty generally throughout the Districts of Allahabad, Jounpore, and the Benares Division, the heavy rain which fell during the last ten days of October must have been to some extent prejudicial to the crop. The Collectors of Cawnpore, Banda, Mirzapore, Benares and Jounpore, however, writing respectively on 24th, 1st, 25th, 15th and 16th of November, do not speak of any material injury having been suffered. The Collector of Cawnpore, on the contrary, affirms that the crop will be "very nearly double the outturn of last year. The crop in this district has suffered to a certain extent from the rain which fell in the end of October, but not much, the plants being very strong and the weather subsequently suitable for the maturing of the plant." This is satisfactory, as the interest which Mr. Halsey is known to take in all agricultural matters is a guarantee for the accuracy of his observations on the effect of the late October rain. The Collector of Banda writes that "the crop is one of good promise, in spite of the fears that were entertained that there would be injury from excessive rain." The Collector of Mirzapore also writes: "The late rain was favorable to the crops in the Mirzapore Tehseelee:" though in other Tehseels the crops are similarly said to have suffered "to a certain extent." The Collectors of Jounpore and Benares make no remarks on the rain, but in

these districts cotton is scarcely grown. The other districts of the provinces were not subjected to the fall which visited the south-easterly tracts, the effects of which would seem to have been confined mainly to the four districts above-noted.

It may be gathered that the crop was sufficiently strong by the end of October to withstand the unusual rain. The rain, moreover, was very irregularly distributed, varying in the Allahabad District during the week ending 28th October from 3 inches at Sirathoo to 10 inches at Hundia, from 1 inch in Banda to 8 inches in Mhow of the Banda District, and from 5 in Syudpoor of the Ghazeepore District to 10 in Ghazeepore itself.

3. The area under cotton and the estimated yield during the current season, compared with the actual yield of 1869-70, throughout the respective divisions are as follows :—

Divisions.	*Estimated area and outturn in maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs.*			
	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.
Meerut	211,465	144,858	239,390	319,713
Kumaon	241	205	273	240
Rohilkhund	172,767	78,654	171,743	114,257
Agra	355,068	124 201	387,821	382,280
Jhansie	76,916	8,867	94,124	32,506
Allahabad	317,550	92,391	326,448	185,484
Benares	23,046	9,304	25,130	11,071
Ajmere	8,698	5,981	2,555	5,109
Total	1,165,951	464,461 Average, 16 seers.	1,247,484	1,050,660 Average, 34 seers.

The estimated area and yield are thus in area 7, and for produce 126 per cent. in excess of the actuals of last year. The deduction to be made from this on account of the partial injury suffered by some of the south-east districts is probably unimportant. The whole estimated yield of cotton in the Benares Division, the Allahabad, Futtehpore, Banda and

Cawnpore Districts, amounts to 16 per cent. only of the total estimated yield; and a large part of those districts escaped the late heavy rain-fall. Probably about 8 per cent. of the whole estimated yield may have come under its effects; and of the estimated yield of this limited portion a quarter may possibly be deducted.

4. The following shews the estimated yield of 1870-71, compared with the actuals of the five preceding years, the season of 1866-67 being the only season in excess of the present estimated yield:—

1865-66	...	... lbs. 62,663,280.
1866-67	...	... ,, 85,684,920.
1867-68	...	... ,, 57,875,120.
1868-69	...	... ,, 44,137,840.
1869-70	...	... ,, 37,104,160.
1870-71	...	... ,, 84,052,800.

5. It can scarcely be supposed that a crop which occupies 5 per cent. only of the whole cultivated area of these provinces should seriously displace any edible or other crops. So far as any crop is displaced for cotton, it is the coarser millets and vetches, which are grown in the first agricultural harvest, and consumed mainly by the poorer classes of the people.

6. The Native manufacture continues in its usual state of depression. There is no change to be noted in this respect. English piece-goods have driven all but the coarser articles of Native manufacture out of the market, and have killed the greater part of the Native trade. The Collector of Furruckabad points out the success attained by a species of cloth called *Buttoo*, manufactured in Nawabgunge in Oudh. The remarks of the Collectors of the adjoining districts of Bijnour and Moradabad are curiously opposed as to the recent prices and their effect on the Native manufacture. The former speaks of prices as depressed and manufacture as stationary; while the latter alludes to the great increase in the price of cotton

and the consequent decay in the Native manufacture. There can be but little doubt, however, that the partial failure of last year's crop has affected prices and temporarily discouraged Native trade. The comparative prices in the districts which have sent any return are given below :—

Boolundshuhur varies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per maund.						
Banda	do.	do.	,,	17 to	,, 20	ditto.
Furruckabad	do.	do.	,,	20 to	,, 26	ditto.
Muttra	do.	do.	,,	15 to	,, 23	ditto.
Mynpoory	do.	do.	,,	17 to	,, 22	ditto.
Moozuffernugger, Price Rs. 16 per maund.						
Cawnpore	do.	,,	18-8	ditto.		

7. With the prospect now before us of excellent harvests and a prosperous year, it is probable that the demand for Manchester and Native goods will be brisk.

8. The cotton seed farm experiment recently commenced at Boolundshuhur is being watched, and will from time to time be reported on.

9. A copy of this report has been furnished direct to the Chamber of Commerce.

I have, &c.,

A. COLVIN,

Secretary.

Comparative Statement of the Area and Estimated Outturn of the Cotton Crops in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.

Districts.	AREA AND OUTTURN IN MAUNDS OF 40 SEERS OR 80 lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70.		1870-71.		
	Actual outturn in cleaned cotton.		*The area and estimated outturn.*		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.	
	MEERUT DIVISION.				
Dehra Doon ...	199	190	138	103	The amount of cotton sown was small, as the rain commenced early in the season.
Saharunpore ...	32,257	22,850	46,435	42,076	The crops are fine and the prospects excellent.
Moozuffernuggur ...	22,193	29,433	26,511	47,335	The crop is good; the produce per acre will be considerably larger this year than last, but the heavy and continuous rains have done a good deal of harm.
Meerut ...	43,229	27,551	49,354	58,497	It will be seen that while the area under cotton has increased from 43,229 acres to 49,354, or nearly 14 per cent., the estimated crop has increased more than a hundred-fold.
Boolundshuhur ...	71,623	37,897	63,741	98,320	The crop is remarkably good. The only complaint is that the easterly wind which blew in the first fortnight of the month of September has created the *keera* or cotton worm in the pods or bolls of such of the plants as were sown in May and in the beginning of

Districts.	Area and outturn in maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70.		1870-71.		
	Actual outturn in cleaned cotton.		*The area and estimated outturn.*		
	Acres.	Maunds	Acres.	Maunds.	
	MEERUT DIVISION.—(*Concluded.*)				
					June last. The injury, however, is not estimated to exceed 5 per cent. of the expected outturn from the early sown plants.
Allygurh ...	41,964	16,937	53,211	73,382	The crop at present standing is a magnificent one, and promises a large yield. It is unfortunate that the state of the market makes it probable that the returns will not be in proportion to the crop.
Total ...	211,465	144,858	239,390	319,713	
	KUMAON DIVISION.				
Kumaon ...	241	205	273	240	The crops have failed to some degree owing to heavy rains. Future prospects good.
Gurhwal ...	...	...	...	...	No cotton grown in this district.
Total ...	241	205	273	240	

ROHILKHUND DIVISION.					
Bijnour	...	33,766	25,814	38,911	37,495
Moradabad	...	52,465	26,690	46,802	35,547
Budaon	...	38,152	1,568	44,845	23,674
Bareilly	...	27,399	18,268	22,003	16,409
Shahjehanpore	...	18,137	3,484	19,182	4,132
Terrai	...	2,848	2,830	...	...
Total	...	172,767	78,654	171,743	114,257
AGRA DIVISION.					
Muttra	...	97,888	32,729	103,869	104,224
Agra	...	108,569	33,452	120,227	111,783

In low-lying land some damage was done to the crop by the heavy rains, but the general prospects are favourable.

The cotton crop generally is backward.

This year, owing to the early rainfall in the end of June, cultivators were encouraged to sow cotton more extensively, and the favourable weather during the present month of October gives good ground for expecting a larger outturn.

Owing to the heavy rains with which the district has been visited since June, 1870, the area sown this year has fallen off to a considerable extent.

The condition and prospects of the crop are very good this season. The increase in the area of cotton cultivation is owing to the rains having set in earlier this year, and the season being favorable.

Return not received.

The promise of this year is unusually rich and abundant. The season on the whole has been very favorable.

The prospects of the crop are good.

Districts.	Area and outturn in maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70.		1870-71.		
	Actual outturn in cleaned cotton.		*The area and estimated outturn.*		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.	
AGRA DIVISION.—(*Concluded.*)					
Furruckabad ...	13,967	3,138	20,106	12,900	Throughout the district the crop on the low lands and lighter soils has been almost entirely destroyed by the heavy rains of August and September. On the higher lands and stiffer soils the plants are looking well enough, but a closer inspection shows that they have not been altogether spared.
Mynpoory ...	38,641	12,357	41,057	23,881	The prospects of the cotton crop are very good, and they would have been much better but for the drought of 19 days in July and the violent storms of rain which flooded the fields in August.
Etawah ...	56,760	24,808	64,432	58,000	Condition and prospects of the crop are very favorable as compared with last year's crop. Two heavy falls of rain, on 25th August and 14th September, did considerable damage, especially to canal-irrigated crops. But there has been nothing like the continued wet weather which did so much harm last year, and the bolls appear to be very little affected by the worm. There is fair promise of a yield of good quality, and falling little short of the average in quantity.

Etah		...	39,243	17,717	38,130	71,492
	Total	...	355,068	124,201	387,821	382,280
			JHANSIE DIVISION.			
Jaloun		...	47,971	6,079	51,376	14,852
Jhansie		...	* 27,467	* 2,544	40,820	16,844
Lullutpore		...	1,478	244	1,928	810
	Total	...	76,916	8,867	94,124	32,506
			ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore		...	77,977	38,884	82,261	64,608
Futtehpore		...	34,379	11,063	33,218	16,850

Present condition and prospects excellent.

The condition of the crop is good, and the new cotton is already coming into the market.

The crop promises excellently throughout the district. The rainfall has been all that could be wished.

The heavy falls of rain during 1869-70 did much damage to the cotton produce, but in the present year, rain being moderate, the prospects seem favorable.

The crop in this district has suffered to a certain extent from the rain which fell in the end of October, but not much, the plants being very strong, and the weather subsequently suitable for the maturing of the plant.

Hopes were entertained of a larger yield, but the very heavy rain which fell in the end of August did some damage. The damage may be estimated at about one-fourth.

* These figures have been substituted for those entered in the statement submitted in April last, which the Officiating Deputy Commissioner reports are incorrect.

Districts.	Area and outturn in maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs.				Remarks.
	1869-70.		1870-71.		
	Actual outturn in cleaned cotton.		*The area and estimated outturn.*		
	Acres.	Maunds.	Acres.	Maunds.	
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—(*Concluded.*)					
Banda ...	131,575	25,120	126,039	65,921	The crop is of good promise.
Allahabad ...	21,973	7,668	22,821	12,418	The increase is attributable to favorable rains.
Humeerpore ...	49,724	9,214	60,816	25,340	A considerably larger area has been brought under cotton cultivation this year. The outturn will not be in proportion to the area sown, as the crop has been much injured in some parts of the district by the heavy rains.
Jounpore ...	1,922	* 442	1,293	347	This is not a cotton-growing district. What little was sown was much injured by excessive rain and inundation.
Total ...	317,550	92,391	326,448	185,484	
BENARES DIVISION.					
Goruckpore ...	7,498	1,172	7,276	1,443	This is not a cotton-growing district. What cotton is raised is grown with Urhur, not separately.

Bustee	...	172	121	142	99
Azimgurh	...	345	31	215	22
Mirzapore	...	9,604	† 7,092	9,795	7,980
Benares	...	354	235	461	272
Ghazeepore	...	5,073	653	7,241	1,255
Total	...	23,046	9,304	25,130	11,071
AJMERE DIVISION					
Ajmere	...	8,898	5,981	2,555	5,109
Total	...	8,898	5,981	2,555	5,109
Grand Total	...	11,65,951	4,64,461	12,47,484	10,50,660

Little cotton is sown in the district, and this year it will be less than usual owing to the heavy floods.

There is very little cotton cultivation in this district, the soil here not being suitable. What is sown is for the most part sown together with Urhur and Oord.

The latter rain was favorable to the crops in Mirzapore Tehseelee, but not so in Chunar Kourh, where the crops are said to have suffered to a certain extent.

This is not a cotton-growing district.

The estimated outturn is larger that than of last year, but this is attributable to the more favorable weather. Last year was an exceptionally dry season, with very heavy rain in September. This year, though the rain was very heavy, its distribution was more equal, and hence cotton (as well as other crops) was stronger, and has given promise of a larger yield.

On the whole an average crop, but cultivation has fallen off owing to the want of rain.

* These figures have been substituted for those entered in the statement submitted in April last, which the Collector reports are incorrect.

† Substituted for the figures entered in the statement submitted in April last, which the Collector reports are incorrect.

BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. P.:
Allahabad, the 7th December, 1870.

A. COLVIN,
Secretary.

Remarks by District Officers on the Comparative Demand for English and Native Fabrics.

Dehra Doon.—Native cloth supplies about one-fourth of the consumption.

Moozuffernuggur.—The demand for European cloth is extending; there is still, however, a fair demand for country cloth in the villages. The better classes use English cloth universally, as finer than Native-made fabrics and of a more convenient width, the only complaint being as to its durability.

Meerut.—The demand for English and country cloth continues much the same; but steadily and surely as wealth develops itself the latter must yield. The cotton produced in the district is mostly taken up for home consumption.

Boolundshuhur.—The coarse cloth made by the Native weavers is still largely, almost exclusively, in use amongst the poorer classes, and will continue so until the English manufacturers supply an equally durable and cheaper cloth. In consequence of the little decline in the price of cotton, some activity is already observed in the Native looms, and more is expected as soon as grain-crops have been reaped.

Allygurh.—Perhaps the scarcity of cotton last year occasioned a larger demand for English cloth. There has been sufficient cotton in the market for all the local requirements, and Native looms have continued to be worked actively as ever. Collector is of opinion that Native fabric, from its cheapness, greater durability, and warmth, is much more suited to and finds much more favor with, the lower and agricultural classes than the productions of Manchester.

Bijnour.—Native cloth manufacture appears to continue much as it was, but the price is 6¼ per cent. less than last year. The stocks of English cloth are largish, but the price is also depressed in about the same degree as that of country cloth.

Moradabad.—Manufacture of country cloth has fallen off, in consequence of the high price of cotton. The present average price is about $1\frac{1}{3}$ seer for the rupee, against 2_5^1 for last year. The present demand for English cloth seems good, and will be so while Native cloth keeps dear.

Budaon.—The dearness of cotton has greatly raised the price of Native-manufactured cloth, and the consumption of English cloth has therefore increased—Native garah being in this district half as dear again as it was last year. Should the price of cotton fall, there is reason to expect that the manufacture of Native cloth will be increased. For common Native use Native cloth is preferred, when cheap, to English cloth, on account of its wearing better.

Shahjehanpore.—The demand for English cloth is daily increasing, in consequence of the price of Native cloth of the same kind being comparatively greater.

Muttra.—The Native manufacture is reported to be as stagnant as last year. The common people have hardly recovered from the famine and recent high prices, and they have little spare cash to clothe themselves afresh. The demand for English cloth is better than this time last year.

Agra.—Little Native cotton-cloth is now manufactured in this district, where it has been universally superseded by the produce of Manchester. It would seem that at present there is a glut of English cloth in the Agra market.

Furruckabad.—The Native cloth trade continues depressed. The English markeen (long-cloth) is now worn by all but the poorest Natives, in the place of coarse country cloth, garah. Throughout the district the manufacture of all colored and plain cotton is being gradually discontinued, no competition against the English cloths being possible. Within the last few years an entirely new cloth—the buttoo of Nawabgunge in Oudh—has succeeded in supplanting khara, the material formerly used for langas, and has now universal sale throughout Upper India. It has as yet no European rival.

Mynpoory.—With regard to the Native cloth manufacture, its prospects are most gloomy. Only the very poor classes wear Native cloth; the classes next above them have their best clothes of European cloth, and their ordinary wearing-apparel of Native cloth; and the rest wear European fabrics altogether. A well-to-do Native despises Native manufactures of the present day, as all the old fine cloths have ceased to be manufactured, English markeen and muslin having beaten them out of the field. Throughout the district, the average percentage of those who wear European cloths alone is about thirty; those who wear partly European and partly Native, forty; and those who wear Native cloths altogether, thirty.

Etawah.—The demand for English cloth still continues to increase.

Jaloun.—The great damage done to the cotton crop last year, combined with the present high prices of the raw material, proves unfavorable to the Native cloth manufacture. Many of the weavers have died or left the district, while others are too poor to buy cotton; the consequence is that all the pergunnah officers report that the demand for English cloth far exceeds that for Native manufactures, the estimated proportions being one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former.

Jhansie.—The price of cloth is rather higher this year than last, owing to the continued scarcity of cotton, and this has operated in stimulating the demand for cheap English cloth, but the present plentiful cotton crop will, the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion, reverse the state of things—English cloth will decline, and Native cloth rise in demand.

Lullu'pore.—The inhabitants of this district, who are chiefly agriculturists, prefer Native-manufactured cloth to European cloth; and from this, among other causes, the Native-manufactured cloth daily secures a higher demand in the market.

Cawnpore.—The market for piece-goods has been very dull during the whole of the past year; and, on account of the

large stocks held everywhere, the market for country cloth has also been depressed.

Futtehpore.—The purchase of Native cloth, and the manufacture of the same, is decreasing. The demand for English cloth during the year 1870-71 appears to have been greater than that of the year 1869-70.

Banda.—The greatest demand is for country cloths, but there is also a large demand, even in the villages, for English cloths. The prices have been moderate. Country cloth is preferred generally in the villages and among the agriculturists to English cloth, on account of its greater durability.

Allahabad.—The depression in the demand for cloths manufactured with Native looms still continues, and shows a tendency to increase rather than decrease.

Humeerpore.—Native-made cloth is generally used in the district; in fact, it is only the wealthier classes of Natives that use that of English manufacture. The demand for English cloth must be very small, as there are but few merchants in the district who sell it, and the finer descriptions are not procurable in the district at all.

Jounpore.—The demand for English cloth is limited to the wealthier classes.

Goruckpore.—A small quantity of the coarse quality of country cloth is made: it is used chiefly by the poorer classes. The demand for English cloth cannot be estimated.

Bustee.—Demand for English cloth increasing.

Azimgurh.—The trade in Native cloth is at present dull. The better classes generally show a preference for foreign stuffs, whilst the poorer classes prefer the stronger home-made cloth. The local manufacture of cloth is much less than in former years, and is decreasing year by year.

Mirzapore.—Native cloth manufacture is in a declining state, and the demand for English cloth appears to be the same as it has been in former years.

Benares.—Three-fourths of the cloth consumed in this district is of English manufacture.

Ghazeepore.—There is nothing special that requires remark regarding cloth. English cloth is, as a rule, preferred.

Extract from Reports by District Officers.

C. DONOVAN, ESQ., *Assistant Collector, Moozuffernuggur.*

THE explanation of the general increase appears to be—

1*st.*—The high prices obtained in the 1869 season.

2*nd.*—That the rains began this year in the most favorable time for cotton sowings, whereas last year the proper sowing season had passed before their commencement. This consideration will go far to account for the increase in the Boodhana Tehseel, where canal-irrigation is comparatively restricted.

There is still, however, a fair demand for country cloth in the villages, and the prices are said to be rather high. It is probable that for the ordinary village clothing the convenience of having home-spun thread made into coarse fabrics in or near their homes will support a considerable manufacture by Jolahas for villagers' use. But for finer stuffs, and for colored cloth for jackets, &c., European cloth appears to be almost exclusively bought. The Natives also prefer the European red to that obtained from the *kussumba*, dyeing from which appears to be becoming less and less practised. The better classes use English cloth, I may say, universally, as finer than Native-made fabrics and of a more convenient width, the only complaint being as to its *durability*.

LUCHMUN SINGH, *Deputy Collector, Boolundshuhur.*

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5. The coming year is expected to be one of uncommon plenty, and should this expectation be realized, it is only natural that the demand for cloth, whether country-made or foreign, as well as for every other article of necessity or

luxury, n it should be much more than it was during the two last past bad years.

6. The price of cleaned cotton is at present Rs. 16 per maund, and it is expected to be still lower, unless large supplies be wanted in England. The traders of Khoorjah, one of the largest cotton markets in these provinces, anticipate a dullness in cotton trade for the next six months at least. They calculate, therefore, upon exporting only 50,000 maunds during the year, whereas in the previous five years the average was 90,000 maunds.

7. In consequence of the high prices of grain which prevailed during the past two years, the poorer classes were badly off as regards raiment. It it believed, therefore, that for local consumption in this district the quantity of cotton required in the coming year will be about 45,000 maunds, or about 25 per cent. above the average. Two-thirds of the cloth will be woven in the district, and the remainder imported from England. Deducting, therefore, 30,000 maunds, which will be taken by the Native looms, from the estimated produce, or 98,320 maunds, the quantity available for export from the district may be estimated at about 68,000 maunds.

8. That the coarse cloth made by the Native weavers is still largely, almost exclusively, in use amongst the poorer classes is a fact, and no reason is apparent why such should not be the case until the English manufacturers supply equally durable and cheaper cloth to beat out the country cloth from the market. In consequence of the little decline in the price of cotton, some activity is already observed in the Native looms, and more is expected as soon as the grain-crops have been reaped.

B. HARDINGE, ESQ., *Collector of Muttra.*

* * * * *

7. The Native manufacture is reported to be as stagnant as last year. The common people have hardly recovered from the famine and recent high prices, and they have little

spare cash to clothe themselves afresh. The state of the Native manufactures may be generally deduced from the condition of the wearing-apparel of the million. This year the numbers in torn and patched clothes, and in old and without shoes, are considerable. They have enough to do in keeping body and soul together, and make their old suits do duty for double the usual time. The Native idea is that the trade will revive if the khurreef is abundant. The promise is decidedly good; we may therefore hope that most of the Native looms will soon be in full work.

M. READE, ESQ., *Assistant Collector, Furruckabad.*

AT the present moment cotton is selling at Rs. 20. It will be seen that the rate has only begun to fall since the outbreak of the war on the continent and the stagnation of European trade caused thereby. It was interesting to find that even in the most remote parts of the district the dealers understood perfectly how the state of the English market affected Indian prices, and that though they might only watch the local rates, they knew that those rates were not determined by local supply and demand alone.

The Native cloth trade of this district continues in its former depressed state. The recent fall in the price of cotton has enabled the weavers to put their cloths on a more equal footing with the English manufactures; but the British cottons do not depend for success so much on their cheapness as their superior texture and durability. Thus the English markeen (long-cloth) is now worn by all but the poorest Natives, in the place of coarse country cloth (garah). It is only about one-eighth cheaper in price, whereas garah lasts twice as long, and therefore costs much less in the long run. But markeen looks well, and is more comfortable to wear, and so has become the fashion. Those to whom economy is the first object still continue to buy garah, though at a higher money price. In the same way the English tool only competes with the Native loongee because it is a finer cloth; it is not so durable, and is absolutely dearer in price. On the other hand,

the successful competition of the English chintzes with several of the native cloths used for langas, or women's petticoats, is due to their superior durability and better dye; the difference of price is in most cases only nominal.

Throughout this district the manufacture of all colored and the finer plain cottons is being gradually discontinued, no competition against the English cloths being possible. The trade is now retreating to its last stronghold, the manufacture of the coarse but serviceable cloths which have as yet found no rival, *viz.*, garah, udhoter, guzzee, and one or two others, and even from this it must be expelled before long. The weavers profess to be only awaiting the *dénouement*, and certainly seem to be preparing for it by drafting off the superfluous members of their families into the ranks of day and field labour. Yet the event may prove that they have been too despondent. Within the last few years an entirely new cloth, the buttoo of Nawabgunge in Oudh, has succeeded in supplanting khara, the material formerly most used for langas, and has now an immense sale throughout Upper India. It has as yet no European rival, and the cloth is spoken of so favorably that it may not only be able to hold its ground against all foreign competitors, but may even prove only the first of a better class of native manufactures. At present, however, the fortunes of the weavers are bound up with those of their principal customers, the poorest classes of the population, whose condition, till things change, will be the best guide to the state of the Native cloth trade.

I subjoin a list of the Native cloths known in this district, with their prices, and the names and prices of the competing English cottons. To facilitate comparison, I give the width of each cloth in giras (the sixteenth part of a yard), the Native, method of computing. The prices are those which ruled in Furruckabad at the beginning of this month.

Native Cloth.	Price per yard.	Width of each.	Competing English cloth.	Price per yard.	Width of each.	Remarks.
	As. P.	Girâs.		As. P.	Girâs.	
Garrah, (1)	2 3	11	Long-cloth (markeen) (1)	3 9	17½	Garrah is a coarse cloth, used for men's clothing generally, women's duputtas, and lining for other cloths. It is also used for drugget, tents, chuts, &c. Markeen competes with it as a clothing material only.
(2)	2 0	10½	(2)	3 6		
(3)	1 9	11	(3)	3 3		
(4)	1 6	10½	(4)	3 0		
(5)	1 3	11	(5)	2 9		
			(6)	2 6		
			(7)	2 3		
			(8)	2 0		
			(9)	1 9		
			(10)	1 6		
Udhoter, (1)	1 3	10	Muslin, (1)	2 2	17	Udhoter is a coarse muslin, used for chudders, duputtas, native towels, and lining generally.
(2)	1 1	11	(2)	2 0		
(3)	1 0	10	(3)	1 9		
(4)	0 10	10	(4)	1 6		
(5)	0 9	8	(5)	1 3		
			Khassa, (1)	2 6	20	
			(2)	1 9	16	
			(3)	1 6		
			Lumberaz (duster cloth) ...	2 9	22	

Meeta,	(1)	1 6	16	Muslin ...		1 0	16	Meeta and jhoona are coarse muslins of similar texture. Muslin has nearly beaten them out of the field.
	(2)	1 3	13					
Jhoona,	(1)	1 3	20	Book-muslin ...		1 6	17	
	(2)	1 0	16					
Pugree,	(1)	0 9	4	Muslin ...		0 6	4	The use of this cloth is denoted by its name. No. 3 is a Delhi manufacture, and has no English competitor at present.
	(2)	0 6	4½					
	(3)	2 0	3½					
Chanka ...		1 9	11	Long-cloth ...		1 6	14	Chanka and dhotee are both used for men's dhotees. The long-cloth which competes with chanka is of a finer kind than the rival of garah.
Dhotee ...		2 0	16	Muslin ...		2 0	16	
Guzzee,	(1)	1 0	7	Lumberaz ...		2 9	22	Guzzee is a coarse muslin, used for boys' dhotees. Lumberaz is torn into three parts, which gives a width of 7½ girâs, at 11 pie per yard.
	(2)	0 9						
Dosootee,	(1)	2 6	11	Seetun, (shirting)	(1)	3 9	14	Dosootee is used for tents, and generally wherever great strength and durability is required.
	(2)	2 3	10		(2)	3 3		
	(3)	2 0	10		(3)	2 3		
Khara,	(1)	3 3	13	...		...	...	Khara is used for langas or petticoats. It is being rapidly supplanted by the Nawabgunj buttoo, which sells at from 6 to 3 annas per yard of 13 girâs.
	(2)	3 0						
	(3)	2 6						
	(4)	2 0						
Soosee,	(1)	1 6	10½	Gown (? Chintz).	(1)	2 0	10	Soosee is the material used for pyjamas. Though cheaper, it is not found so durable as chintz.
	(2)	1 3			(2)	1 9		
					(3)	1 6		

Native Cloth.	Price per yard.	Width of each.	Competing English cloth.	Price per yard.	Width of each.	Remarks.
	As. P.	Girâs.		As. P.	Girâs.	
Achiya, (1)	3 6	14	Chintz, (1)	3 6	14	These four cloths are used for langas. Chintzes are found to be more durable and better dyed.
			(2)	3 3		
(2)	3 0	12	(3)	2 0	11	
			(4)	1 9	10	
Guldaodee, (1)	3 6	13	Chintz, (1)	3 6	14	
(2)	3 0	12				
(3)	2 9	11	(2)	2 6	10	
Charkhana, (1)	4 3	13	Chintz, (1)	4 0	14	
(2)	4 0		(2)	3 6		
(3)	3 9	12	(3)	3 0		
Anardana, (1)	3 0	14	Chintz, (1)	2 6	10	
(2)	2 9	13				
(3)	2 3	10	(2)	2 0		
Loongee, ...	6 0	16	Tool (twill) ...	6 0	15	Loongee is used for the lining of tents and for purdahs. It is also generally useful as a kind of waterproof. Tool is finer, but not so durable.

R. D. ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE, *Assistant Collector of Mynpoory.*

IN old days the fine stuffs of the Shekoabad and Kurhul Pergunnahs were known far and wide, and were considered of such excellent quality that they were sent as presents often to considerable distances. But they have all passed away, and the coarse cloth woven by the "Kolies" and the "Jolahas" is all that remains to mark the manufacture of cloth in this district. The Kolies and Jolahas, too, seem to be leaving their trade in many parts of the district, and taking to the more profitable pursuit of agriculture. In my opinion, if a strong, durable, and withal cheap English cloth could be found which would undersell the present coarse Native stuffs, their manufacture would cease altogether.

R. S. AIKMAN, ESQUIRE, *Assistant Collector, Etawah.*

THIS year there is an estimated increase of 7,672 acres, or about 12 per cent., in the area under cotton cultivation; the actuals for the past season being 56,760 acres, against 64,432 estimated for the current season. It will be seen that there is an estimated increase in every pergunnah with the exception of Phuppoond, in which the estimate this year is 6,977 acres, against 7,812 in 1869-70. The Tehseeldar attributes this to the increased cultivation of indigo, which is stimulated by the advances given by the indigo-planters. It is the opinion of the Settlement Officer that it is probable that the decrease is also owing to the extension of canal-irrigation in that pergunnah. He informs me that wherever canal-irrigation is introduced the cultivation of cotton is giving place to wheat and sugar-cane. * * *

The Settlement Officer informs me that in this district the area under cotton has decreased rather than increased since last settlement. Regarding the state of Native cloth manufacture and the demand for English goods, it is reported from all sides that the demand for English cloth still continues to increase.

The Tehseeldar of Phuppoond writes that country cloth is preferred for the quilted garments which are used so much in winter. The reason he gives for this is that, on account of the roughness of the fibre of the Native-manufactured cloth, the cotton-wool used for lining remains equally distributed throughout the razai, &c., and that if the smoother English cloth is used, the cotton lumps and gathers in one place.

I am informed that the ryots, although they still adhere to the coarse and durable country cloth for their *own* use, are beginning to consider it a mark of being well off to be able to dress their wives and children in English-manufactured cloth, and that consequently the use for this is spreading in country places.

P. WHITE, ESQ., *Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie.*

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10. The Native cloths made in the district, are —

(1) Garah.
(2) Dhotee jora.
(3) Chantee.
(4) Eikree.
(5) Kuswee.
(6) Udhoter.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 are almost entirely for local consumption; Nos. 3 and 4 are colored into kharooa at Mow and Motee Kutra (this last place is only just beginning to pick up again as a dyeing manufactory), and thence exported to Jubbulpore, Cawnpore, Mirzapore, Oomraotee, Gwalior, Furruckabad and Hattrass. A considerable trade is thus done in kharooa. Kuswee is worn by village women. Udhoter is used for lining apparel, &c. The price of cloth is rather higher this year than last, owing to the continued scarcity of cotton. This has operated in stimulating the demand for cheap English cloth, the sorts known as markeen, luttha, nynsookh, mulmul and tool being principally sought after; also chintzes.

11. The present plentiful cotton crop will, I think, reverse this state of things. English cloths will decline, and Native cloths rise in demand. When the raw material is abundant

the Native article (cheap as it then becomes) is preferred by the people, as much for its reputed durability as the ease with which it is obtained. There are spinning-wheels from house to house. The cotton from the home farm is spun into thread by the women of the house. This prepared cotton thread is then given to the village weaver, who, for a small payment for his trouble, converts it into cloth. Behind such competition as this the English manufacture halts.

Reply of Government to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, dated 14th December, 1870.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1259, dated 7th December, containing the estimate formed by the Board of Revenue of the prospects and condition of the cotton crop of 1870-71.

2. The Board consider the prospects of the crop to be decidedly favorable. The area under cotton has slightly increased since last year; the produce is very much greater, and is on the whole above average. It would have been a very superior crop to the average but for the abnormal rains which fell at the end of October.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure these accounts of the excellent prospects of the cotton crop throughout the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. They agree entirely with the results of the Lieutenant-Governor's own observations. At the time of writing the crop has been mostly gathered, and it is believed that these prospects have been fully realised. The first part of the season of 1870 was most favorable, and the heavy and unseasonable rain of October was confined mainly to the Benares Districts and the eastern portion of the Allahabad Division, in which comparatively little cotton is grown. Although the loss in some parts

of these localities was considerable, it has not seriously affected the general outturn.

4. It is observed that the estimated produce amounts to 1,050,660 maunds, or about 262,665 bales, which is about 2¼ times as much as the "actual" reported produce of last year. The average outturn per acre is 67lbs. against 32lbs. last year. In the Meerut Division, from which the most favorable reports are received, the estimated produce is 106lbs. per acre. In Agra, which is the greatest cotton-growing division in the North-Western Provinces, the calculated rate is 79lbs. per acre. In all other divisions it is much less.

5. These returns, although they are the nearest approach to the truth which the materials in the hands of District Officers enable them to make, necessarily contain many discrepancies, uncertainties, and even inconsistencies, which it is difficult always to satisfactorily reconcile. The area may be held to be a close approximation to the truth, but the yield is often a matter in which there is room for opinions to vary widely. His Honor is inclined to think that these estimates err on the whole on the side of being too low, and that the general average of produce is higher than is commonly supposed. But it must be remembered that the habit of sowing cotton as only a part crop, mixed with other Khurreef grains, is very widely practised, and must tend to diminish the outturn per acre.

6. The Board rightly remark on the fallacy of an argument that is commonly heard, that the increase in cotton acreage, by encroaching on the area devoted for cereals, has contributed to the rise in prices. A crop which only occupies 5 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the North-Western Provinces can hardly have any appreciable effect of this kind, especially since in much of this 5 per cent. cotton is combined with food crops, as observed above. No doubt at the time of the American war the area under cotton largely increased with the rise in price, but since then the cultivation

has shewn a tendency to decline. In Etawah it has been found that the increase of canal irrigation has to some extent been followed by a substitution of wheat and sugar-cane for cotton, and the area under the latter has decidedly decreased. Even where it has increased, it is mostly the poorer millets and pulses of the autumn harvest that have been displaced by it.

7. The following table shews the range of prices at the principal cotton marts of the North-Western Provinces throughout the year 1870:—

For the month of	Rate per maund of 80lbs.														
	Meerut.			Agra.			Cawnpore.			Mirzapore.			Ghazeepore.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January ...	22	13	9	23	0	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	28	7	3
February ...	21	5	6	20	0	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	28	7	3
March ...	21	5	6	20	0	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	28	7	3
April ...	22	4	5	20	0	0	22	13	9	25	0	0	28	7	3
May ...	22	4	5	21	0	0	26	10	6	25	0	0	28	7	3
June ...	22	4	5	21	0	0	24	10	0	26	4	0	28	7	3
July ...	20	0	0	21	0	0	22	13	9	26	4	0	28	7	3
August ...	17	12	6	20	0	0	22	13	9	22	8	0	28	7	3
September ...	20	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	22	8	0	28	7	3
October ...	16	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	18	12	0	26	10	9
November ...	15	3	9½	14	0	0	14	12	0	18	12	0	18	4	6
December ...	...			...			...			...			...		

In some places (especially in Mirzapore) the effect of the war (declared in July) may be traced in a fall of prices in the month of August, but the trace is faint and doubtful. The principal deduction to be gathered from these figures is that the effect of the bad cotton crop of 1869 was known and discounted at once. Throughout the year the prices reached

in January, 1870, were pretty steadily maintained, but with a downward tendency, till the near approach of a good crop induced a sudden and in some places a heavy fall in November.

8. The account given by Mr. M. Reade of the introduction and rapidly acquired popularity of a new kind of native cloth called Buttoo, used for women's petticoats, and made in Nawabgunge in Oudh, is interesting. It shews in what direction it is still possible for Native manufacture to compete with English; and, if the Native weavers shew versatility in adapting their fabrics and designs to the Native taste, they may yet strike out new fields for themselves, and retard that decay and ruin of their trade which many District Officers consider to be imminent.

9. Hand-made must always be stronger than machine-made cloth. The common coarse garrah of the country still holds its place with the poorer classes as a stouter and more serviceable material than any made in England; but England monopolizes (with a few exceptions) the sale of the finer fabrics, and few of the well-to-do classes, who care more for appearance than for wear, use anything but English stuffs.

10. The more plentiful crop of cotton will no doubt depress prices and impart a stimulus to the declining Native manufacture. On the other hand, the returning prosperity of the agricultural classes, crowned, as may be hoped, by the safe harvesting of the magnificent winter crops now on the ground, will supply them with the means of gratifying their taste for the finer qualities of English cloth. It may therefore be anticipated that the demand for piece-goods will not be affected by the increased Native manufactures, but that there will be in the ensuing year a larger consumption of both classes of goods.

Art. IX.

LOCAL TAXATION FOR PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

No. 121A.

To

R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Financial Department.

DATED CAMP BENARES, THE 27TH JANUARY, 1871.

SIR,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3334, dated 14th ultimo, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor hails with hope and confidence the introduction of a system by which certain branches of the service, with corresponding funds, will be transferred from Imperial control to local administration, well assured that the principle is sound, and calculated to promote efficiency, no less than economy, in the Government.

2. Of the total Imperial deficit thrown upon local resources, the share of this Government is stated at £48,030; but in point of fact, the sum to be made up is greatly in excess of this amount, as will be apparent from the following statement.

3. In the first place, the various grants in Appendix A. have been shewn in my letter No. 1069A., dated 31st ultimo, not to agree with the actual figures of the current year's Budget, and sanctioned grants;—the deficiency on the whole amounting to above a lakh of Rupees* against this Government. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the details in this letter; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that before the final allotment is made, the statements submitted in that address will be taken into consideration, and either the full grants awarded, or the discrepancies, which have been pointed out, explained.

£11,763.

4. But the great burden which will fall most heavily on our local finances is in the Public Works Department. A

report has been furnished by Colonel Hutchinson, Secretary to Government in that Department, which clearly exhibits the result of the new scheme.

5. The Budget for provincial services, it is shewn, will amount to £404,000

To meet which there is

the Government grant, ...	£ 186,851	
The Ferry Fund, ...	„ 40,000	
Road Fund, ...	„ 40,000	
		£266,851
Leaving a deficit of		...£137,149

6. The above figures embrace both that expenditure which, having hitherto been Imperial, is now to be provincial, and also that which has hitherto been local.

7. *Deficit on that portion of the Imperial Budget now made provincial.*—I am first to notice the portion hitherto Imperial.

8. Colonel Hutchinson gives the figures as follows (Appendix A):—

Head of Charge.	Grant.	Estimate.	Deficit to be provided by new taxation.
	£	£	£
Civil Buildings, ...	63,341	115,000	51,659
Communications, ...	82,636	110,000	27,364
Establishments, ...	37,954	*48,900	10,946
Tools and Plant, ...	2,920	7,000	4,080
Total, ...	£ 186,851	£ 280,900	£ 94,049

* It will be observed that Colonel Hutchinson has not had any satisfactory data to go upon in calculating the portion of charge for Establishments to be set against the grant. He has calculated it thus:—

The grant for works to be still Imperial has been fixed by G. O. of 30th December last, at	£97,000
The Provincial grant	£37,954
Total grant for Establishment, Imperial and Provincial, ...	£134,954

From this is to be deducted Irrigation Establishment, which costs £55,600, leaving for other establishments, Imperial and Provincial, £79,354. But the establishment actually employed on these works amounts to £90,300, so that there is a deficit of £10,946, as shewn in Colonel Hutchinson's paper.

9. Thus it will be seen that under every one of the heads of charge the grants are altogether inadequate. The grant to the North-Western Provinces on account of Public Works is stated in the Resolution to be £186,851, whereas the minimum cost for which the wants of the Province can be provided is shewn to be £280,900.

10. This deficiency in the Government grant arises from the fact that it has been based on the estimates for last year; and the estimates of the past year have been exceptionally low, and in fact altogether inadequate to the normal requirements of the Province.

11. This again has arisen from the recent financial crisis and the repeated retrenchments of the Public Works Budget consequent thereon. The orders for these retrenchments were peremptory, and were promptly and loyally responded to. But as many Military works were in progress, which could not be stopped without serious detriment to the Army, it became imperative to carry on these at the expense of the branch of Civil Buildings and Communications. And so it has come to pass that during the last two years, the Civil estimates have been retrenched to a point utterly inadequate for the requirements of the Province. These retrenchments were accepted and carried into effect by the Public Works Department of this Government, under the assumption that, arising out of a temporary necessity, they were themselves temporary; and that the increased grants of future years would repair the mischief arising from the postponement of repairs and other urgent works. It is quite impossible that the reduction can be maintained without great discredit to the administration and loss to the public. The supplies necessary for the ordinary repair of main lines have been well nigh stopped; those for the repairs of buildings have been greatly cut down; and the construction of new works, even where urgently required, has been, for the most part, postponed. Had it been foreseen that the retrenchments were (as it is now intended) to be permanent, the Public Works Department would have represented

their inadequacy, and the impossibility of carrying on the public service with them. The result of now stereotyping the reduced grants is to throw on local taxation, as above shewn, the burden of nearly 9½ lakhs; or, in other words, while the Resolution imposes a portion of the Imperial deficit, amounting ostensibly to £48,030 on the North-Western Provinces, there is actually devolved on these Provinces *an Expenditure hitherto Imperial*, which, with the deficit, amounts to £142,079.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it incumbent on him, in justice to the Provinces for which he is responsible, to bring this point prominently to view. It may be that other Provinces, where Military works were not so busily in progress as in the North-Western Provinces, did not suffer so severely by the late retrenchments. But as regards the North-Western Provinces, the effect is that they are virtually required to provide by new taxation *for three times the sum* assessed upon them as their portion of the Imperial deficit.

13. Under these circumstances I am to solicit attention to a letter in the Public Works Department, No. 283A., dated 20th January, 1871, which forms Appendix B. of this letter, requesting that the Civil Budget be relieved of the charge for the services noted in the margin. The first of these, the Thomason College, is strictly Imperial in its objects, and in point of fact provides Civil Engineers not for these Provinces only but also for the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. Similarly the Instrument Depôt is not provincial; and Churches and Cemeteries for troops are Military. His Honor submits that these charges should be transferred from the Provincial Budget to the Imperial.

(1.)	Thomason College Establishment,...	£145,300	
	Buildings, &c.,	2,200	
			17,500
(2.)	Instrument Depôt, ...		6,300
(3.)	Military Churches and Cemeteries, ...		5,060
			£28,860

14. Even with our Budget thus lightened, the deficit to be provided on account of the portion of the Imperial Public Works Budget now made provincial will be £65,189. In the proposals hereafter submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor has assumed that this concession will be granted.

15. *Deficit on the portion of Public Works Budget heretofore local.*—I am now to refer to that part of Colonel Hutchinson's Budget relating to operations heretofore provided from local funds. The charges on this head amount to £123,100. At the close of his memorandum Colonel Hutchinson supposes that this may be met from existing sources of income. But this is not the case. The Road Fund and the Ferry Fund, the only available sources, yield each of them no more than four lakhs, being an aggregate of only £80,000, so that there will here be a farther deficit of £43,100. The cause is that, in recent years the operations of the local funds have been greatly stimulated by large supplementary grants from the old One-per-cent. income tax, and "Accumulated ferry fund" balances. But these extraordinary sources are now almost exhausted; and if the operations of the funds are to be maintained in the same activity, and indeed if they are to bear any proper relation to the wants of the country, the deficit just mentioned will have to be raised from other sources.

16. Thus in the Public Works Department, as now to be constituted on a provincial basis, the deficit will be—

Portion hitherto Imperial,	...	£65,189
Do. do. Local,	...	£43,100
Total,	...	£108,289

And this on the assumption that the Government of India takes over the Thomason College and other items mentioned in para. 13.

17. In the following calculations that assumption is continued; as also that the defalcation of above £10,000, noticed

in para. 3, will be adjusted or explained by the Financial Department, so as not to cause further loss to this Government. In fact it is assumed that the wants of the various departments now made provincial, excepting the Public Works Department, will be met from the grants assigned, leaving only the deficit of £48,030 to be raised. It is also assumed that the extra charge for postage, due to the increased rates and the altered system lately introduced, and which is expected to reach a large amount as shown in the margin, will be separately provided for. Otherwise there will be a serious deficiency to meet, amounting altogether to about Rs. 1,90,000.

Department.	*Charge for Postage*, 1870-71.	
	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.
Police, ...	8,873	1,87,000
Registration,	1,660	7,500
Printing, ...	4,092	90,000

18. On this basis, the aggregate charges against these Provinces will be as follows :—

(1.)	Public Works Department (hitherto Imperial), ...	£ 252,040
(2.)	Ditto (hitherto Local), ...	„ 123,100
(3.)	Rural Police, ...	„ 250,000
(4.)	Village Schools, ...	„ 40,000
(5.)	District Post, ...	„ 10,000
(6.)	Sanitation and Local Improvements, ...	„ 30,000
(7.)	Deficit in Imperial grant, ...	„ 48,030
(8.)	Cost of Office of provincial account, &c.,	„ 2,000
		£755,170

19. To meet these charges we have the following assets either provided or in rapid course of provision :—

(1.)	Public Works grant for works hitherto Imperial, ...	£ 186,851
(2.)	Local cess in temporarily-settled districts,	„ 324,362
(3.)	Ferry Fund, ...	„ 40,000
		£ 551,213

Thus leaving to be raised by further taxation £203,957, or say twenty lakhs of rupees.

20. The Local Cess (item 2 of receipts) is leviable only from those districts the settlement of which is open to revision, and will not reach its full amount (probably above £350,000) till 1874. Meanwhile it will yearly increase. The sum entered is that which is expected in the coming year.

21. To consider the ways and means necessary to meet the expected deficit, a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, which sat at Nynee Tal and conducted its proceedings in constant communication with His Honor. The report of this Committee has already been forwarded to the Financial Department with my letter No. 1636, dated the 1st December last, and their proceedings have met with the approval and commendation of His Excellency in Council.

22. Of the taxes proposed by the Committee and adopted by this Government in my address of 1st December, the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to drop the "Arms License," as the subject has been taken up imperially, and it is not known whether it is intended to raise a revenue from licenses to possess and carry arms, or if so, whether the proceeds will be allowed as an addition to local revenue.

23. His Honor has also relinquished the "Acreage cess on temporarily-settled districts."

24. It was with some hesitation that the Committee recommended, and the Lieutenant-Governor adopted, this cess, and it would only be in case of absolute necessity that His Honor would fall back on a tax which appears open to serious objections both of principle and expediency.

25. The principle of our Revenue settlements in districts of which the Land Revenue is assessed temporarily is that the demand is fixed, after a careful investigation into its resources, at the full amount which each estate can bear with a view to its prosperity; and at each successive lapse the assessment is revised upon the same principle. If then during the currency of a settlement, additional cesses may be imposed at the discretion of Government, we have, in the first place, the danger of trenching upon the margin which, after laborious investigation by the most able and experienced officers, has been held to be not more than sufficient to secure the safety and advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

26. In the next place, we introduce an element of insecurity which cannot but unsettle the minds of the people. The Settlement is concluded at a fixed sum for a fixed term of years; and if the Government is seen to step in, and (as has been proposed in other Provinces) arbitrarily impose an additional demand of 3 or 4 per cent. as a cess on the revenue, the confidence of the people in the proceedings of Government cannot but be shaken, and the security intended by the absolute limitation of the demands of Government seriously affected.

27. It is not intended by this to impugn the principle by which landed profits are held to be assessable to the income tax, or indeed any action by which landed profits are taxed *in common with all other property*. But this is quite a distinct principle from the arbitrary imposition of cesses on the system which has been contended for elsewhere.

28. There is a farther disadvantage. It would create confusion, and perhaps eventually antagonism, between local and

imperial income. Whatever is thus added to the revenue demand in the shape of cesses during the currency of a Settlement is so much to be deducted from the Land Revenue which will be assessed as Imperial at the next revision of the Settlement. As shown above, an estate can safely be assessed only at a given sum, whether that be paid as revenue or as cesses; whatever, therefore, the Settlement Officer finds to be paid as cesses will become a virtual diminution from the Imperial revenue. There will be a strong temptation to the Local Government to repeat additions to a cess which affords so convenient a mode of meeting the increasing charges for local improvements. And thus antagonism may spring up, and a tendency arise on the part of the Local Government to secure as large a portion of the assessment as possible for local purposes. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor therefore, that wherever Revenue settlements are subject to periodical revision, the assets on which the Land Revenue is assessed should be carefully reserved for Imperial taxation. The subject-matter of taxation for the two classes of revenue, Imperial and Provincial, cannot be kept too carefully distinct.

29. The correct principle, as it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, is that which is followed in these Provinces, *viz.*, to assign a fixed portion of the Land Revenue for local objects. This is now done always at the time of settlement, by setting apart one-eleventh of the entire demand, or one-tenth of the Imperial Land Revenue, for purposes of Rural Police, District Roads, District Dâk, Village Education, and Sanitation,—duties the discharge of which is to a large extent obligatory on Government as the superior landlord of the country. If the amount is inadequate, it ought to be enhanced, not indirectly by tampering with the Revenue settlements, but by the appropriation of an increased percentage of the Land Revenue.

30. It is on this basis that the legislative measures recently submitted proceed: and it will be observed that the

Local "Land Taxation Act" recognizes the appropriation of this tenth, and makes provision for its being devoted, apart from the Imperial revenue, for provincial purposes.

31. The case is widely different with the permanently-settled districts. There, on the one hand, the Imperial revenue is fixed in perpetuity, so that there can be no opposition or rivalry between that revenue and any taxes that may be raised on the land for provincial purposes; while, on the other hand, the landholders having profited by the rise in prices, and general improvement of the country, are in a position, and have been declared, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, bound to contribute, equally with the possessors of other property, to provincial requirements.

32. As explained in para. 5 of my letter of 1st. December, "the only material point of difference between the Bills and the proposals of the Committee relates to the permanently-assessed districts, in which, after careful deliberation, it was thought better not to introduce a cess calculated on the net profits, but to substitute for it an increased acreage cess. This will still fall at a very low rate—two annas an acre—half of which the proprietor will recover by collecting one anna per acre from his cultivators, and will himself be responsible (excepting where the proprietary profits are unduly small) for the other. This plan will be simpler, and will avoid the necessity of difficult and uncertain investigations into rentals and profits. The Road Cess already in force at one per cent. of the Revenue will be retained, and authority is taken to commute the chowkeedar's holdings into a money payment. These three items are expected to yield a sum fairly proportioned to the resources of the permanently-assessed districts."

33. Wherever the profits of the proprietor fall short of 25 per cent. of the Government Revenue, a clause has been introduced enabling the proprietor to recover the second anna also from all tenants holding at privileged rates. In the Benares districts, a large portion of the agricultural profits are

appropriated by tenants whose rents cannot be raised, and sometimes to such an extent as unduly to limit the profits of the proprietor. The intention of the above condition is to make the whole tax fall on these privileged cultivators, wherever they have so reduced the income of the proprietor.

34. Wherever, on the other hand, the scantiness of the profits arises from the assessment itself being heavy, that is from inadequacy of the gross assets, it is proposed that Government shall have authority to remit the acreage cess in whole or in part.

35 Power is also taken in the Bill for commuting the service land at present held by the chowkeedars in the permanently-assessed districts. It is estimated that these lands will yield £11,300; and this will form a fund which, supplemented from the acreage cess, will provide an effective substitute for the present inadequate rural police of the Benares districts.

36. The Road fund at one per cent. will continue to be levied in these districts.

37. The maâfee holdings will also be made to contribute, as elsewhere, the local cess at 10 per cent. of the Government demand, which would have been assessed on them had they not been revenue-free.

38. Lastly comes the license on trades. This, as arranged by the Committee, will fall at very low rates (Rs. 6, 4, and 2,) on the various classes of trades. It has been estimated that it will yield above £100,000, but the data are not very certain. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore prefer to take legislative sanction to fix the rates, if necessary, at double those sums. At the same time I am to say that if possible the rates above noted will not be exceeded.

39. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that His Honor would not have proposed any new taxation in this direction had

it not been for the expectation held out by the Government of India that the pressure of the income tax will be greatly diminished.

40. The ways and means, as required for the increased expenditure of these Provinces, would then stand as follows :—

Charges.	£	*Receipts.*	£
Deficit in Imperial Grant,	48,030	Public Works Grant, ...	186,851
Public Works charges as shown before, ...	375,140	Local Cess (temporarily-settled districts),... ...	324,362
Rural Police, ...	207,500	Ferry Fund, ...	40,000
Village Schools, ...	40,000	Permanently-settled districts. Acreage cess, ...	36,814
District Post, ...	10,000	Permanently-settled districts. Road cess,	5,600
Sanitation and Improvements, ...	30,000	Permanently-settled districts. Commuted jagheers,	11,300
Administration and Office,	2,000	Local Cess on maafee holdings, ...	10,000
		License on trades,... ...	100,000
	£712,670		£714,927

Bills for giving effect to the License Tax, and the Local Cesses in the Benares Division are in the hands of the Hon'ble J. D. Inglis, who, as President of the Taxation Committee, is in full possession of His Honor's views on all questions connected with these measures.

41. It must be understood that the three last items of "Receipts" are estimated for on very imperfect data; and it is possible that the income in the coming year may fall considerably short of what is expected. On the other hand, the sum entered under "Charges" for Rural Police has also been estimated on very imperfect data, and the actual expenditure may be materially less,—the more especially as it is not intended to introduce improved Village Police arrangements into any district till it pays the full local cess. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes during the next month to have the means for estimating more closely the expected charges of the year: but it will not be possible to frame any close and reliable estimate of income during the present year.

42. Before proceeding to more general remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor ventures to make the suggestion that the Abkaree branch of the Revenue is apparently one which might with great propriety be made local. The limitation and distribution of the shops is partly dependent on Police considerations; and the management of the department, perhaps more than that of any other source of revenue, is connected with local interests. Such an arrangement would seem to be the more suitable as the Madras Government are understood (apparently with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council), to have adopted licences from spirit shops as a source of municipal income: and the same course might perhaps be followed in these provinces with advantage.

43. I am further to submit that as legislative measures will be required for giving effect to the new taxes, and will probably be required from time to time to be varied in order to meet the exigencies of the day, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that this would be best accomplished by a Local Legislative Council.

44. If this Government is to be responsible for so large a local revenue, it should be armed with corresponding legislative power. The Imperial Legislature does not contain elements of local knowledge sufficient to judge of the special circumstances on which enactments for local taxation must be based. Projects of law are also liable to material changes in passing through the Council, and consequently to be passed in a shape that does not fully accomplish the object which the Local Government has in view when proposing them.

45. On this question the Lieutenant-Governor may perhaps refer to the opinion recorded by him while a Member of the Governor-General's Council, on the constitution of the Bengal Government (25th February, 1868):—

"I am not prepared to concur with the Governor-General in advocat-
"ing the abolition of the Bengal Legislative Council. There is much local
"legislation which I think would be unsuited for the Imperial Legislative

"Council; and the Province appears to me too far advanced for the sum-
"mary legislation adverted in paras. 9, 10, and 19. Indeed, agreeing on this
"point with the opinions which I believe are those of my hon'ble colleague,
"Mr. Maine, I should hold such a stage of legislation to be suitable only
"for the outlying and ruder tracts. At the same time, I feel strongly that
"the Imperial Legislative body is not properly constituted for the discus-
"sion and decision of the numerous questions of a local nature which,
"come up from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. I do not
"think that enactments involving matters of a purely provincial character
"can have justice done to them in the Supreme Legislative Council; and
"the only remedy I can at present see is to put those Governments on the
"same footing in respect of Local Legislative Councils as Bengal stands
"upon."

46. If all legislative projects were submitted for the approval of the Governor-General in Council before being presented to the Local Legislature, and again, when passed, submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General, the advantages of the scheme of direct legislation by the Executive Government (as recently enacted by Parliament), combined with those of a Local Council, would be secured. And His Honor accordingly submits the proposal for the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

47. Local legislation seems to His Honor more in keeping than Imperial with taxation intended to be local. And, indeed, the experience of Sir William Muir leads him to regard this condition almost as essential to the success of the projected system.

48. I am further to represent that so much personal responsibility will be thrown upon the head of the Local Government, in laying out the several Budgets, in adjusting the rival claims of different departments, and in determining the ways and means for meeting those claims by local taxation, that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the services of a Council of responsible advisers would be of the utmost consequence, if not absolutely necessary. It is not that His Honor has any reason to complain that counsel and advice are not now to be had. On the contrary, Sir William Muir warmly

and thankfully acknowledges that in every department of the administration he continually receives, and can for the future firmly count upon receiving, the aid of all the chief Officers around him, on whatever subjects they are invited to advise. But such advice, excepting when tendered departmentally and officially, is irresponsible advice, while that which is needed will be the advice of constitutional counsellors responsible for the opinions which they give, and often involving the determination of questions arising out of the contending claims of different departments. Such a Council might be composed of the Revenue Board, the Chief Engineer, and some other chief Civil Officer stationed at Allahabad; and these, with the addition of one or two other Official Members, and three or four Native Members, might constitute the Local Legislative Council. The action of the Executive Council might be confined to the purposes indicated at the beginning of this paragraph. In all other respects the personal action and responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor might remain as they are.

49. The Lieutenant-Governor is sensible that in making this recommendation he goes counter to the opinion against a local Executive Council, contained in the Minute before alluded to. But the circumstances differ. If the control of the Government of India over several Departments, especially involving questions of finance, be relaxed, something will be needed to supply the place of that control. His Honor may perhaps again quote from the Note attached to the same Minute, in illustration of what is meant:—

30. "Supposing that the Lieutenant-Governorship is maintained, it "would not, I think, be expedient to materially lessen the control and "supervision to which that Government is now liable from the Government "of India. Where the whole power of Government vests in a single indivi- "dual, it is never safe to relax a certain measure of oversight. For how- "ever good a thing it is to have the personal activity and responsibility "proper to individual action, you are at the same time liable to personal "idiosyncracies, to an over-zeal or activity in some particular direction, and

"sometimes also to the prevalence of a crotchet, or (but this rarely) to "remissness or unwillingness to grapple with some special question, or "perhaps to neglect altogether some special department. Therefore a cer- "tain degree of control is indispensable."

50. The deliberation and review now devolving on the Government of India would be supplied by the action of the suggested Council.

51. Such are the views of this Government on the machinery and arrangements necessary for carrying the new system of local finance into effect. But, whatever be the constitution of the new Department, it need not be added that the Lieutenant-Governor, and the chief Officers at the head of the Administration, will zealously and loyally follow out the instructions of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and strive so to discharge the new responsibilities and duties committed to them as shall result not only in economy of the Imperial resources, but in the good of the people and the prosperity of the country.

52. A Committee consisting of the Heads of Departments will immediately be constituted to receive the Budgets of the various Services, and to make the necessary appropriations in reference to the Financial Statement contained in this letter.

53. His Honor will also confer with the Accountant-General as to the establishment that will be necessary for maintaining an effective system of account.

I have, &c.,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.W. P.

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum by COLONEL C. W. HUTCHINSON, R. E., *on the Provincial Services and Budget Estimate for Public Works, dated 12th January*, 1871.

1. In Financial Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December, 1870, it has been ruled that certain Departments of the Administration should be made over to the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces, and that certain grants should be made permanently from the Imperial Revenue for these services.

2. Amongst the number of Civil Departments thus transferred are Roads, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and Civil Buildings.

3. These services, together with all works heretofore comprised in the Local Funds Public Works Budget, will now constitute the "Provincial Service Public Works Budget:" and this Budget will therefore show as receipts the grants from Imperial Revenue to the services mentioned in para. 2 above, and for proportion of Establishment and Tools and Plant, together with all the income derived from Road and Ferry and Staging Bungalow Funds; and will show as expenditure all charges under these heads of service.

4. The assignments made for Public Works from Imperial Revenue are as follows:—

1.	Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	8,26,360
2.	Civil Buildings, ...	6,33,410
3.	Proportion of Public Works Establishment,	3,79,540
4.	Proportion of Tools and Plant, ...	29,200
		18,68,510

5. The form in which this Budget Estimate has been drawn out is the same as that in which Public Works Estimates have heretofore been prepared.

6. The heads of Civil Buildings and Communications require little explanation. The total amount set down for Civil Buildings is 11½ lakhs, of which 2 lakhs are for repairs and 9½ lakhs for new works; and it is believed that these sums are by no means in excess of actual requirements. The works comprised under this head are all such as would have been included in Imperial Public Works Budget but for the Resolution of 14th December last. It will be seen that in 1869-70, the estimate for original works, Civil Buildings, amounted to Rs. 11,90,500, while, owing to the stringent restrictions on expenditure ordered by the Government of India, the estimate for 1870-71 was only Rs. 5,78,860. Owing to these restrictions many urgent wants of the Province under this head remained uncomplied with, and provision has now to be made for them. Comparing the Government grant for this head of service with this estimate for urgent wants, it is apparent that the grant is deficient by Rs. 5,16,590.

7. Similarly with regard to Communications. These have latterly in many parts fallen into a state of serious disrepair from want of sufficient funds, and it is necessary now to enter for repairs of such roads as were formerly Imperial at least Rs. 9,00,000, and for Original Works, Rs. 2,00,000, showing that the Government grant is deficient by Rs. 2,73,640.

8. In accordance with instructions of this Government, this Budget shows distinctly the charges for Communications, &c., in two parts, so that it may be at once apparent what works were formerly Imperial and what Local. The estimate is required by General Department of this Government by the end of this month; and, as it does not seem likely that all the District Budgets will be received, examined, and passed by

that time, it has been considered sufficient to assume amounts derived from former experience to represent the aggregate wants of the Province for District Roads, &c. Thus, for example, referring to Budgets of 1869-70 and 1870-71, we find for Original Works, Communications, respectively, Rs. 6,56,020 and Rs. 4,43,750: a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has accordingly been entered as estimate of requirements for 1871-72. Again, for "Repairs," Communications, the estimate for 1870-71 was Rs. 5,50,361, and accordingly the estimate for 1871-72 has been assumed at Rs. 5,50,000.

9. The item of Establishment is one which may require further discussion, but so far as can be seen at present, the simplest mode of arriving at an estimate of requirements is the one herein adopted. It is this. The Imperial grant for the whole Public Works Establishment of this Government is as shown in Public Works Circular No. 75 of 30th December 1870, ... Rs. 9,70,000

Deduct Establishment required for Irrigation Branch, ... „ 5,56,000

Balance available for Buildings and Roads Branch, ... Rs. 4,14,000

But the total requirement for Buildings and Roads Branch as at present constituted (which of course comprises all establishments employed on Civil Buildings and Communications hitherto classed as Imperial works as well as on Military works,) is, ... Rs. 9,03,000

Deducting from this the above balance, ... „ 4,14,000

The result is,... ... ... Rs. 4,89,000

which sum is that entered in this Budget Estimate against the Imperial grant of Rs. 3,79,540, showing a deficiency in the grant of Rs. 1,09,460.

10. The Establishment entered for Local Fund works is, as before shown for Communications, derived from experience of past years, and from what late correspondence in this Department has shown to be likely to be necessary. In many districts there are at present no Engineers at all, and in others the men employed are deficient in qualifications. It appears necessary to reconsider the whole question of these establishments, but whatever the system finally decided upon may be, it appears clear that the cost of establishments to be efficient must be more costly than at present, and therefore a larger sum has been entered for 1871-72 under this head than that in the Budget of 1870-71; in the latter the figure is Rs. 1,53,424; in the former it is assumed Rs. 1,81;000.

11. The sum of Rs. 70,000 has been entered for Tools and Plant in order to meet the requirements for Central Instrument Depôt at Roorkee. The grant for Tools and Plant is Rs. 29,200, and this is deficient by Rs. 40,800.

12. The total of this Budget Estimate is Rs. 40,40,000, of which Rs. 12,31,000 represent former Local Funds works, and Rs. 28,09,000 former Imperial Fund works.

The total grant Imperial is, ... Rs. 18,68,510

That portion of estimate which corresponds to Imperial is, ... „ 28,09,000

There is thus, therefore, a deficiency in Imperial grant of Rs. 9,40,490, and assuming that the income from Road and Ferry Funds will meet the charges, Rs. 12,31,000 against these funds as per estimate, then Rs. 9,40,490 is the amount to be raised by provincial taxation to admit of the public works of these Provinces being carried on to extent shown by this estimate to be requisite.

Budget Estimate for Public Works Provincial Services for the year from 1st April, 1871, to 31st March, 1872.

Classification.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Total, 1871-72.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.			
Civil Buildings, ...	9,50,000	9,50,000	
Communications, 1.—Hitherto Imperial,	2,00,000		
Communications, 2.— „ Local,...	5,00,000	7,00,000	
		16,50,000	16,50,000
Repairs.			
Civil Buildings, ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	
Communications, 1.—Hitherto Imperial,	9,00,000		
Communications, 2.— „ Local,...	5,50,000	14,50,000	
		16,50,000	16,50,000
Establishments. 1.—Hitherto Imperial,	4,89,000		
Establishments. 2.— „ Local,...	1,81,000	6,70,000	6,70,000
Tools and Plant, ...	...	70,000	70,000
Grand Total, ...	...	...	*40,40,000

Note explaining amount to be raised by Local taxation.

	Estimate for 1871-72.	Grant for 1871-72.	Balance to be met from Local Resources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings, ...	11,50,000	6,33,410	5,16,500
Communications, ...	11,00,000	8,26,360	2,73,640
Establishments, ...	4,89,000	3,79,540	1,09,460
Tools and Plant, ...	70,000	29,200	40,800
TOTAL, ...	28,09,000	18,68,510	9,40,490

*NOTE.—If from this is deducted the charges for Thomason College, Central Instrument Depôt, Military Churches, &c., amounting to Rs. 2,88,600, as explained in letter No. 283A., dated 20th January, 1871, this total will be reduced to Rs. 37,51,400.

APPENDIX B.

No. 283A.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Public Works Department.

DATED CAMP NUNDGUNGE, THE 20TH JANUARY, 1871.

SIR,

IN considering the orders of Government of India, as communicated in Financial Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December, 1870, in this Department, and also Public Works Circular No. 75, dated 30th December, 1870, I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that there are some points which require more precise instructions before progress can be satisfactorily made with the preparation of the Provincial Service Budget.

2. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Thomason College is not a merely Provincial institution. Officers and Subordinates are trained there for employment in the Public Works Department of the whole Bengal Presidency, and not for the North-Western Provinces only, and consequently special provision for all charges connected with it appears to be necessary in the Imperial Public Works Budget, and not in the Provincial estimates. The establishment charges for this institution alone amount to ... ... Rs. 1,53,000
while the sum that should be allowed for necessary works (which are either in progress or considered requisite) for ensuing year is ... „ 22,000

Making a total of ... ... Rs. 1,75,000

3. With regard similarly to the Central Instrument Depôt at Roorkee, which is an institution intended for the benefit not only of the North-Western Provinces but of all India, His Honor concludes that it has not been intended that charges connected with this establishment are to be met from provincial

sources. The demands of this Depôt for next year, after being largely reduced, amount to Rs. 63,000.

4. Again, although Ecclesiastical Buildings have hitherto been classed as "Civil Buildings," I am directed to say that where Churches and Cemeteries are required for Military Cantonments, they can scarcely be correctly classed among Civil Buildings, but should be provided for in the Imperial Public Works Budget as works required for the special use of the Troops cantoned in the North-Western Provinces.

Also the Memorial Church at Cawnpore might, it is submitted, with more propriety be considered an Imperial work. The sum required for such Churches and Cemeteries for next year amounts to Rs. 50,600.

5. The case of the Roorkee Workshops has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in this office No. 67A., dated 6th instant, and need not be again further noticed at present.

6. It has been ascertained that the urgent requirements for the work, &c., in this Department, which have been transferred from Imperial Government by Resolution of 14th December (*i. e.*, for Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Civil Buildings, proportion of Public Works Establishments, and proportion of Tools and Plant), will, without making any provision for the Thomason College, the Roorkee Central Instrument Depôt, or for Military or Memorial Churches and Cemeteries, far exceed the Imperial grant.

7. This grant amounted to Rs. 18,68,510,* and as now reduced (by the proportion of the £48,030 debitable to Public Works) amounts only to Rs. 17,61,270;† whereas the urgent requirements of these Provinces, omitting entirely Thomason College, &c., as above, amounts, as far as can be at present foreseen, to about 7¾ lakhs of rupees more than the grant, or to a total sum of about 25½ lakhs.

* Public Works portion of £6,882,822.
† Public Works portion of £640,792.

8. The excess over the permanent grant now assigned would therefore, if it has been intended that the charges on account of the Thomason College, &c., &c., as above detailed, are to be met from provincial sources, amounts, to nearly 11 lakhs, and as the difficulty of raising funds to so large an amount will be excessive, His Honor hopes that he is right in supposing that the intention of Government has been to permit these Establishments and Buildings to be included in the Imperial Public Work Budget.

Thomason College, ...	1,75,000
Central Instrument Depôt,...	63,000
Churches, &c., ...	50,600
	2,88,600

I have, &c.,

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT OF LOCAL TAXATION.

To

C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.,

DATED 12TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Proceedings and Report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of Local Taxation for Provincial requirements.

MEMBERS:

Mr. Inglis (President).	Mr. Carmichael.
Mr. Reid.	„ E. Colvin.
„ Mayne, C.B.	„ Elliott.
„ Forbes, C.B.	„ A. Colvin (Member, and Secy.)

2. The Committee was constituted under Orders of this Government, No. 765A., dated 7th June, 1870. Subsequently,

under Orders No. 1247, dated 6th September, Mr. Forbes, C.B., Commissioner of Benares, took his seat on the Committee.

3. The subject originally referred for consideration was extraordinary taxation for the construction and repair of roads and communications. An estimated sum of £200,000 being required for this purpose, the Committee were instructed to take up the question of a general house-rating. The points especially requiring attention in connection with the imposition of such a rating were placed before them; and His Honor, while putting these prominently forward, invited them further to consider the feasibility of a wheel-tax, a tax on licenses to carry arms, and enhancement of the present ferry charges. The existing system of rural police was also to be reviewed; and the provisions of Acts XX. of 1856* and III. of 1869† were, if necessary, to be revised.

4. Subsequently, in your letter No. 912A., dated 2nd July, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 5, dated 12th May, 1870 (published at page 841 of the *Gazette of India* for June 25th, 1870), "as laying down the principles to be aimed at in the "assessment of local rating; and the necessity of doing what "can be done to draw the people on to take an active share "in the administration of such cesses."

5. Again, a Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 28th July, was communicated to the Committee, calling for an opinion as to the objects to which the anticipated surplus from the municipal cess should be devoted, the number of houses to be on an average assigned to the ward of a village policeman, the extent to which the municipal

* "An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars, in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal."

† "An Act for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces."

cess should be responsible for the payment of rural police on roads, the rate of pay for the rural police, the expediency of appointing a class of superior officers, the local subjects to which the cess might most appropriately be assigned, and the advisability of imposing the municipal cess at once as a percentage on the existing demand for land revenue, so soon as the term of settlement in the respective districts might lapse, in lieu of awaiting a regular revision of settlement.

6. * * * * * * * * * *

7. The work ultimately assigned to the Committee may be arranged under the following five general headings :—

(1) To provide by local taxation a sum which should meet the requirement of the local Government. The object to which the sums about to be raised are to be devoted having been modified since the first issue of instructions, the Committee understood that they were no longer restricted to consideration of any particular source of revenue.

(2) To advise His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the local objects to which any surplus of the municipal cess may be most appropriately assigned.

(3) To furnish an opinion as to the advisability of imposing the municipal cess at once as a percentage on the existing demand for land revenue, so soon as the term of settlement in the respective districts might lapse, in lieu of awaiting a regular revision of settlement.

(4) To supply suggestions with the view of encouraging the people to take a more active share in the administration of local funds.

(5) To review the present system of rural police in all its bearings; and to revise the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 and Act III. of 1869.

8. Of the above subjects, three, it will be seen, relate to matters of local finance; the fourth to improvement in the administration of local funds; the fifth mainly to improvement in the rural police. In the present report the Committee propose to confine themselves to a consideration of the points indicated under the first three heads, reserving for subsequent report their conclusions in respect to the rural police and local administration of taxes, these being questions, not of finances but of the executive branch of the Government.

9. The Committee have to consider, therefore, the amount of provincial revenue available from existing sources, the amount of charges to be debited against them, the balance to be provided for by provincial taxation, and the methods in which provincial taxation should be imposed. It will be convenient to arrange the points now to be reported on, with the views and conclusions of the Committee upon each point, in the order into which, by the nature of the subject, they necessarily fall. The successive points to be taken up will be as follows:—

SEC. I.—The advisability of imposing the municipal and other local cesses at once as a percentage on the existing demand for land revenue in temporarily-settled districts, so soon as the term of settlement in the respective districts lapses, in lieu of waiting a regular revision of settlement.

SEC. II.—The propriety of extending local cesses to the permanently-settled districts.

SEC. III.—The local objects to which any surplus of the municipal cess may be most appropriately assigned.

SEC. IV.—The estimated yield of the local cesses on land revenue in the temporarily-settled districts.

SEC. V.—The best method of assessing the local cesses in the permanently-settled districts.

SEC. VI.—The estimated yield of the local cesses in the permanently-settled districts.

SEC. VII.—The sum to be raised by the Government of these Provinces, after taking credit for the estimated yield of the local cesses.

SEC. VIII.—The method of raising such sum.

SECTION I.—THE ADVISABILITY OF IMPOSING THE MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOCAL CESSES AT ONCE AS A PERCENTAGE ON THE EXISTING DEMAND FOR LAND REVENUE IN THE TEMPORARILY-SETTLED DISTRICTS, SO SOON AS THE TERM OF SETTLEMENT IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS LAPSES, IN LIEU OF AWAITING A REGULAR REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

The first point to be enquired into here is whether, under the provisions of the existing law, cesses on the land revenue demand can legally be imposed in the manner suggested. The law fixing the term of the several settlements in the North-Western Provinces is to be found in Act VIII. of 1846. The preamble runs thus:—"Whereas the settlement of the several "districts of the North-Western Provinces has been made for "different periods, and whereas from several causes the dura-"tion of the settlement as stated in the engagements of the "malgoozars does not always agree with that sanctioned by the "Government, and whereas it is necessary to avoid the confu-"sion and litigation which may hence arise, and also to provide "for the continuation of the existing settlements till fresh "revision shall take place;" and in Section I. it is provided that "the jumma of all villages included on 1st May, 1846, "within the limits of the districts in the said provinces noted "below, shall be considered final *till the date inserted opposite* "*to each district*, so far as regards the claim of the Government "to any increase upon the jumma determined at the time of "settlement, or as it stands subsequently altered by Govern-"ment prior to 1st of May, 1846." Then follows a list of twenty-seven districts, with the dates of expiry of their several

settlements. Section II. enacts that the land revenue demand on villages transferred to settled districts shall remain fixed for ever. Sections III., IV., and V. are as follows:—

"III.—Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that "persons holding land on special grants, or on leases for longer "periods than those specified in Section I., shall continue to "hold them according to the terms of their several grants or "leases.

"IV.—And it is hereby enacted that whenever a malgoo- "zar may be desirous to relinquish his lease on the expiration "of the term of his engagement, he shall be at liberty to do "so, provided that he give notice thereof in open Court, and in "writing to the Collector and to the Commissioner of the Divi- "sion, within one year before the 1st of July immediately "preceding the expiration of the engagement.

"V.—And it is hereby enacted that when such notice shall "not have been given as aforesaid, the malgoozar shall be held "bound to pay the jumma determined at the time of settle- "ment, or as it stands subsequently altered by Government, "prior to the 1st of May, 1846, for the period which may be "applicable to his case, according to Section I.; and subse- "quently from year to year till the settlement be revised, or "in perpetuity, according to Section II."

2. From the above sections it appears that the land revenue demand on the temporarily-settled districts is to be considered final till the date inserted opposite to each district in the Act only; and that, unless on expiry of such date the landlord resign engagements, he will be liable to the current demand till the settlement is revised. The only possible doubt arising here can be as to the meaning to be attached to the word *revision*. Revision of assessment is usually considered as of two kinds—regular and summary. It may be urged that a regular revision only of the land settlement is implied, based on a calculation of existing assets and the share of the Government therein. But the objection, on examination, seems groundless. In the

first place, revision is spoken of simply implying revision of any kind, and not restricted to a certain class of revision. But, mainly, it will be noted that the term of the engagements for land revenue in the several districts is specifically fixed at the date given in the Act. If the State can at that date enter into fresh engagements, it can *â fortiori* do so, in the absence of provision to the contrary, at any later date. Hence the words "subsequently from year to year till the settlement be revised" must be held to mean till the State, subsequently to expiry of the date fixed in Act VIII., 1846, exercises its power of entering into fresh engagements. The procedure of revision is the mode in which this power is exercised, but it in no way governs or limits the power. It is an accident of the power, not the power itself. In the case now under consideration, revision of the settlement would be of the nature of a brief summary settlement, intermediate between the date of expiry of the former thirty years' settlement and the engagements for a fresh settlement for a further period.

3. As to the expediency of imposing the local cesses in the manner under consideration, there can be at the present time but little question. Funds have to be raised for provincial purposes, and the sources of supply already existing are those to which Government will first turn. Where any existing source is popular, equally convenient to the Government and the people, and admits of further revenue being derived from it, there would ordinarily be no hesitation in utilizing it. The term of the existing demand having expired, regular revision of the land revenue proper, and imposition of the local cesses, are expected by all classes of landlords. For reasons of administrative necessity, the costly process of regular revision of the land revenue proper may, in some districts, be for a short time deferred, but this is no ground for postponing imposition of cesses. Both are recognized, and both are due, but both need not be deferred. It is a matter of expediency within the discretion of the Government. The considerations which apply to one case are wholly inapplicable to the other

It must be noted that the Committee do not propose a naked increase of 10 per cent. (being the amount at which cesses are calculated) on the present demand. Cesses are already paid. Payment is also made by the landlords to village watchmen, which will be discontinued on introduction of the cesses, and be charged against them. It is believed that the cesses and pay of village watchmen under the old settlements amounted to about 5 per cent. on the land revenue proper. The revision now proposed will result in a further payment of 5 per cent. by landlords on their land revenue proper, till such time as the land revenue is revised on the basis of existing assets. In a few instances there may be tracts of country in which the current demand presses heavily, and in which the extra sum for cesses could not be imposed without taking more than 55 per cent. of the assets, an amount to which Government is pledged to restrict itself on revision. Such tracts may be exempted from the proposed measure, but in view of the great and general advance of the country during the last thirty years, it is believed that such cases will be rare.

SECTION II.—The Propriety of Extending Local Cesses to the Permanently-settled Districts.

Before entering upon a discussion of this question, it will be convenient to state the law applicable to the permanently-settled districts in these Provinces. The liability of the Domains of the Rajah of Benares to any further demand on account of local expenditure will be separately considered.

2. The permanent settlement was introduced into the province of Benares by Regulation I. of 1795, while Regulation II. of 1795 was passed for the purpose of re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the rules regarding the temporary and permament settlements of the land revenue in the province of Benares. The preamble of Regulation I. of 1795 runs thus :—"The Governor-General in Council having deter-"mined, with the concurrence of the Rajah of Benares, to in-

"troduce into that province, as far as local circumstances will "admit, the same system of interior administration as has "been established in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and "Orissa, and the limitation of the annual revenue payable "from the lands forming an essential part of that system, as "stated in the preamble to Regulation II., 1793, the following "rules have been enacted." After proceeding to describe the origin and progress of the assessment of the land revenue in the province of Benares, the Regulation goes on to say:—"The "Governor-General in Council has now further resolved that "the revenue stipulated to be paid on account of the land "included in the quartennial and decennial pottahs, the condi- "tions of which have been performed, whether held by zemin- "dars or farmers, shall be fixed in perpetuity, and that the "person or persons now holding, or who may hereafter become "entitled under the Regulations to succeed to such pottahs, "shall not be liable to any additional payments beyond the "highest annual jumma specified in such pottahs." And in Section III., the proclamation to be issued to the landholders is expressed as follows:—"The Governor-General in Coun- "cil now declares that the jumma payable according to the "quartennial and decennial pottahs shall remain fixed for ever, "so that no sum exceeding the amount specified as the high- "est annual jumma payable according to the said pottahs "shall ever be required of those pottahdars, or holders of pot- "tahs, who have hitherto paid up their revenue and observed "all the other conditions specified in their pottahs, nor of those "who may hereafter become entitled to hold or succeed to "such pottahs, so long as they shall continue to discharge the "amount, and to perform the conditions therein stipulated."

3. It will thus be seen that the object of the Regula- tion was to introduce into the Benares Province the system of interior administration already established in Bengal, of which the limitation of the annual revenue payable from the land formed an essential part. The Regulation is not intended to accord to Benares any concessions other than those accorded to

Bengal. The landholders of the two Provinces are placed on the same footing in regard to the assessment of the land revenue; and in either case—whether, as in Bengal, directly, or by implication and analogy, as in Benares—the State debars itself from any *"augmentation of "the public assessments in consequence "of the improvement of their respective estates." Conversely, any futher demand in the shape of local cesses or rates which might be determined to be payable by Bengal would equally be payable by the Benares Province; and the Secretary of State, in his Educational Despatch No. 5, dated 12th May, 1870, has ruled that, under the existing law, the State has the right to impose special rates or taxes on the holders of land in Bengal, in order to effect improvements which the existing revenue is insufficient to provide for.† This ruling, therefore, covers the case of the Benares Province.

* Regulation I., 1793, VII. Art. VI.

† This is the issue as stated in para. 3 of that despatch.

4. In the 17th paragraph of his despatch, the Secretary of State lays down the deliberate conclusions of Her Majesty's Government on this subject:—"In view, therefore, of these "various facts and considerations, Her Majesty's Govern- "ment have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclu- "sion to which they have come, after a careful consideration "of a controversy which has now been going on for a long "course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local "expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been re- "garded in all the provinces of the empire, as taxation separate "and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levy- "ing of such rate upon the holders of land, irrespective of "the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach "of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards "holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that "where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may "be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and with- "out exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to "the rate."

5. So much for the right of the Government to levy rates for local purposes on landholders in the permanently-settled districts. The further question arising here is the expediency and policy of exercising the legitimate powers of the Government in the imposition of such rate.

6. The Committee cannot do better, in respect of expediency and policy, than apply to the Benares Province the considerations enumerated in para. 18 of the above despatch:—"Many arguments," it is there said, "which are entirely "irrelevant in the discussion of right become arguments of first "importance on the question of policy. (1) The proportion "which the existing land-tax bears to the whole resources of "the people on whom we propose to place new taxes; (2) the "mode of levying them, so as to reach fairly the different "interests in the property to be assessed; (3) the machinery "through which the levy is to be made; (4) the persons to "whom the expenditure is to be trusted; and (5) the special "purposes to which rates must be applied: all these are most "important elements in the question of policy, perhaps even "of justice. They cannot, therefore, be too carefully consi-"dered."

7. The consideration of all but the first of the heads above enumerated belongs to a later stage of this report. The method and machinery of collection and disbursement, and the ends to which the proceeds of the tax are to be diverted, apply equally to all classes, whether in Bengal or in these Provinces. But the present pressure of the land revenue in the Benares Province is a consideration preliminary to any proposal for taxing the landholders in that province. On this point, again, *mutatis mutandis*, the remarks of the Secretary of State, though written in reference to Bengal, apply equally to the North-Western Provinces:—"It cannot be maintained that the "people of Bengal are less able to afford such rates than the "people of other Provinces in India. In so far as the per-"manent settlement makes any difference in this case, it is a

"difference in their favour with respect to the other demands "made upon them by the State. A large portion of the "produce of the soil, which, even at the most moderate assess- "ment made elsewhere in India, would have been appropri- "ated by the State, has been left in the hands of the various "classes connected with agriculture, and has contributed to "increase the general wealth and resources of the Province." Enquiries, instituted by the Committee in regard to the pressure of the land revenue in the various districts of the Benares Division, point conclusively to the general lightness of the present demand, and the flourishing condition of the classes owning or occupying the land. Whether, therefore, on the ground of right or of expediency, there need, in the judgment of the Committee, be no hesitation in imposing, under the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch, local taxation in the Benares Division. The resolution of the Committee on this point will be found in para. 2, Proceedings No. 2, dated 16th August.

8. The point next requiring decision, in connection with this part of the subject, is the liability of the Domains of the Rajah of Benares to any further demand on account of local expenditure. This is a question subordinate to the matters immediately under discussion, and will be more conveniently dealt with in a separate form.

SECTION III.—THE LOCAL OBJECTS TO WHICH ANY SURPLUS OF THE MUNICIPAL CESS MAY BE MOST APPROPRIATELY ASSIGNED.

The present municipal cess is levied under the authority of the Circular Order of the Revenue Board, issued with the sanction of Government, No. 3, dated 13th June, 1866. Para. 7 of that Circular lays down the objects to which the proceeds of that cess should be devoted:—"It is believed that "the amount assigned for municipal purposes, and which is "Rs. 3-14-0 per cent. on the net assets, or Rs. 7-12-0 per cent.

"on the land revenue, will *not only amply suffice to provide* "*for the efficient maintenance of a rural police*, but will leave a "surplus at the disposal of the Local Government for expen- "diture on local improvements."

2. Similarly, in Act III. of 1869, which imposes local rates as supplementary to the municipal cess in cases where that cess may be insufficient to meet* "the requirements which may arise "from increasing wealth and a growing population," provision is made for the application of such rates as follows:— "Subject to the orders of the Local Government, all taxes "levied under this Act in any district shall, in the first in- "stance, be applied to the maintenance of the village police "in such district; and for the purpose of this section, 'main- "tenance' shall be deemed to include their wages, the price "of all necessaries and accoutrements supplied them, rewards, "and other incidental expenses.

"The surplus (if any) may be applied by the Local Go- "vernment, at its discretion, to the sanitary improvement of "the district, or to any other useful purpose therein."

* Circular 3, dated 13th June, 1866, para. 8.

3. It will be seen, therefore, that under the terms of existing orders the surplus of the municipal cess is to be applied to "local improvements," while under Act III. of 1869 the surplus proceeds of the analogous house or estate-tax are more definitively declared applicable to "sanitary improvement" of the district or "to any other useful purpose therein." The territorial limits within which sums raised under Act III. of 1869 are to be spent are restricted. On this point the orders in regard to the municipal cess are silent, but the present practice is in conformity with the provisions of Act III. of 1869, regarding the estate and house-tax.

4. Considerable difference of opinion existed among members of the Committee with regard to the disposal of any available surplus from the municipal cess. It was contended, on the one hand, that the money being raised from landlords,

expressly for the payment of rural police and for local improvements, could be spent only on objects coming strictly within the terms "rural police" and "local improvements." Sanitation might be considered a local improvement, so might any other work having for its object the benefit of the immediate cess-payers within their district. But roads, being for the benefit of all classes, could not strictly be charged to the cess. Still less could the cess be considered a provincial one, to be expended without special regard to the districts from whence it was levied, and to the ratio of the amount raised from the several districts. On the other hand, it was urged that the use to be made of a surplus must in great measure depend upon the amount of the surplus. There could be no question that provision must first be made from the cess for rural police, and for reasonable local improvements, within the several districts from which the cess is levied. But if, after providing for these heads, a considerable sum remained in hand, it was neither to the interest of the landlord nor the public that the whole of that sum should be spent on sanitation, or with regard only to the districts showing a balance. Local communications—the extension, improvement, and maintenance of roads—are of as much benefit to landlords as the drainage of unhealthy localities or the reclamation of swamps. If projects were locally framed with a view to meeting a surplus, in lieu of a surplus being devoted generally to needful projects, much waste of money would ensue. If the cesses were to be expended with strict reference to the locality from which they were raised, great practical inconvenience would arise. The requirements of the several districts would bear no necessary ratio to the amount of their available cesses. Nor could the districts restrict the levy of rates proportionately to the amount needful for their respective expenditure. Whatever might be its requirements, the amount to be paid by each district depended simply on the amount of land revenue at which it was assessed, and was irrespective of its particular needs. The proper rule to be

observed in the application of the surplus of these cesses should be the greatest good of the greatest number of landlords. The resolution passed by a majority of the Committee upon this point will be found at para. 4, A., in the Report of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee. It was then determined that, "after providing for police charges, "sanitation, and strictly local improvements, part of the "surplus of the municipal cess may properly be applied to "the maintenance and repair of local communications." In para. 5. of the same report will be found an estimate of the probable present surplus of the cess, and the surplus eventually available on revision of all temporary settlements throughout these Provinces. Subsequent enquiries have corrected these figures, and the calculation now stands as follows.* The present yield of the municipal cess being estimated at £310,498, and the total number of village watchmen at 56,006, at Rs. 3 per mensem, plus 5,600 at Re. 1 additional, with 2 per cent. on the entire cost for rewards, the amount required to meet police charges, on the basis of the numbers at present existing, will be £212,508, leaving a balance of £97,990. But it will probably be found necessary to increase the efficiency of the rural and road police by adding to their numbers, thereby reducing the available surplus. On the other hand, the yield of the cess will be increased as the terms of the several settlements expire, and with the probable increase in the land revenue demand, the increase in charges may be set against the increase in assets, leaving the available surplus at £97,990. This is probably not more than £60,000 in excess of what will be required for purposes of sanitation, and such like; so that, considered in its practical bearing, the question loses some of its importance. The municipal cess on land revenue, in common with the other local cesses, will in future form one only of several sources of income raised to provide for provincial charges. The distinctive character which they have

* The detailed figures of this calculation will be found in Secs. IV. and V. Results only are required in this place.

hitherto claimed will be merged in the number of other items of revenue, equally arising from provincial contributions, and to be devoted equally to provincial requirements. They will form, together with the aggregate of the grants from Imperial revenue, the income of the Provincial Government, from which will be defrayed the charges assigned to that Government by the Government of India. The municipal cess will be of the nature of a cess for provincial requirements, as will be, in their turn, the cesses for education and roads, and any taxes to be levied by the Provincial Government on the cultivating classes or on the non-agricultural community. Charges proper to the cess will continue to be debited against it in the accounts; and so much of the surplus in each district as can be profitably expended within its limits will be so expended: but the balance, in common with the balance of any other local taxes, would be appropriated to the common need of the Province. If the expenditure of local cesses were to be restricted to certain objects and within certain territorial limits only, for the exclusive benefit of landlords, the landlords must be prepared to contribute, in addition, their quota to general provincial requirements. It is infinitely more convenient that the cesses should represent the landlord's contribution, once and for all.

SECTION IV.—The Estimated Yield of the Cesses on Land Revenue in the Temporarily-settled Districts.

In the following table is given the land revenue in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces, as shown in the Board's Administration Report for 1868-69, with the cesses computed thereon at 10 per cent. of the demand in all cases where the period of settlement has expired. In other cases the cesses are computed at 5 per cent. This calculation will give a minimum estimate, because since 1868-69 the land revenue has slightly increased by fresh assessments, and because revenue-free holdings are not included. For purposes of estimate, it was thought better, in the absence of information

regarding the value of revenue-free holdings, to omit them from calculation under this section :—

Division.	District.	Land Revenue.	Cesses at 10 per cent.	Cesses at 5 per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT, ...	Dehra, ...	60,234	6,023	...
	Saharunpore, ...	11,65,378	1,16,538	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	12.05,182	1,20,518	...
	Meerut, ...	20,79,686	2,07,969	...
	Boolundshuhur, ...	13,35,756	1,33,575	...
	Allygurh, ...	18,42,245	1,84,224	...
KUMAON, ...	Kumaon, ...	1,45,446	14,544	...
	Gurhwal, ...	95,793	9,579	...
ROHILKHUND, ...	Bijnour, ...	11,60,134	1,16,013	...
	Mooradabad, ...	18,25,712	...	66,285
	Budaon, ...	10,07,498	1,00,750	...
	Bareilly, ...	17,66,402	1,76,640	...
	Shahjehanpore, ...	9,75,213	97,521	...
	Terai, ...	69,514	6,951	...
AGRA, ...	Muttra, ...	16,64,376	1,66,437	...
	Agra, ...	16,14,837	...	80,741
	Furruckabad, ...	11,27,977	1,12,798	...
	Mynpoory, ...	11,21,041	1,12,104	...
	Etawah, ...	12,00,296	1,20,030	...
	Etah, ...	7,33,158	73,316	...
JHANSIE, ...	*Jaloun, ...	8,75,524	87,590	...
	*Jhansie, ...	4,98,430	45,907	...
	*Lullutpore, ...	1,47,829	8,138	4,955
ALLAHABAD, ...	Cawnpore, ...	21,40,164	2,14,016	...
	Futtehpore, ...	14,22,644	1,42,264	...
	Banda, ...	13,13,666	...	65,683
	Allahabad, ...	20,38,706	2,03,870	...
	Humeerpore, ...	10,85,612	...	54,280
BENARES, ...	Goruckpore, ...	16,52,162	1,65,216	...
	Bustee, ...	13,53,967	1,35,396	...
	†Azimgurh, ...	14,91,968	1,17,865	...
AJMERE, ...	Ajmere, ...	3,89,512	38,951	...
	Total estimated receipts, Rs. 33,06,698 = £330,669.			

* These three districts are abnormally situated. The cesses are believed to be as here given.

† 21 per cent. of this district being permanently settled is omitted from this calculation, with the remaining permanently-settled districts.

The total estimated yield of the cesses in the temporarily-settled districts may therefore be put at £330,669, exclusive of the yield of the cesses to be imposed on grants held revenue-free.

SECTION V.—THE BEST METHOD OF ASSESSING THE LOCAL CESSES IN THE PERMANENTLY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.

Two points have to be considered here—

(*a*) The rate at which the cesses should be imposed.

(*b*) The method by which they should be imposed.

2. With regard to the first point, it will be seen by reference to para. 4, Proceedings No. 5, dated September 8th, that the Committee are not wholly agreed. On the one hand it was proposed to follow the rule adopted in the temporarily-settled districts, and to impose the cesses at 5 per cent. on the gross rental, provided the amount assessed does not exceed 10 per cent. on the profits. The alternative method advocated, and adopted by the Committee, is to impose the cesses in the permanently-settled districts at 10 per cent. on the profits simply.

3. The advantage of the first-mentioned rule of assessment would be a uniform method of calculating the imposition of the cess on all landlords throughout the North-Western Provinces, which would, it was thought, go far to reconcile those in the permanently-settled districts to the charge, the more so as the permanently-settled districts are co-terminous with those temporarily settled. The cess, it was urged, is not intended to be a tax on income, which the 10 per cent. rule of assessment on profits would be, but a cess similar to, and indeed identical with, that already paid by the landed class in the temporarily-settled districts. The alternative plan, therefore, of calculating on profits would alter entirely the character of the cess, and would enhance vastly the difficulty both of assessment and collection. The argument that the 10 per cent. cess on profits would fall equally on all incomes, and that, therefore, it is a more equitable mode of assessment than

the 5 per cent. rate on rentals, would not be accepted by the people as valid, inasmuch as the equality is brought about by raising the tax on all landlords whose jummas are under 50 per cent. of their rentals, while those whose jummas are above 50 per cent. of their rentals would pay the same under both systems. The majority of estates in the permanently-settled districts, it was added, are assessed at less than 50 per cent. of their rentals, and therefore a 5 per cent. cess on rentals would relieve the majority of the persons assessed, and be, on that account, more popular. With regard to the argument that the cesses paid by the landholders in the temporarily-settled districts (calculated at 5 per cent. on the rental assets) are 10 per cent. on the profits, it was contended that it is equally true that they fall at the rate of 10 per cent. on the land revenue demand. The landholders in the permanently-settled districts might fairly urge this point, and demand that the cesses levied on them should not fall at a higher rate on their jummas than on those of the landholders in the rest of the provinces. A 10 per cent. rate on profits would, according to the calculation of the Committee, fall at the rate of nearly 20 per cent. on the land revenue demand in the permanently-settled districts. Finally, it was pointed out that, inasmuch as the land revenue demand and cesses in the temporarily-settled districts are fixed quantities, while rents are rising year by year, the cesses will very soon cease to represent 10 per cent. on profits—by profits being meant the excess of the rental over the Government demand—and the analogy between the two modes of calculation on profits will shortly disappear.

4. The considerations which guided the majority of the Committee in accepting the alternative plan were these. In the temporarily-settled districts, Government taking 50 per cent. of the rental as land revenue, and 5 per cent. as cesses, the cess in these districts falls at 10 per cent. on profits. But in the permanently-settled districts the settlement was made once for all more than seventy years ago, and there are no grounds whatever for assuming the incidence of the land rev-

enue to be in any degree uniform. The ratio of cesses to profits would be equalized throughout the Provinces by the adoption of a percentage of ten in the permanently-settled districts. The pressure of the cesses would be equalized both in the temporarily and permanently-settled districts relatively to one another; and in the latter, considered by themselves. If the cesses were calculated on such rental, their pressure would be at a maximum on estates which yield a minimum profit. Thus, an estate paying a demand for land revenue of Rs. 1,000, with a gross rental of Rs. 2,000, would pay Rs. 100 on a profit of Rs. 1,000, or 10 per cent. An estate paying a demand for land revenue of Rs. 1,000, with a gross rental of Rs. 2,500, would pay Rs. 125 on a profit of Rs. 1,500, or 8 per cent. The estate, in other words, which enjoyed 50 per cent. more profit would pay 20 per cent. less relatively on account of cesses. The cesses would doubtless be equalized only by raising the sum chargeable to a uniform level, while, in a calculation on rentals, a large number would pay at less than 10 per cent. on profits. But those on whom it would be raised would be those who, enjoying larger profits, are presumably most able to pay. The arguments of the Secretary of State in regard to imposing cesses at all were excellent arguments for imposing cesses at the same ratio to profits as in the temporarily-settled districts :—"It cannot be maintained that the "people of Bengal are less able to afford such rates than the "people of other provinces of India. In so far as the per-"manent settlement makes any difference in this case, it is a "difference in their favour with respect to the other demands "made upon them by the State." In the temporarily-settled districts, Government was now taking, in addition to cesses falling at 10 per cent. on profits, an enhanced amount as land revenue, on account of the increased prosperity of the country. In the permanently-settled districts, the advantages of increased prosperity are left wholly to the landlords. Why should they further be conceded to in the matter of local cesses, and why should those landlords only in those districts be conceded

to whose share of the increased profits is the largest? A considerable sum would be lost to the State, and, however much such a course might reconcile the landlords to whom concession was made, the fact remained that the concession was made to those who, of all men, were in the best condition to pay. Assessment on rental gives no relief to those whose profits are small, but holds out consideration to those whose profits are large; and the larger the profits the larger the consideration. The cess was not a tax on incomes any the more because it fell equally upon incomes. Under either plan it must ultimately be paid from profits; and to arrange that it should be paid at an equal ratio was not to change the nature of the payment, but to secure the fairness of its incidence. The argument that the gradual rise in rents would destroy the analogy in the mode of calculation on profits proved too much. The amount of cesses in the permanently-settled districts would not vary from year to year but would, without doubt, be fixed, like the land revenue in other districts, for a term of years. But the rise in rents is general, and if the ratio of the incidence of the cess on profits fell, it would fall in the ratio of the general rent-rise, uniformly, that is, both in the temporarily and permanently-settled districts. The landlords in the permanently-settled districts could only claim to have the cesses at 10 per cent. on their jumma, on the analogy of the temporarily-settled districts, if the jumma were analogous, *viz.*, temporary. But in point of fact the cess would not, under the calculations of the Committee, fall at 20 per cent., because that calculation was framed on the basis of assessment of landlords, and certain sub-holders also; and it was believed that one-half of the estimated yield would be paid by the latter. The method adopted by the Committee ensures an equitable incidence of the cesses on the condition only that the profits are correctly returned. This is a condition, it will be observed, equally necessary to the method alternatively proposed in respect of rentals, which further incurs the risk of inequality arising form inequality of profits.

5. The second point to be considered is the method by which the cesses should be imposed in the permanently-settled districts.

6. There seems to the Committee no better mode of imposing the cess than that adopted by the Committee appointed to consider the subject of local taxation for Bengal. They are aware that the appropriateness of that scheme to Bengal has been very strongly questioned. But in these Provinces, where intermediate proprietors are few, and where village accountants and papers are available to aid in eliciting information, the criticisms on the Bengal scheme lose their force. The scheme embodied in the Bengal draft bill would probably require to be modified in some points of detail before it could be applied to these Provinces. But the procedure therein proposed, so far as can be gathered from the proceedings forwarded to this Committee from Bengal, appears generally applicable to these Provinces, whether the cess is calculated on rental or on profits. It contemplates, as a first step, the issue of a proclamation, requiring all zemindars or owners of any proprietary tenure to lodge in the Collector's office, within a certain time, lists of the area held by them under their own cultivation; of the area held by sub-tenants, or tenants merely cultivating; and of rent-free tenures; with the estimated annual letting-value or actual rent paid in each case. If a zemindar or owner of any tenure neglect to furnish the lists, special notice will be served on him, and if, notwithstanding such notice, he still neglect, the Collector will proceed, at the expense of the owner, to make a valuation of such lands "by such ways and means as to him shall seem expedient." From such valuation there will be an appeal to the Commissioner within the period of one month. Payment is to be made by other than cultivators at the rate assessed, minus one-fourth: by cultivators, payment is to be made at three-fourths of the rate calculated on the rents they pay. There seems some obscurity on this point, however. The cess will be paid with the Government revenue, arrears being recovered from land-

lords as arrears of revenue, and by landlords from sub-tenants or cultivators as arrears of rent. Holders of revenue-free lands will pay the cess due from them to the owner of the land or tenure within which their grant is situate. Penalties which need not be enumerated here are attached to non-compliance in furnishing the lists called for from the zemindar.

7. The preliminary lists required would probably be drawn up in these Provinces by the putwarees and countersigned by the lumberdars. Distinction would have to be made between sub-tenants, tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates, and all other classes of tenants. Cesses would be payable by landlords, sub-tenants, and tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates only; and the returns to the special notice would show the rent paid, or estimated annual value of all land in the enjoyment of these classes. The assessment would be aided by comparison between the returns of adjoining tracts, and would probably be for a term of years, say, for thirty. The returns given would doubtless be understated, the experience of the income-tax being conclusive as to the degree of accuracy with which Natives furnish returns forming a basis for direct taxation upon them. But the provisions of the Bengal bill, as above stated, provide in some degree a penalty against fraudulent entries, while it will possibly be needful to give Collectors power of surcharge in cases where it may seem necessary, and to hold putwarees and lumberdars responsible, under penalty, for correct returns. It is feared that the village-papers in the permanently-settled districts are very inaccurate, and that little help can be got from them as a check on false returns. On the other hand, the tehseeldars should be useful in controlling the returns made; and the power given of causing enquiry and valuation at the expense of landlords will be a powerful inducement to an approximation, at least to accuracy. Unless a regular and detailed enquiry into existing rental assets is to be undertaken by the Government—a plan which from its costliness

or the length of time necessary to carry it out is undesirable —the course proposed for Bengal seems the most convenient course to adopt.

SECTION VI.—The Estimated Yield of the Local Cesses in the Permanently-settled Districts.

The estimate of the yield of the cesses in the permanently-settled districts has been framed on the calculation that the total profits enjoyed by all classes holding land in those districts—including, under this term, cultivators with rights of occupancy at fixed rates—amount to a sum equivalent to double the present Government demand for land revenue. Reliable statistics are wanting on this head, and the estimate rests on considerably less certain grounds than the estimated yield in the temporarily-settled districts. But the replies of the District Officers point clearly to the fact that a considerable portion of the landlords' profits are intercepted by cultivators having rights of occupancy at fixed rates. This class of cultivators, in so far as they enjoy a share in profits ordinarily accruing to landlords, are in the position of sub-proprietors. They are tenants holding at a favourable quit-rent, and must be rated in accordance with the Secretary of State's despatch, in common with the actual landlords. The rates are to be levied, "as far as may be possible equally upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate;" and cultivators holding at fixed favourable rates would seem to fall within this category. There is a clear distinction between the tenant holding merely at favourable rates, and liable to enhancement or ejectment in the event of his declining to pay the enhanced rent, and the tenant holding at a quit-rent which can never be enhanced. Whatever may be the case with the former, the latter seem decidedly to be classable with holders of property accessible to the rate. They would be rated on the rental received by them from their sub-tenants, or on the annual letting-value of their holdings, minus the rent paid by them

to the landlord, in the same manner that landlords would be rated on their *seer* and *khudkasht* holdings. Sub-proprietors answering to the putneedars and durputneedars of Bengal are rare in these Provinces: and, beyond the two above mentioned, there is no other class holding land accessible to a cess in its profits.

2. With regard to the relative numbers of landlords, sub-proprietors, and cultivators holding at fixed rates, there are reported in Mirzapore to be "a good many inferior sub-proprietors," who are entitled to a share of profits intermediately between the landlord and tenant, while tenants holding at fixed rates are stated to be very numerous all over the district. In Benares "tenant-right is very strong," and "tenants with right of occupancy" are said "to enjoy the largest share of the produce." By "tenants with a right of occupancy," tenants holding at fixed rates are understood to be here meant; and, instead of "produce," a more accurate term would have been "profits." In Ghazeepore "there are all over the east of the district very numerous occupiers," Brahmins, who hold by a peculiar hereditable and transferable tenure called "gowadaree," intermediate between landlord and tenant. In the other parts of the district, tenants holding at fixed rates are reported to be very numerous. In the Rajah of Benares' Domains, tenants holding at fixed rates are "in a very large majority" in Pergunnahs Budohee and Gungapore, of which the area is 624,014 acres, or 89 per cent. of the whole Domains, while in Khera Mungrore, being 11 per cent. of the Domains only, "although tenant-right in a crude form is no doubt discoverable, such tenants are not recognized as existing." In Jounpore and Azimgurh, also, these tenants are believed to be numerous.

3. The Government demand would seem to be on an average about equivalent to one-half of the existing assets. The Committee are not agreed as to the precise ratio at which the assessable profits of landlords and sub-holders of all kinds

should be fixed, but the balance of opinion is in favour of assuming such profits to amount on an average to twice the Government demand. This gives a sum of £966,720 as estimated profits, on which the cesses at 10 per cent. amount to £96,672. The increase on the present demand for land revenue is 20 per cent., but of this it is believed, from the reports above quoted, that not more than one-half will fall on the profits of landlords. The yield of the cesses in the temporarily-settled districts being estimated at £330,669, the total estimated immediate yield of the local cesses is £330,669 + £96,642, or £427,311, exclusive of cesses on grants of revenue-free land. The yield of the municipal cess only, similarly calculated at 7¾ for all districts, excepting those in which the period of settlement has not yet expired, is £310,498.

SECTION VII.—The Sum to be Raised by the Government of these Provinces, after taking Credit for the Estimated Yield of the Local Cesses.

The sum for which the Committee have thought it necessary to provide will be found in Proceedings No. 5, dated 8th September, para. 5. It amounts to £162,659, or in round numbers to £165,000. Reference to Proceedings No. 4, of 3rd September, will show that prior to framing an estimate of the probable sum to be provided for, the present receipts and charges were made the subject of anxious scrutiny. It was sought by a minority of the Committee to avert, if possible, the need of immediate taxation, by utilizing the increase about to accrue from the more extended imposition of the local cesses, leaving the question of the increase in pay and numbers of the rural police for consideration at some future and more convenient opportunity. But the immediate requirements of the rural police were strongly urged by a portion of the Committee, while the estimates necessary to secure an equilibrium without additional taxation were open in some important items to much question. Thus the item of

£80,000 hitherto assigned to roads has been occasionally supplemented by grants from other sources which would not in future be available. The estimated yield of the cess in the permanently-settled districts is, professedly, to great extent conjectural, as is the estimate of £20,000 for the local cesses on revenue-free estates and holdings. It will of course rest with the Government to decide the amounts to be respectively assigned under the various heads of provincial administration. But the general estimate, which the Committee found themselves compelled to prepare on the basis of former years, and probable requirements of the future, stands as follows :—

CHARGES.

(1) Deficit to be provided for by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate as laid before the Committee,	£200,000
(2) Rural Police,...	250,000
(3) Village Schools, ...	40,000
(4) District Post,...	10,000
(5) District Roads, ...	120,000
(6) Sanitation, ...	30,000
	£650,000

RECEIPTS.

Local cesses in temporarily-settled districts, ...	£330,669
Ditto in permanently-settled districts, ...	96,677
Ditto on revenue-free holdings,... ...	20,000
Ferries, ...	40,000
	£487,346

The estimated sum, therefore, for which the Committee determined that it would be necessary to provide is £162,654.

SECTION VIII.—The Method of Raising the Sum required for these Provinces.

Before entering on a recital of the various measures suggested to the Committee, and an explanation of the course eventually adopted, it is necessary to place in a clear light the exact nature of the provincial taxation which the Imperial Government proposes to establish. The funds to be thus raised have been variously spoken of as "sums to be raised from local sources," as "supplementary taxation," and as "local taxation." "Local sources" only are those from which these funds can be raised, and local sources are generally defined as other than existing sources of Imperial revenue. With special reference to the expenditure of funds so raised, the Government of India write:—"In addition to the financial advantages of the system now proposed, the Governor-General in Council hopes that it will afford opportunities for the development of local self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association to a greater extent than heretofore of Natives of India and Europeans in the administration of affairs.

"In the management of the funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, or roads and civil buildings, local interest and care is almost a necessary element of success.

"The Governor-General in Council is aware of the difficulties which surround the practical adoption of these principles in India; but they are not insurmountable. Serious obstacles will have to be overcome, and much prejudice, ignorance, and suspicion encountered. Disappointments and partial failures are certain to occur; but, when the object in view is the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration, His Excellency in Council is fully convinced that the Local Governments, and all their subordinates, will not be slow to take every opportunity of enlisting in the great work of general improvement, the

" active assistance, and at all events the sympathy, of many " classes who have hitherto taken little or no part in the work " of social and material advancement.

" 23. The Governor-General in Council regrets that this " reform cannot be effected without throwing upon local re- " sources a portion of the burden now borne by the Imperial " revenues. His Excellency in Council hopes, however, that " His Honor will concur in the opinion that, if a large part " of the income-tax is to be given up, its place can best be " supplied in the manner now described."

2. There would seem, from the above, to be some essential connection between the nature of the funds to be now raised and reform in local administration. These funds only, it is stated, are capable of being popularly administered; administered, that is, by local popular agency. Unless local resources are burdened with a portion of the Imperial revenues, this desirable reform cannot, it seems, be effected. It appears to be implied that any taxation other than Imperial must necessarily be local. But, however desirable it may be that, so far as possible, the expenditure of the sums to be now raised should be localized, the method of raising them would probably differ little from the method already in force. The use of the word " local" seems ambiguous : " provincial" would appear a more correct term. But there is no peculiar or necessary connection between the assessment and expenditure of provincial funds. Education, medical charity, and roads are already for the most part provided for by district funds, which are administered with the aid and concurrence of a committee of the Native gentlemen of each district. Under the proposed Madras bill, district rates are to be applied to roads, education, sanitation, local dispensaries, markets, and such like. Under the Bombay Act (III. of 1869), the rates are to be applied to similar purposes. These are precisely the purposes to which district cesses have long been devoted in these Provinces; and the special objects to which those Governments are invited to

turn their attention have for years been familiar to the Government and people of the North-West. Whatever may be the case in other parts of the country, in the North-West we have simply to raise an equivalent to the amount deducted from the Imperial grants hitherto made under the heads now assigned to the Local Government. But it cannot be intended that the sums to be raised for such branches of administration as police, registration, jails, medical services, or printing, should by assessed by local rates, or cesses, within limited areas, such as unions, or the like, with the view "of drawing the people on "to take an active share in the administration of such cesses." The present condition of the people clearly precludes Government from adopting any general system of local rating, in its usual sense. The utmost that can be done is to allow a certain portion of the provincial revenues to be expended under popular local management. But this was equally possible when the revenues were Imperial. The sums that have hitherto been raised and expended locally will continue to be so administered, while, of the revenue to be raised by further taxation, the greater part will necessarily be expended directly under Government control. Municipal institutions doubtless supply a means of local self-government; but municipal institutions existed long before the scheme now suggested, and are wholly independent of it. These remarks are necessary because, unless the real character of the proposed taxation is clearly apprehended, the objects which the Committee have put before themselves will be open to misconception. The principal problem presented to the Committee is simply to provide a scheme of supplementary taxation. Such taxation is local only in the sense that it is raised within provincial limits, and intended to meet certain provincial charges; but not local in any more restricted sense. The agency by which the proceeds of supplementary taxation will be expended will for the most part be the agency which has hitherto been employed, *viz.*, the departments of the Local Government. Hence the Committee have not attempted to shape their scheme with special view to

localized administration. They have little to propose which might not be equally proposed by the Imperial Government. To the people, taxation, from whatever source, will be taxation. All that the Committee can do is to attempt to adapt taxation as much as possible to the habits and convenience of the people. Their success in accomplishing this must be the standard by which their suggestions will be judged. The difficulty of devising such schemes is apparent from the course at present adopted by the Government of India; and the Committee have approached the subject with a full sense of the very great responsibility placed upon them in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on a matter of such weight and novelty. The difficulty experienced is the greater, in that the Government of India has reserved to itself the obvious and customary sources of revenue—"Imperial sources" as they are called; calling on the Local Governments to search for means of raising funds which shall be independent of the usual methods—these being appropriated to itself.

3. With the view of collecting information on the points submitted to their consideration, the Committee obtained from the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab, papers showing the action taken in those provinces. They were further aided by suggestions and schemes put forward by officers serving under this Government, to all of whom their acknowledgments are due. They will briefly notice the steps taken in other provinces, enumerating the various suggestions placed before them, from whatever source; discussing summarily the merits of such as appear unsuitable; and explaining in all needful detail the course they have agreed to recommend.

4. In Madras, local funds are to be raised by a rating on the rent-value of land; by taxes on houses; by taxes on arts, professions, trades, and callings; by fees on marriage-ceremonies; by tolls on carriages, carts, and animals. In Bombay, under Act III. of 1869, a cess of one anna on every rupee of

land revenue has been levied. In Sind, in addition to the above, a cess is levied by Bombay Act VIII. of 1865 of one anna in the rupee, under the head of land or sayer revenue, from all farmers of land or sayer revenue who may take farms subsequently to that Act coming into operation: a shop-tax is also in force. In Bengal it is proposed to levy a rate on the rental enjoyed by landlords or others participating in the profits upon land, and a house-tax. In the Punjab, Sir Donald Macleod, before giving over office, recorded a Minute advocating an increase to the existing road cess; and taxation on classes other than those connected with the land, "by such modes as may be deemed in each case most suitable." In these Provinces the Committee have received from various officers suggestions for taxes: the principal taxes suggested being taxes on marriages; on goods and passengers travelling by rail within the limits of the Province; modification of existing ferry rates; tolls on the frontiers, and on selected roads and bridges; tolls on boats passing certain of the larger bridges; appropriation of a portion of the sums now credited to the wages of village accountants: while, by members of the Committee there have been suggested a general extension of Act III. of 1869 to all classes; a wheel-tax; a tax on shops and offices; a license-tax; a rating of cultivators on their holdings; a tax on arms-licenses; and appropriation of a part of the sum now designed for the remuneration of village headmen.

5. The suggestions, therefore, to be successively noticed are as follows, Nos. 8, 9, and 10 being those which have been adopted by the Committee:—

(1) Increase on the cesses on land revenue.

(2) House-tax. (Extension of Act III. of 1869 included under this head).

(3) Wheel-tax.

(4) Marriage-tax.

(5) Transit-rates of kinds.

(6) Appropriation of a part of certain sums at present devoted to payment of village accountants and headmen.

(7) Shop and office-tax.

(8) License-tax on trades and professions.

(9) Land-rating on cultivators.

(10) Arms-license tax.

6. It is unnecessary to discuss the imposition of enhanced cesses on land revenue, the Government of these Provinces having deliberately decided against the measure. Cesses on land revenue are admissible only in the form recommended for adoption in Section I., *viz.*, in the case of districts in which, though the period of settlement has expired, revision of settlement has not commenced, or is only partially completed. In the permanently-settled districts cesses may, in the opinion of the Committee, be also introduced, though not calculated on the land revenue.

7. *House-tax.*—This was one of the taxes referred to the Committee for consideration by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. A circular was issued calling for opinions from District Officers and others as to the best mode of imposing a house-tax. It was found that opinions differed very greatly, while in numerous instances the officers consulted remonstrated strongly against the imposition of a house-tax. The unpopularity and want of success which have hitherto attended the efforts made in this direction are notorious. These may in great part be owing to faulty methods of assessment; but the tax has the great disadvantage of falling alike on the two great classes of agriculturists and non-agriculturists, though by no means equally suited to both, and of relying for its success mainly on the contributions of the needy classes, or, in other words, of the masses. Nor is the method of classification so obvious as to counterbalance these defects. A tax spread over so large an area, with no simple mode of classification or familiar machinery for assessment or collection,

would be open to serious abuse. Necessarily large numbers would have to be exempted; and any plan of exemption, intelligible alike to the officers of Government and the people, and independent of the process of local enquiry into means, appears to be impracticable. Hence the tax, by consent of a majority of the Committee, was abandoned for schemes which appeared more likely to be successful.

Similar objections apply to the general extension of Act III. of 1869, which is powerless by itself to suffice for the sums required, and inapplicable to towns.

8. *Wheel-tax.*—The difficulty of a good working scheme of registration, and the probability of such a tax assuming the form of a transit-duty, were the main obstacles to its acceptance. It seems a tax more suited to municipalities, or towns in which registration could be watched with comparative ease. As a tax of provincial application, it is further open to the objection of giving an opening to undue interference on the part of Native subordinates.

9. *Marriage-tax.*—This, again, is a tax which would be worked with most effect in restricted localities. Considered as a tax intended to check excessive and extravagant expenditure on marriages, it is peculiarly suited to India. But the Committee were of opinion that it might be left as a source from which strictly local funds could conveniently be raised, and that it was unnecessary to take it into consideration as a source of provincial revenue.

10. *Transit-duties of kinds.*—These, in the forms suggested, were considered as inadmissible mainly for two reasons: firstly, they trench on Imperial sources of revenue; secondly, they are injurious to commerce. The Imperial Government constructs and maintains railroads and is entitled to all revenue arising from them. It is indefensible that the Provincial Government should charge for the use of means of communication which are made and maintained at the cost of

the State. Tolls on roads have already proved unsuccessful; and a multiplication of tolls tends to take the form of a heavy duty on goods in transit. Goods already pay octroi duties at all the municipal centres of trade. The Committee observe that the Bengal Government has expressed itself decidedly opposed to the imposition of tolls.*

Considerations analogous to the above guided the Committee in rejecting the proposal to raise the present carges at ferries.

11. *Appropriation of a part of certain sums at present devoted to payment of Village Accountants and Headmen.*—These were considered open to exception respectively on the ground that the village accountants, as a class, are not by any means overpaid at present, so that no funds would be forthcoming under this head, while fees to village headmen are in many districts nominal, so that to enforce payment of any part of them would virtually be an addition to the cesses on land revenue; while it might be doubted whether it was open to the Government to divert to its own use sums which, with the consent of landlords, had been assigned solely to the payment of village headmen. Both schemes were open to the further objection that these funds, being for payment of local servants and officers, are in their application strictly local, and could, at the utmost, be applied within the limits of the district from which they were raised.

12. *Shop and Office-tax.*—This was a scheme of rating for shops and offices, according as they are situated in main or secondary thoroughfares. Of this it need only be said that it is very similar to a license-tax on trades and professions, and that, of the two, the latter was preferred.

* From Secretary, Bengal Government, to Secretary, Government of India, No. 1768A., dated 30th April, 1869, para. 38, page 509, *Supplement to Calcutta Gazette*, July 20th, 1870:—"It would probably be possible to remove all tolls (though it might not be advisable to remove ferries), which are undoubtedly a source of great extortion andincon venience in many places."

13. The scheme of taxation finally adopted by the Committee will now come under consideration.

14. In adopting a scheme of provincial taxation, the Committee have kept carefully before them the four fundamental rules embodying the qualities desirable in any system of taxation, *viz.*—that it should be proportioned to the ability of those who are called on to pay; that it should be certain; that it should be levied at the time and manner most convenient; that it should obtain for Government as much as possible of the whole sum levied from the tax-payer. It is well known that of the two great sections into which the community is divided —the agricultural and non-agricultural—the latter have hitherto in great measure escaped direct taxation. In order to equalize taxation—to carry out the first of the above rules—the non-agriculturists must be called on to bear a due share of the general burden. How this could be most conveniently done was the first problem presenting itself.

15. It must be observed that the non-agriculturist section embraces the large majority—it may almost be said the whole —of the pauper or menial classes. There are a very considerable number in this section who would probably be unable to pay any tax. Thus, the census for 1865 shows 479,015 beggars, 3,821,623 labourers, 2,345,209 domestic servants, out of a total of 12,402,112; or 53 per cent. Equality, in such a case, does not mean that the ratio of persons assessed under either section of the community should be equal. Large numbers of the non-agriculturists must be exempted. So far as such classes as the above are concerned, there is no difficulty in exemption. But there are other extensive classes, of whom many are undoubtedly taxable, while the great majority are unable to make any direct payment to the Government. Unless the exemption of this majority is fairly regulated, the tax will be unequally imposed. Such are the weavers, the carpenters, the oil-makers, the potters, and so on—the non-agricultural working-classes. The only ground of exemption would

be inability to pay. This, again, must be proved by local enquiry, and local enquiry on a wide scale can be conducted only by Native officials. This is the point on which all direct taxes hitherto imposed in India have failed. For one man who pays the tax, one more certainly pays to get off it. A great part of the money paid is pocketed in the form of bribes; and a part only reaches Government. It becomes a scramble whether or no any tax at all should be paid. It is this which has made the Indian income-tax odious both to the people on whom it is imposed, and to the officers who are desired to impose it. But the income-tax is restricted in its operation, falling upon an almost inappreciable number of the total population. The effects of its mal-administration are felt by comparatively few, and those few usually men of competent means. If a general tax on the mass of the population is attended by the same drawbacks, the consequences will be much more widely felt. They will be felt, moreover, by the lower classes—by men but little removed, as a rule, from pauperism. Though the numbers composing these classes are large, the amount to be realized from the assessable portion of them is small. Judging from the census, which in the matter of trades is at least approximately correct, they number in all 2,749,433; and if one-half of these be assessed, the total number of assessable heads of houses would be only 274,943. Assuming (an assumption which is very doubtful) that these on an average can pay Re. 1, the whole sum realizable from them would not amount to more than £27,494. For a sum so comparatively small, it may well be doubted whether it is wise to extend taxation beyond the classes who as a whole can presumably bear it. The inequality and uncertainty attending general taxation would be so great as to more than counterbalance any advantages to be derived from it. It is a lesser evil that an assessable minority of a class should be omitted from a scheme, than that the whole should be subjected to inquisition and uncertainty. Hence it is considered advisable to limit for the present direct taxation on non-agriculturists to the classes

who as a body are known to be in tolerable circumstances. Thus all artizans proper will be excluded, and the tax will fall exclusively on those who follow trades or professions. But even among this class the rates payable must be those which the least competent of the class is capable of paying without inconvenience or pressure: some ratio to income must be observed; but the ratio can be general only, and it will be enough to provide that the incidence of the rate shall not be heavy on the average income of the poorest of the class assessed. It would doubtless be urged that such a tax must fall heaviest on those least able to pay it; but, if the rate is moderate, its incidence should be heavy upon none. The mode of classification must be simple, so that each man may know how much he has to pay, and under what class; while the mode of payment should be such as to secure for Government and the rate-payer the minimum of fraud and inconvenience. These objects the Committee have attempted to attain by the imposition of a license-tax on trades and professions, calculated, not with especial reference to incomes, but so as to fall with tolerably equal pressure upon the members of three specified classes, and with very slight pressure upon any one of them. The lowest rate (under which the majority will fall) is Rs. 2 per annum only; and, assuming the lowest incomes of this class to be Rs. 200 per annum, the rate will fall only at one per cent. The total number of persons falling under the assessable class, number, according to the census, 1,739,705, and amount to 14 per cent. of the whole non-agricultural class, or 30 per cent. of that class exclusive of the classes presumably incompetent to pay. In judging of the incidence of the tax its character must be borne in mind. It is supplementary to Imperial taxation. It is believed probable that on all incomes above Rs. 500 per annum an Imperial income-tax of at least one per cent. will continue to be charged. If the license-tax falls at one per cent. on the lowest average incomes on which it is assessed, it is the incomes between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 only on which the burden of taxation will press with undue relative

lightness. The inequality upon these, as presently noticed, may be remedied in part by municipal and town taxation. But, in the opinion of the Committee, so far as a general scheme of taxation is concerned, such inequality is a lesser evil than the uncertainty and oppression attending all attempts in India to equalize with nicety the pressure of direct taxation. The resolution of the Committee adopting the proposal of a license-tax will be found in Proceedings No. 5, dated September 8th, and No. 6, dated September 17th.

16. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a scheme of license-tax is appended to the latter proceedings, and is as follows:—

"1. In framing a scheme for a license-tax, the Sub-Committee have laid down preliminarily the following main principles:—

"A.—That the classes to be taxed for local purposes should "be those only of whom it may be assumed that the whole—or "the whole, with inappreciable exceptions—are in a position "to pay; and that classes of whom a part only could be taxed "should be wholly exempted.

"B.—That the tax should not be, as was said of the "license-tax of 1861, 'an income-tax under another name;' "but that it should fall on a few well-defined grades, at a "uniform rate per grade.

"The object of the Sub-Committee is that the tax should "not take for the State a fixed proportion of each individual's "income, which would, in their opinion, be distinctly trenching on an Imperial source of revenue; but to arrange that "the rate to be levied from individuals for local requirements "shall be light, and not gravely unequal in its incidence.

"2. Adopting these principles, the Sub-Committee propose to assess professions, dealings, and trades only, excluding "artizans and other miscellaneous classes.

Classes to be rated.

Grading of assessable classes.

"3. Under *professions* they would include:—

"(1) Bankers.

"(2) Grain-dealers (wholesale).

"(3) Pleaders and attorneys.

"Under *dealings* they would include:—

"(1) Agents *(arthiyas)*.

"(2) Contractors.

"(3) Brokers.

"(4) Weighmen *(tolas)*.

"(5) Chowdrees.

"Under *trades* they would include, with the following exemptions,* all shopkeepers *(dúkándárs)*.

*Vegetable-sellers. Fruit " Leaf " Grain-parchers.

"The classification is shown in the "schedule.

"4. For the three grades proposed in the schedule, a "rating of Rs. 6-4-2 respectively per "annum is proposed. It has been "suggested that a rating should be adopted varying with the "population of the various sites, sites being for this purpose "classified. But there appears to the Sub-Committee no "obvious or necessary connection between the amount of "population and the rate of local taxation.

Rates of payment proposed.

"5. The estimated receipts under the scheme proposed "by the Sub-Committee, adopting the "statistics given in the census, are "shown in detail in the schedule accompanying this report. "They amount to Rs. 10,56,825.

Estimated receipts.

"6. With regard to the assessment and collection of the "tax, the Sub-Committee make the "following suggestions:—

Assessment and collection.

"7. In municipalities a return should be given to the "Collector of all heads of families rateable under each of the "three grades. The sum assessable on this return should be

" charged to the municipality, they being at liberty to raise " it in whatever form they choose, subject to the provisions of " Act VI. of 1868.

" 8. In all towns in which Act XX. of 1856 is in force, " and in all such other towns as the Collecter, in communi- " cation with the Commissioner and Board of Revenue, may " select, the lists of assessable persons should be framed by " tehseeldars, through the chowdrees or headmen of trades, " professions and dealings where headmen may not exist being " presumably within the cognizance of the tehseeldar. The " chowdrees or headmen should receive from the Collector a " warrant of appointment *(purwannah)* for this object, such " warrant to be changed with change of chowdrees or headmen. " Where no such agency exists, the lists should be framed " through the agency now in force under Act XX. of 1856. " Where Act XX. of 1856 is not in force, and no available " agency exists, the lists should be framed by the tehseeldars, " in conjunction with the heads of the local residents. It is " believed that cases of this kind will be rare.

" All chowdrees, putwarees, and lumberdars responsible " for giving incorrect returns should be subject to a penalty " under Sections 176 and 177, Indian Penal Code.

" 9. In villages the lists should be prepared by the put- " warees, and countersigned by the lumberdar or his accredi- " ted agent.

" 10. The lists so prepared for towns not being munici- " palities, and for villages, should be tested in person—so far " as may be—by the tehseeldars and superior officers.

" 11. The lists, after completion for the whole district, " should be forwarded to the Commissioner for approval, it be- " ing the Commissioner's duty to compare the results in the " various districts under him, and to call on Collectors for " any explanation which may, on comparison, seem neces- " sary. These lists should be sent to the Commissioner not

"later than November 1st. On approval, a general notification should issue in all towns (not being municipalities) and villages; being in the former case posted in the chief mohullas and gunjes; in the latter, in the village choupal. Such notification should issue on or about January 1st, and should contain a list showing the name of each person assessed; his father's name; his profession, trade, or dealing; the amount payable; with an intimation that the amount must be paid under penalty within one month from the date of notification. Simultaneously, a separate notice should issue to each individual assessed, giving the particulars embodied in the general notification, with specification of the date on which payment is to be made, and the amount of penalty for non-payment. At the same time, notices should be served on municipalities, stating the amount at which they are assessed, and the period within which payment must be made. This should not exceed three months from the date of notice.

"12. In towns (not being municipalities) the special notices should be served through chowdrees or bukshees, as may be. Failing either, they must be served immediately through the tehseeldar. In villages the putwaree would distribute them.

"13. If payment is not made on the date specified in the notice, the defaulter should be liable to a fine, at the discretion of the Magistrate, not exceeding a sum equivalent to the rate leviable from him.

Default of payment.

"14. If payment is not made within fifteen days of the date specified in the special notice, the defaulter's goods might be distrained to recover the amount of rate, plus the fine."

"15. On the date or dates fixed for payment, the Collector, or one of his covenanted or uncovenanted subordinates, should be personally present at the tehseel where payments are to be made.

Mode of payment.

"16. Payments should be made in cash at the tehseel, "receipt being given in counterfoil, as suggested in the case "of arms-licenses: each grade to have separately-coloured re- "ceipts. A from of counterfoil is appended.

Exemptions.

"17. It is believed that exemptions, at so low a rate of "assessment, and among the restricted "class to whom it is proposed to apply "it, will be few. Where claims for exemptions occur, they "must be disposed of on their merits. But no claim should "be admitted in which indigence cannot be established; and "indigence would, among the trading-classes, be ordinarily "synonymous with proved bankruptcy."

17. It will be seen that the estimated yield under this tax is £105,000 only, while the amount to be provided for is £162,659. Even supposing that the Committee's estimate is not above the mark (and on this point, with the information available, the Committee cannot speak with certainty), there remains to be provided for a balance of £57,659.

18. To obtain this further sum the Committee propose to rate cultivators; by cultivators meaning cultivators proper, and landlords cultivating their own lands (*seer* and *khudkasht*).

19. Cultivators may be rated on their houses, or their ploughs, or their holdings. In some districts there exist maps and registers of the village-sites, giving the number of the houses and the names of the occupants, but in the majority they are not yet complete. Except in one or two districts, a rate on houses to provide for local or other requirements is believed to be unknown. A rate varying with the number of ploughs would be open to great uncertainty, as the Government papers show no recurring return of ploughs, and, except in districts which have come partially or wholly under resettlement, no return of ploughs at all. On the other hand, there exists, at least in all the temporarily-settled districts, a record more or less accurate of the area under cultivation, while the amount

of land under cultivation is not liable to sudden changes. Where the settlement of a district has been revised, this record will be extremely accurate. In other districts it will be less so. But in all districts it will be infinitely more accurate than any other existing record. Payment of cesses, in money or in kind, on the area held by them is familiar to tenants, as an increment to rent, throughout the Provinces. It is believed that a rate on cultivators, based on the cultivated area held by them in the form about to be suggested, would fulfil more nearly than any other mode of taxation the conditions of equality, certainty, and convenience necessary to success. The Committee propose to state first the plan they propose, and subsequently to discuss, so far as they are enabled to apprehend them, the advantages and drawbacks attending it.

There are believed to be not less than *24,000,000 acres of cultivated land in the North-Western Provinces paying revenue to Government, apart from land held by cultivators in revenue-free holdings. The average holding of tenants is usually estimated at four acres; the average rent may be put at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre. These estimates are supported by the various reports recently furnished to Government by officers engaged in settlement operations, and will probably be admitted as moderate. Applying a rate of one anna per acre (which, taking the revenue beegah at 2,756·25 square yards, would amount to a rate of 6·83 pies, or in round numbers 7 pies per beegah), we have an outturn of Rs. 15,00,000 or £150,000. A tenant holding four acres would thus have to pay four annas annually, his rent being Rs. 12. In other words, a charge of one anna per cultivated acre would amount to 2 per cent. on the rent.

* The actual amount given in the Census Report of 1865 is 23,747,268.

20. It was suggested, in order to obviate objections to the uniform incidence of a rate imposed without regard to varying capacities of soil, that the rate should be adapted to each pergunnah as nearly as possible in the ratio of its capacity. Thus the revenue-rate on cultivation in the North-Western Provinces is given in the last Census Report at Re. 1-10-9 per acre.

As Re. 1-10-9 is to the rate on the cultivated area of each pergunnah so would the mean rate of one anna per acre be to the rate to be imposed on the pergunnah. Thus, taking the rates as given in the Census Report, in the Allahabad District the rate would be 1 anna 2 pies; in Cawnpore, 1 anna 6 pies; in Shahjehanpore, 9 pies only.

21. It was further proposed, to provide for possible objections on the score of the universal incidence of the rate—*viz.*, that no one was exempted—that a discretion should be given to proprietors to remit the rate in cases where its enforcement might, from the cultivators' circumstances, be undesirable, spreading it over any or all of the remaining cultivators: provided that the rate so assessed should in no case amount to more than two annas per acre, and that there should be an appeal to the Collector from every cultivator so assessed at an extra rate.

22. These suggestions are not recommended by the Committee, because the amount of the proposed rate is so small as apparently to render graduation unnecessary, while the power of remission would open a door to corruption and malpractices by landlords. If the possible inequality of the rate is insisted on, a simple remedy would be found in basing it on the rent paid in lieu of the area cultivated.

23. It is proposed that the amount to be paid should be calculated for the currency of the settlement on the area shown in the settlement record, provided the settlement is not declared permanent, in which case the period would be open to consideration. Where revision of settlement has not taken place, it should be calculated on the area shown in the village-papers of the year immediately preceding the imposition of the rate. It would be liable to be re-adjusted on revision of settlement consequent upon alluvion and diluvion. The landlord would pay it in with his revenue, as cultivators' cesses, recovering it, in addition to his stipulated rent (for which legal provision would be required). The term of currency of settlement is

proposed to ensure a feeling of confidence and security both among cultivators and among landlords, who would primarily be responsible for payment of the rate. In bad years or from bad tenants, moreover, they would be subject to a certain amount of loss, while, *per contra*, they would enjoy the benefit of the rate on increased cultivation until a revision of settlement.

24. The advantages of the scheme appear to the Committee to be—(1) that it fulfils the conditions specified in Section VIII., para. 14; (2) that the revenue from this source, apart from any possibility of raising the rate hereafter, is elastic, inasmuch as cultivation is on the increase; (3) that, while the sum yielded is considerable, the rate is very moderate in itself; (4) that there is no new agency of any kind whatever—no scrutiny, or enquiry, or other cause of misunderstanding and apprehension.

25. The disadvantages likely to be urged, so far as the Committee are aware, are these—the two first affecting the expediency of rating cultivators at all, the last referring only to the mode of carrying such rating into execution:—(1) That in rating cultivators' holdings we reduce the share of assets guaranteed by the State at settlement to the landlord, inasmuch as the amount of the rate might otherwise have been taken as rent; (2) that a great or the greater part of the local funds will be raised from the cultivators who already pay more or less for cesses on land revenue; (3) that the poorer lands with presumably lower rents, constituting usually holdings larger than the holdings of superior land, a rate, assessed on the acre, will fall at its highest on the worst land. These objections may be discussed successively.

26. (1) *In rating cultivators' holdings we reduce the share of assets guaranteed by the State at settlement to the landlord, inasmuch as the amount of the rate might otherwise have been taken as rent. Therefore such rating is inadmissible.*

Theoretically, supposing no right of occupancy at favourable or protected rates to exist, the amount which the landlord can realize as rent is limited by the amount necessary to ensure to the cultivator subsistence. Whatever diminishes that sum diminishes the amount realizable as rent by the landlord, and must be replaced by an equivalent deduction from rent. Any rate will diminish that sum. Therefore any rate diminishes the amount realizable as rent by the landlord. Therefore any rate, whether on land, house, plough, or income, is inadmissible.

27. But in point of fact it is notorious that during the last eleven years the course of legislation in these Provinces has uniformly aimed at protecting the cultivator. Returns recently furnished by Settlement Officers to the Board of Revenue show that, apart from landlords tilling their own lands, tenants with and without a right of occupancy at protected rates very nearly balance each other. And they show a still more curious result, *viz.*, that the average rate paid by the cultivator without a right of occupancy is less than that paid by his protected brother. This is owing very probably to the better lands, which yield a higher rent, being held by cultivators with rights of occupancy. But it may be fairly inferred that the average rent on tenants-at-will is far from being a rack-rent. The Committee would refer, in connection with this part of the subject, to the replies received by the Commissioner of Allahabad to a circular, calling for information as to the unregistered and unrecorded cesses paid by cultivators to landlords. Every Settlement Officer knows that the amount of these cesses is very considerable, and it has been even proposed that they should be considered in any scheme for increased taxation. Their existence shows at least that the mere rent paid by the cultivator falls short of the bare amount necessary to ensure him subsistence.

28. (2) *That a great or the greater part of the provincial taxation will be raised from the cultivators, who already pay more or less for cesses on land revenue.*

29. This has already been partly answered in Section VIII., para. 12, where the grounds for exempting certain classes from taxation were stated. It must be borne in mind also, as stated previously, that the assessable numbers of the non-agricultural classes are relatively much smaller. To produce a sum at all equivalent to the sum which can be obtained from cultivators, the rate on those non-agriculturists who can pay must be raised to a sum which they are probably unable to meet. This may be approximately shown on a calculation of the results of a general assessment of all assessable classes, supposing it were carried into effect.

30. The population (non-agricultural) of these Provinces is 12,402,112. Of this probably not less than one-half would have to be exempted for the reasons given in Section VIII., para. 14, from the payment of any direct tax, leaving 6,201,056. These, again, must be divided by five to obtain the rate-paying heads of families, giving 1,240,211 as the assessable net number. The assumption of one cultivator to every four acres of cultivated land, the area of cultivated land being 24,000,000 acres, gives us 6,000,000 rate-paying cultivators. The net amount of rate-paying non-agriculturists being estimated at 1,240,211, they form 17 per cent. of the whole. If the cultivator paying 4 annas a head, we charge the non-agriculturist Re. 1 a head, the amount realizable at Re. 1, being a rate four times as high as the rate paid by the cultivator, will amount to Rs. 12,40,211, against Rs. 15,00,000. If these calculations are reasonable, it follows that the non-agriculturists will have to pay a rate four times as high as the agriculturists to obtain a sum little more than three-fourths of the sum paid by the agriculturists. Classing, for comparison of incidence of local rates, the landholders as cultivators, and placing on the cultivatorst he rate of 4 annas plus *9½ annas for cesses, the average amount of non-agricultural incomes must be half as much again as the agricultural if expected to yield an equivalent amount with

* Calculated at 5 per cent. on a rental of Rs. 12.

proportionate rating. But, seeing that every second house has been included in the estimate of rateable non-agriculturists, and that for the purposes of comparison the income of the landlords has been massed with that of the cultivators, it seems very improbable that the average income of the non-agriculturists should be 50 per cent. higher than the average income of the agriculturists. If this is the result with the whole class of non-agriculturists, it follows that from a section only of them any sum at all equivalent to the sum payable by the land cannot be expected.

It may be added that, in point of fact, in Bengal, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces—in every Government or Administration in Northern India, that is, except the Government of these Provinces—land-rating is the method proposed for meeting the additional funds required. In Bengal only, a cess on houses is to be super-imposed as an educational cess. The Government of India itself suggested for these Provinces an enhancement of 4 per cent. on the road cess. *Primâ facie*, therefore, were there nothing else to be said in reply to the objection, this much at least could be urged, that the objection is levelled at a source of income indicated by the Government of India, adopted with its approval in Oudh and the Central Provinces, and in contemplation in Bengal and the Punjab.

31. Taking the land revenue of these Provinces at £4,000,000, and assuming it to represent one-fifth of the gross assets of the land, the landlords' rental being two-fifths of the gross produce, the cesses on revenue, which, inclusive of the estimate of the landlords' share in the permanently-settled districts, amounts to £378,669, will fall at 4½ per cent. on the landlords' share of the gross assets, and the land rate, amounting to £150,000, will fall on the cultivators' share at one per cent. only.

32. (3) *That the poorer lands with presumably lower rents, constituting usually holdings larger than the holdings of*

superior land, a rate assessed on the acre will fall at its highest on the worst land.

This is admitted; but if the rate is kept low the inequality of the rate is not likely to be serious. To obviate this it was urged that the rate should be calculated on the rent paid. The Committee preferred an acre-rate, because of the comparative inaccuracy of the record of rentals. The objection does not affect the propriety of assessing the tenants, but the particular method only in which it is proposed to carry out the scheme.

33. In connection with this part of the subject, the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the inequality of the number of municipalities and towns in which Act XX. of 1856 is in force. In Appendix IV.* will be found a table, showing for each district the number of sites, containing from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, and from 5,000 upwards, with the respective number and ratio of towns under Act XX. of 1856, and municipalities. The Allahabad and Benares Divisions deserve attention. If the artizan class are to be rated (and it is most desirable that they should be rated with other classes, if the rating can be effected with equal fairness and as little risk of annoyance), it will be found that local municipal or similar agency will be the most effectual. Similarly, the rate proposed for trades and professions professedly leaves the wealthier of these classes comparatively lightly assessed. They may be made to pay their full share of the general burden by enhanced contributions to strictly local requirements. This should be borne in mind in future assessments under Acts VI. of 1868 and XX. of 1856, both Acts giving facilities for a fair rating on artizans and the wealthier class of traders, which, under a provincial scheme of taxation, are not available. The majority probably of these classes live in towns where the above Acts are in force, or where they should be now introduced.

* Not printed.

34. The estimated yield of the land-rating being £150,000, and of the license-tax £105,000, the total yield should be

£255,000, being £92,346 in excess of the estimated charges. This large figure in excess of the estimated charges is retained to balance against the conjectural estimates of the yield of cesses in revenue-free estates, and the Benares Province; but the actual amount at which the rate on cultivators should be fixed will of course rest with the Government, on a review of its probable needs.

35. It is unnecessary to propose any further taxation for actual requirements. The Committee desire, however, to point out that a legitimate source of income may be found by enforcing fees on the issues of arms-licenses. Arms in this country are in the great majority of cases used as a means of increasing the dignity or supporting the rank of the Natives who wish to carry them. They are, in fact, a luxury, and may be taxed without inconvenience to any persons. The resolution of the Committee on this head will be found in Proceedings No. 3, dated 25th August; and para. 6 of those proceedings, regarding the fees arising from manufacturing and dealing in arms and ammunition, is particularly brought to the notice of Government.

Registers of arms issued have not been hitherto kept very carefully, and the probable income rising from this source is conjectural only. It will probably be not less than £10,000 per annum.

36. The suggestions of the Committee on the financial points submitted to their consideration have thus been brought to a close. Should their suggestions meet with the approval of the Government, and the scheme recommended by them be adopted, a supplementary report will be furnished on the subject of extending and improving the present local agencies of Native gentlemen, on the amendment of Acts XX. of 1856 and III. of 1869, and on the organization of the rural police.

I have, &c.,

A. COLVIN,

Secretary

BOTANICAL GARDENS, SAHARUNPORE.

Report by W. JAMESON, *Surgeon-Major, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, dated 23rd April,* 1870.

* * * * *

2. The number of fruit trees, timber trees and flower shrubs, and parcels of seeds distributed, were as follows :—

Fruit trees	41,833
Timber trees and flowering shrubs, &c. ...	6,871
Parcels of seeds	1,483

3. To every Department in the State—as the Civil, Public Works, Railway, Jail, Canal, Forest, Police, Customs, Military, and Stud Departments—large supplies of fruit trees, timber and flowering shrubs, and numerous parcels of seeds have been given.

4. Public Gardens, and Agri-Horticultural Gardens, have also been liberally supplied; and to the public generally 1,301 fruit trees, 2,173 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 240 parcels of seeds have been distributed. But to the Military Department the largest distribution of seeds have been made, as out of the 1,483 parcels distributed, 606, varying in weight from 3lbs. to 4lbs., have been forwarded to that Department.

5. Nor has the Civil Department been neglected, seeing that it has received 224 parcels of seeds, 12,549 fruit trees, and 1,895 timber and flowering shrubs.

6. To the Forest Department several hundred pounds of timber seeds have been distributed, and these, too, of the best kinds of timber trees met with in the North-Western Provinces, as Teak (Tectona grandis), Toon (Cedrela toona), Sâl (Shorea robusta), Putranjeet (Putranjiva Roxburghii), Beef-wood (Casuarina equisetifolia), Guosum (Schlechera

trijuga), Mowa (Bassia latifolia), Bauklee (Anogeissus latifolius).

* * * * *

8. To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, through Doctor Forbes Watson, 80 parcels of seeds have been forwarded, which supply has been amply sufficient, as stated by Doctor Forbes Watson, to meet the wants of the different public institutions in Britain and on the Continent.

9. To the Royal Gardens of Kew, Dublin, and Edinburgh, parcels of seeds have been forwarded in exchange for valuable collections of seeds received from these institutions.

10. In this country the Public Gardens of Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ranikhet, Calcutta, &c., have been liberally supplied with both plants and seeds. Nor has the distribution been confined chiefly to Europeans; on the contrary, the demand for both seeds and plants by natives has been great, particularly for grafted plants, which the Gardens has with difficulty been able to meet. I have, therefore, greatly increased the number of stock, and trust by next season to have a supply capable of meeting demands to any extent. Annually, the demands by natives of all ranks for grafted fruit trees increases, and during the last season applications have been received from the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Gwalior, Puttialah, Kashipore, Nahun Rajahs, Pertab Singh of Bijnour.

11. But there is one point which I beg respectfully to bring to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, *viz.*, the heavy freight charged by the Railway Department for the transmission of plants and shrubs. On referring to the Railway Time Table, it will be perceived that in the tariff plants and shrubs are placed in the 5th or highest class,—a tariff which may almost be considered prohibitory.

Many complaints have been made of the high rates charged, and several parties have cancelled their orders for plants on being informed of the high rate for transmission charged

by the Railway Department. By the Railway Department many districts have been to a vast extent denuded of their timber; and, to encourage parties anxious and willing to repair the damage incurred, every facility ought to be given, at least by the party through whose instrumentality the injury has been done. I therefore respectfully trust that the subject may receive from His Honor the attention it merits, and the Railway authorities be recommended to alter and reduce their rates.

12. *Medical Stores.*—To the Medical Department, including the chief Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta, and the Medical Storekeepers, Allahabad, Sealkote, Madras, &c., large supplies of Atees tubers, (Aconitum heterophyllum), extract and dried leaves of Hyoscyamus and Kumaillah powder, have been forwarded for the use of the public service, as per margin.

	Extract of Hyoscyamus.		Dried leaves of Hyoscyamus.		Atees tubers.		Kumaillah powder.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Calcutta ...	36	13	79	13	362	...	...	...
Allahabad,	40	7	50	7	167	...	20	...
Amballa ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Sealkote ...	23	15	28	6	235	...	50	...
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
Madras ...	...	...	40	14	...	...	...	...

13. During the season several Agri-Horticultural experiments have been carried on in the Gardens: *Cotton.*—From the Revenue Board, 20 seers of Hingunghât cotton were received, and with a portion of it half an acre of land was sown during the season. It was watered several times. The gathering of the crop commenced on the 8th October, and was continued up to 1st February.

The quantity of "kapas" or cotton gathered was 6 maunds 33 seers 11 chittaks, which, when cleaned, yielded 1 maund 21 seers 5 chittaks of cotton wool, or equal to 13 maunds 27 seers 6 chittaks of "kapas," and 3 maunds 2 seers 10 chittaks of cleaned cotton per acre. This yield is satisfactory. But the

quantity of land sown was much too small to show practical results on which any reliance can be placed. With the Hingunghât cotton other kinds of cotton were also sown, *viz.*, Egyptian, New Orleans, Upland Georgean, Nankin, &c., &c., but only in very small quantity. This season two acres of Hingunghât cotton will be sown, and with it an equal quantity of the common country cotton, and the finer kinds of American cotton.

14. *Carolina Paddy.*—From the Agri-Horticultural Society, Lucknow, a small quantity, 2lbs., of Carolina paddy was received. It was sown on 10 biswas, 17 biswansees of land, and was reaped on 8th October, and the yield was 197lbs.; this is equal to nearly 2½ maunds. Results equally favourable were received from a small quantity sown at Chejourie in the Himalayas; but, as with the cotton, the quantity sown was much too small to give results to be relied on. In the ensuing season it will again be made the subject of experiment, and two acres sown. By a highly intelligent native, Kower Singh, of Harowtee, in the neighbourhood of Saharunpore, an experiment was also tried with this paddy, and the outturn was equal to 64 maunds per acre, or equal to 93 bushels. By the best farmers in England an outturn of 64 bushels or 8* quarters per acre is considered a very high return.

15. *Boehmaria nivea (Rheea or China Grass).*—The magnificent prize offered by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, *viz.*, £5,000, for the best machine for preparing the fibre of this plant for mercantile purposes, has again prominently brought this fibre to notice. For many years the plant has been cultivated on a small scale in the Gardens of the North-Western Provinces, and the luxuriant manner in which it grows has always been the subject of general observation. Plants cut down to a few inches from the ground

* The average outturn of wheat in England is 22 bushels, and in Scotland 25. By high farming, Mr. Tucker obtains 64 bushels per acre.

in January last, are now upwards of seven feet in height. By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, 50 acres of land and a small establishment have been sanctioned to form nurseries of this plant at Chandwallah in the Deyrah Doon and at Saharunpore. Much of this land has already been ploughed; and, as there are a large number of plants in pots available for transplanting, the land will at once be brought under cultivation, and in a few months stems in any quantity will be available for distribution. At present there is already a large supply of stems which will be ripe for cutting about the end of the ensuing month.

16. *Silk Cultivation.*—Owing to an epidemic disease, raging amongst silk-worms generally throughout the world, the imports into Britain of raw silk has fallen off 40 per cent., and general distress presses upon the whole trade. To encourage the cultivation in countries where the mulberry is known to succeed well, an association has been formed in Britain, and their attention has been directed to India. Many experiments have been tried in the North-Western Provinces with more or less success, but all tending to show that if the subject was taken up with energy and persevered in, it would be attended with success. But to make it pay, it must be taken up by the agricultural community of the country.

* * * * *

That good silk can be reared both in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab has been proved by different parties; but that it will ever pay a European is highly problematical. If, however, the agriculturists could be induced to take it up—and this must be done by the countenance of Government and permission of Collectors—it would afford to the men, women, and children a profitable employment when not otherwise engaged in the agricultural duties of the field. In every district there are hundreds and thousands of weak and thin idle people for which this kind of work is admirably fitted, and if thus employed in rearing silk-worms, and reeling silk, they would add to the wealth of the communities.

The mulberries best adapted for the silk-worm are the Morus Chinensis and Morus Multicaulis, both of which grow with great luxuriance in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. In compliance with the wishes of the Revenue Board, I have established extensive nurseries, which in a few months will be fitted for use. No expense has yet been incurred, as the work has been done by the regular garden establishment.

17. *Cinchona Cultivation.*—*On 7th August, 1869,* Mr. Luce was appointed by Government to superintend the cultivation of Cinchona in the North-Western Provinces. He joined his appointment at Chandwallah in Deyrah Doon on the 4th October, 1869, and as the small number of plants in the plantation were too limited to carry on operations, Mr. Luce was deputed to the Government Plantations at Darjeeling to bring up a supply of such species as were available. Through the liberality of Mr. Clarke, Officiating Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Bengal—

Cinchona succirubra	...	...	1,500
Cinchona officinalis	...	...	500
Cinchona calisaya	..	...	250

were received, all of which reached the Chandwallah Plantation on 8th February, under care of Mr. Luce, and in excellent order. Many were planted out; but this operation was premature, as the plants appear not to have formed proper roots: they were therefore re-transferred into the frames which have been built for the purpose. In these frames a great number of the plants, particularly the Cinchona succirubra, are doing well, and have grown much. Many of the Cinchona seeds, too, received from Darjeeling, Neilgherries, and Ceylon, have germinated and been pricked off, and are doing well. A few plants of the Cinchona succirubra have been sent to Mussoorie and Chejourie, where up to date they were in excellent order. Mr. Luce has now proceeded to Kumaon to select sites, and I have particularly directed

his attention to the Kutyoor Valley, where there is a large tract of land available for the cultivation.

His attention, too, has been directed to Hawul Baugh and other localities.

Mr. Luce has taken with him a number of Cinchona plants for planting in suitable sites.

The results will, from time to time, be made a subject of communication to you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

For different species of Cinchona seeds we are indebted to Mr. McIvor, Superintendent, Plantations, Neilgherries; Mr. Thwaites, Superintendent, Plantations, Ceylon; Mr. Clarke, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta; and Mr. Gammie, in Charge of Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling. By Mr. Gammie every assistance was given to Mr. Luce to pack the boxes of Cinchona plants.

18. *Ipecacuanha Plants.*—Cephælis Ipecacuanha.

By Government I was ordered to procure some Ipecacuanha plants from the Royal Garden at Kew. On showing to Dr. Hooker Mr. Secretary Simson's letter on the subject, he at once, in the most liberal manner, placed two plants at my disposal, although the whole stock in the Royal Gardens consisted of only four plants. The plants were carefully planted in a glazed case, and made over to me by Dr. Hooker in excellent order. During the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay, they were carefully looked after, kept on deck during the day, and at night always removed to my cabin.

They reached Saharunpore in excellent condition, and were transferred after a short detention to Chandwallah in the Deyrah Doon, and made over to Mr. Luce. When last inspected they were in excellent order. But I am not sanguine as to the adaptability of this plant to the climate of the North-Western Provinces.

19. *Donations to Gardens.*—By Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, through Dr. Forbes Watson, large supplies of vegetable seeds have been forwarded for the use of the Gardens; and, to enable me to maintain the quality of the seeds issued, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has ordered Dr. Forbes Watson to forward seeds annually to the value of £45.

20. By His Grace, too, a valuable collection of 106 fruit trees have also been forwarded through Dr. Forbes Watson. This consignment was packed in common deal cases with a little loam, and reached the Gardens by the Overland route in February, every plant being in good order. Some of the plants were reserved for the Saharunpore Gardens, and the remainder forwarded to Mussoorie.

21. *Potatoes.*—The potatoes grown at Mussoorie and other localities in the hills are both waxy and watery, caused by cultivating too frequently the same ground and the same kind of seed. This I brought to the notice of Dr. Forbes Watson, and by him 24 cases of seedling potatoes were forwarded to renew the seed. The kinds sent were:—

Potato, early Oxford ...	...	6 cases.
,, Milky white ...	...	6 ,,
,, Princess Royal ...	...	6 ,,
,, Ashtop Flukes ...	...	6 ,,
	Total	24 cases,

all of which have been forwarded in good order to the Mussoorie nursery, and there sown.

22. When in England, I brought to the notice of the authorities at the India Office the miserable state of the implements in use in the Gardens, and this having been represented to His Grace, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he was pleased to direct the Committee, of which General Cotton was President, to make a selection fitted for use in the Gardens in

India. For this purpose £35 were allowed, and the implements may daily be expected to arrive. On receipt they will form the subject of another communication.

23. *Sweet or Spanish Chesnuts* (*Castanea vesca*).—Upwards of a bushel of seeds of this valuable tree have been received from the India office through Dr. Forbes Watson, and all in excellent order, though merely packed in linen bags and sent by the Overland route. This tree, first introduced into Upper India by the Hon'ble John Strachey, fruits freely in the Doon and lower Himalayas, and is destined to be a very valuable acquisition to the native community in years of scarcity. Last season seeds obtained from trees raised by me in the Doon were selling in the bazar at Rs. 2 per seer.

24. *Cork Bark Oak* (*Quercus suber*).—A small box lined with tin was received from Italy by the Brindisi route, from Dr. Forbes Watson, filled with acorns of the Cork Bark Oak packed in charcoal. The acorns were in excellent order, and many have already germinated.

25. By Dr. Hooker, Director, Royal Gardens, a valuable collection of seeds, consisting of upwards of six hundred species of timber and flower shrubs, have been forwarded, and by last mail a bag of seeds of the Argan tree (Argania sideroxylon), an African tree valued for its oil.

26. From Mr. Jennings, Assistant Accountant-General, some fine Caladiums have been received.

27. By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a small collection of seeds of the Ingo Samon tree, brought from Ceylon by Major the Hon'ble E. B. Bourke, has been presented. This tree grows with great rapidity, and has been recommended as well-fitted for fuel for Railway purposes. The seeds have been sown, and will be reported on afterwards.

28. By other parties valuable seeds and plants have been presented.

29. *Manure.*—By Government, two casks of chemical manure, prepared by Messrs. Robertson, Wagner, and Compton, were sent for experiment. It was tried with cereal and flowering shrubs. The results were satisfactory, so far as that both plants were improved by the manure, but the improvements over common farm-yard manure was not so extraordinary as to warrant any extraordinary expenditure. The sample sent was very small.

30. *Donations to Museum.*—By Mr. Jennings, Assistant Accountant-General, a valuable collection of Algae has been presented to the Museum. The collections of woods have been greatly enlarged. Other donations have been given which need not be here noticed.

31. *Improvements in the Gardens.*—By the Public Works Department an excellent seed godown has been erected, and by Dr. G. King three bridges and twenty-five water-courses, which were urgently wanted, have been built; by him, too, many of the roads in the Garden have been kunkured. This he was enabled to do from funds obtained from the sale of plants and seeds, which were placed at his disposal by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. By the same means a house for potting plants, which was urgently required, has also been erected, and the old potting-house, which was a disgrace to the institution, has been removed. At Chandwallah, a potting-house and five pucka lines for Cinchona plants, fifty feet in length, have been built. The green-house, urgently required, in the Mussoorie Garden to preserve rare and valuable plants during winter, and sanctioned by Government in 1868, and for which the iron roof is now ready at the Roorkee Workshop, has not yet been built.

32. *Library.*—By Dr. King, 50 volumes of valuable standard works were purchased, and added to the Library.

33. From Government a few works have also been received, which have been duly recorded in the Catalogue.

34. During the last season a small sum has been charged on seeds and plants distributed to the public.

The system has worked well, and the sum netted amounts to Rs. 3,954-0-11. To soldiers' gardens, &c., seeds, &c., continue to be distributed gratis. Timber and agricultural seeds are also distributed gratis to applicants, a small charge being made to cover packing expenses.

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35. *Native Mallies or Gardeners.*—From the Gardens a number of skilled native workmen have been supplied to public institutions and to private parties. To the Eastern Jumna Canal Plantations, three native foresters have been provided. Native gardeners, to occupy the place of chowdhrees, to superintend the rearing of timber nurseries, have also been sent to the Ganges and Agra Canals, &c.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Art XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Resolution of Government, N.-W. Provinces, General Department, No. 2038A., dated Allahabad, 6th May, 1871.

READ:—

A Despatch from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1932, dated 15th April, 1871, and previous correspondence, regarding the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad.

OBSERVATIONS.—On the 28th January, 1870, this Government submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Medical College at the seat of Government, and again, on the 25th May, recommended acceptance of an offer from His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram to contribute £20,000 towards the building and endowment of the College.

On the 7th December, 1870, a reply was received from the Supreme Government, commending the liberality of the Maharajah; recognizing the desirability of the projected institution, and the benefit to be anticipated from it to the public service; and stating that "the Governor-General in Council "will be quite prepared to give as liberal a contribution, both "towards the building and the endowment of the College as "the state of the finances may permit, provided that, with "this assistance, the Maharajah's donation and those of others "will suffice to carry out these objects, and that no further "outlay, annual or otherwise, is thereby entailed upon Go-"vernment, and provided, also, that all the future require-"ments of the College be met from local sources."

A scheme and estimate for such an institution were accordingly called for by His Excellency in Council, and a project was submitted in reply on the 16th January, 1871, showing the assistance which in His Honor's view might be reasonably looked for from the Government of India, and the balance of expenditure that would devolve on local sources.

In reply, on 21st February, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor was called upon to state what these local sources were,

whether local subscriptions or otherwise; on the receipt of which information it was promised that the proposal submitted would be taken into consideration.

On the 16th March, 1871, it was explained that, with the expected aid of the Imperial Government, the balance of the expenditure would be borne by the local funds of these provinces.

The final reply, dated 15th April, declares that His Excellency in Council finds himself unable to entertain the proposal to assist the proposed College, as it would involve a deviation from the financial policy recently inaugurated.

The project must, in consequence of this refusal, be for the present abandoned.

Though unable to avail himself of the munificent contribution offered by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, His Honor does not the less highly appreciate the enlightened liberality which dictated the offer, and has much pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of the same.

And, while deeply regretting the disappointment, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to doubt that the project may hereafter be revived, possibly on a smaller scale, as the provincial finances may admit. With this view, the correspondence will be published in the *Government Gazette* of these provinces, and printed in the "Selections" from the records of this Government.

From R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., No.* 561*A.*, *dated Camp, Runkuttee,* 28*th January,* 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will submit, for the favourable consideration and orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying printed collection of papers* relating to the establishment of a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces.

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* See Appendix.

2. The attention of His Excellency in Council is invited to this office letter No. 686A., dated 21st February, 1863, in which the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Edmonstone, expressed an opinion that the time would come when it would be necessary to establish a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces. It appears, indeed, to have been uniformly held that the Agra Medical School could be regarded only as a temporary arrangement, and that in process of time a College would be required.

3. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that time has now arrived.

4. The subject has been for some time under discussion, and the views of the chief medical authorities have been obtained upon it. These have been printed, and are now submitted. Particular attention is requested to the opinion of Dr. Murray, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, as expressed in his letter No. 795, dated 24th November, 1869.*

5. Natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are practically shut out from the medical service in its higher branches. No person from these parts willingly goes to Calcutta; the climate is uncongenial, the language and habits strange. The list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to Dr. Murray's letter sufficiently attests the fact.

6. On the other hand, the climate and habits of the North-Western Provinces are strange to the Bengalee; and so the Sub-Assistant Surgeons posted to these provinces never think of settling here, but are ever anxious to return to Bengal at the earliest period; some have even thrown up the service to get away. Hence, not only a want of efficiency in the service itself, but the entire absence of any private practitioners of the higher grades settled among the people and able to afford them good medical attendance.

7. Thus a population of above forty millions, in one of the most prosperous regions of India, is practically cut off

* See Appendix.

from any high advance in medicine and surgery as a profession, and from the domestic benefits that would accrue from home practice by medical men educated from among themselves. His Honor believes that no other quarter of India is so far behind in this respect as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

8. For the above reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a sufficient case for the immediate constitution of a Medical College in these provinces has been fully established.

9. There remain several subsidiary questions. First, as to the proper locality for the College.

10. The Medical School at Agra would no doubt have afforded an advantageous nucleus on which to engraft such an institution. But in other respects Allahabad offers far superior advantages. These have been briefly described in my letter to Dr. Murray, dated 5th November, 1869*:—

"Besides its growing dimensions, which demand greater "medical opportunities than are afforded by the present Col- "vin Dispensary, the mercantile importance of Allahabad, "as the junction of the Eastern, Western, and South-East- "ern Railways, will at no distant period render necessary the "establishment of considerable hospital accommodation for "the Natives of the country, and also some provision for "European patients. There eventually would, therefore, be "a larger field of clinical opportunities at Allahabad than are "to be expected at Agra.

"4. On general considerations, also, it has been pressed "on the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that an institution of "the kind proposed can, with greater propriety and better "chance of receiving effective support from the Government, "be located at the headquarters of the Government."

11. And for the considerations stated, which are concurred in by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Lieutenant-

* Not printed.

Governor is decidedly of opinion that the College should be located at Allahabad. An additional reason is that at the seat of Government there will be a larger field of medical men to aid as lecturers than at Agra.

12. On the second question referred for his views, *viz.*, whether the Medical School at Agra should be maintained, Dr. Murray has not stated any opinion. The Thomason Hospital, with its museum and lecture-rooms, offers considerable facilities for the instruction of Native doctors, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the school might profitably be maintained for the education of a subordinate class of this nature; but it might be on a smaller scale, some part of the funds being transferred to Allahabad. It would continue, His Honor thinks, to be very useful, especially to the Upper Doab and Rohilkhund, and perhaps to Rajpootana, Dholepore, and Gwalior.

13. On the details of the proposals the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be premature to enter until the views of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council be known. But I am to state that His Honor concurs generally with Dr. Murray, and if His Excellency agrees to what has been advanced, proposals for a building and a suitable establishment will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES, *No.* 2276, *dated Simla, 9th May,* 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 561A., dated 28th January last, on the subject of the establishment of a Medical College in the N.-W. Provinces.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that, having regard to the large outlay which the scheme must necessarily involve, the Governor-General in Council is unable, in the present condition of the finances, to entertain His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal.

3. I am, however, to add that the Government of India will be ready to consider any inexpensive plan having for its object to encourage the Natives of the North-Western Provinces to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of studying in the Presidency Medical College. The foundation of a moderate number of scholarships, and the establishment of a good boarding-house, would probably tend to overcome the disinclination of up-country men to the necessary residence in the Lower Provinces. The Governor-General in Council does not doubt that any efforts in this direction which may be made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces will receive hearty aid from the Principal and Professors of the College. I am to suggest that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor might, with advantage, place himself in communication with the Government of Bengal on the subject.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, No.* 686*A., dated Allahabad,* 25*th May,* 1870.

SIR,—Having laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor your Despatch No. 2276, dated 9th instant, in which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, on financial considerations, negatives His Honor's proposal for the foundation of a Medical College at Allahabad, I am directed to submit as follows for the orders of His Excellency in Council.

2. Shortly before the receipt of your despatch, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who had become aware of the project, visited the Lieutenant-Governor, and, after stating the deep interest he entertained in its success, expressed his desire to contribute a sum of two lakhs of rupees towards the building and endowment of the institution.

3. Demi-official intimation was given to you in Captain Lillingston's message of the 12th instant of the Maharajah's intention, with a request that disposal of the case might be postponed pending an official report of the same.

4. Shortly after your letter under reply was received, and the Maharajah was made aware of its contents. But he still adheres to his munificent proposal; and has now addressed a formal offer* of two lakhs of rupees, to be paid as may be required. From another communication, His Honor learns that the Maharajah is ready to pay "as soon as it is required, Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 for the "College building, and an annual sum as interest on the balance of his sub-"scription of two lakhs, until he can without inconvenience hand over the "remainder to Government for investment."

* Copy subjoined.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the question may be reconsidered in reference to this princely offer. His Honor has no expectation that the suggestion of sending pupils from these parts to a boarding-house in Calcutta, to study at the Medical College there, would produce any practical fruit. The Natives of the North-West have an unconquerable aversion to Calcutta life; and the Lieutenant-Governor feels persuaded that the kind intentions of His Excellency in Council would fail of any result if offered to the public in the shape indicated in your letter.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor entertains the hope that, as financial considerations alone induced the Supreme Government to decline the proposal for a Medical College at Allahabad, the large promise of assistance offered by the Maharajah will remove that objection, and induce His Excellency in Council now to entertain the project.

7. I am therefore to enquire whether, if the Maharajah were to pay down, according to his expressed intention, a sum of say Rs. 35,000, engaging to pay the rest as required and interest on the unpaid balance at the rate say of 5 per cent., His Lordship in Council would be prepared to sanction the construction of a building with a view to the establishment of a College at Allahabad on the principles before submitted.

8. In that case the Medical School at Agra might, if His Excellency in Council thought proper, be eventually discontinued, and its staff transferred to Allahabad, which would go to diminish the cost of the establishment to be entertained in the new College.

9. An appropriate site for the College, close to the Colvin Dispensary, lies between that building and the Khoosroo Gardens. The site is centrical and convenient; and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes that it should be at once cleared and appropriated at the expense of Government for the purposes of the Medical College.

10. Under the circumstances above detailed, I am to solicit the permission of His Excellency in Council for the Lieutenant-Governor to entertain the munificent offer of the Maharajah of Vizianagram and to proceed with the scheme for a Medical College at Allahabad.

11. And it affords His Honor the highest gratification to bring thus to the notice of the Governor-General in Council the generous and enlightened desire of the Maharajah of Vizianagram to encourage the study and practice of the medical art in these provinces, and his splendid liberality.

From the MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I., *to* CAPTAIN W. S. LILLINGSTON, *Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated Allahabad, 18th May,* 1870.

SIR,—I have carefully perused the correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad, and the views of the chief medical authorities upon it.

2. Being deeply impressed that such an establishment would conduce much to the benefit of thousands of my fellow-countrymen, as well as that it reflects upon the public spirit of the inhabitants of these large provinces that no further medical education is afforded them than that apparently to be obtained on a limited scale at Agra, I request that you will inform His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that I respectfully beg to offer as my contribution towards this eminently useful and desirable project the sum of two lakhs, to be devoted to the establishment of a Medical College.

3. I further request most respectfully that the College may bear the name of His Royal Highness, and that it may be understood to commemorate the visit of a son of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to this country.

4. I further respectfully beg to add that I shall be prepared to hand over such sums as may be required from time to time till the whole of the proposed donation of two lakhs be expended.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C.S.I., *Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, No.* 4988½*A., dated Allahabad,* 28*th November,* 1870.

SIR,—On the 28th January last, my predecessor submitted an address, No. 561A., regarding the establishment of a Medical College for these provinces and the countries adjoining, at Allahabad.

2. The claims of the Upper Provinces for such an institution were supported by the concurrent testimony of a great variety of authorities, and were pressed with much earnestness by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. In your answer of the 9th May, it was stated that, looking to the large outlay involved, "the Governor-General in Council was unable, in the "present condition of the finances, to entertain His Honor the Lieutenant-"Governor's proposal;" and it was suggested that endeavour might be made, by the establishment of a boarding-house at Calcutta, and scholarships, to induce the Natives of the North-Western Provinces to take advantage of the Presidency Medical College.

4. In my reply of the 25th May, it was announced that the Maharajah of Vizianagram, impressed with the importance of a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces, had offered the munificent donation of £20,000 for the establishment of such a College at Allahabad; and it was urged that the offer should be closed with, as the necessities of the country could not be met by the expedient suggested by the Supreme Government;—"the Natives of "the North-Western Provinces have an unconquerable aversion to Calcutta "life, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels persuaded that the kind intentions of "His Excellency in Council would fail of any result if offered to the public in "the shape indicated in your letter."

5. Six months have elapsed without a reply to this representation. His Honor has no hesitation in saying that the disinclination of the Natives

of these provinces to proceed for any length of time to Calcutta has not been over-estimated, nor has the corresponding dislike of the Bengalee Sub-Assistant Surgeons to settle in the North-West been overstated in the previous letter of the 28th January. Thus, on the one hand, the higher officers of the Native medical service, are, as a rule, discontented with their residence here, taking the earliest opportunity of effecting their re-transfer to Bengal, and sometimes even resigning rather than subjecting themselves to a prolonged absence; and, on the other, the population of the North-Western Provinces and adjoining countries are virtually shut out from the opportunity of attaining to the higher grades of the medical profession.

6. Sir William Muir earnestly hopes that my address of the 25th May, with advertence to the above considerations, may now receive favourable attention from His Excellency in Council. The princely donation of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram affords a suitable opportunity. Money is provided for the building, and a considerable reserve will remain in aid of endowment; and should the scheme of local taxation now before His Excellency in Council be given effect to, the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that funds will be forthcoming to forward the undertaking.

An early consideration of the subject is earnestly solicited.

From A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B., *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES, *No.* 5343, *dated Fort William, 7th December*, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letters Nos. 561, 2276, and 686, dated respectively the 28th January, 9th May, and 28th May last, reporting an offer made by the Maharajah of Vizianagram towards the foundation of a new Medical College at Allahabad, and urging the acceptance of this offer, and that the remainder of the expense should be borne by Government.

2. I am to request, in the first place, that you will convey to the Maharajah of Vizianagram the very high sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of his liberality, and his sincere approval of the object which the Maharajah has selected as that on which his donation should be expended. His Excellency in Council quite recognizes the desirability of rendering more largely available than at present to the community of the North-Western Provinces the services of highly-trained medical practitioners; and is willing to admit the

convenience to the public service which would accrue from increased facilities for educating Natives of the North-Western Provinces as Sub-Assistant Surgeons to do duty in those provinces.

3. But, on the other hand, His Excellency in Council cannot feel that these considerations warrant the Government of India in assuming the burden of the entire balance of the cost of the undertaking which would remain to be defrayed after the payment by the Maharajah of his proposed donation.

It is the opinion of the Governor-General in Council that the success of such an institution as this would be best secured by placing it at once on a firm and permanent basis, to make it to a great extent independent of yearly contributions from any source whatever—in fact, to start it fairly on a sufficient and liberal basis, and leave it to the exertions of those for whose benefit it is founded to continue its support.

His Excellency believes that by this means greater strength and vigour will be infused into the future management of this institution, as the governing body will feel more self-reliant, and its ultimate success will be more fully ensured.

4. The letters under reply give no indication of the details of the scheme which His Honor intends to submit, and the estimates of its cost contained in the paper accompanying his letter very greatly vary. The cost of similar institutions already existing at the presidency towns and at Lahore affords no reliable guide; but it seems probable that the circumstances of the latter are in the closest analogy with those of the proposed institution at Allahabad. A monthly sum of Rs. 4,800 was fixed in 1864 as sufficient to cover the charges of the Lahore College, not including the hospital which is connected with it; but this sum, though it has since been supplemented by an addition for the stipends of an increased number of students, has been repeatedly pronounced by the authorities of the College, and by the Local Government, to be inadequate.

5. If, as seems probable, the original outlay and annual charges which experience has proved to be necessary at Lahore, or sums of nearly equal amount, will be equally required at Allahabad, the balance to be defrayed by Government, even after the acceptance of the Maharajah's donation, would be very heavy; and the Governor-General in Council does not feel justified in pledging the Government indefinitely to the payment of an annual charge which will in any case be high, and which will probably require enlargement from time to time. It seems, therefore, to the Governor-General in Council that it would be preferable that any assistance to be given by Government should assume the shape of a donation. In this view the Governor-General in Council will be quite prepared to give as liberal a contribution, both towards the building and the endowment of the College, as the state of the finances may permit, provided that, with this assistance, the Maharajah's donation and those of others will suffice to carry out these objects, and that no further outlay, annual or otherwise, is thereby entailed upon Government, and provided, also, that all the future requirements of the College be met from local sources.

6. I am accordingly to suggest that His Honor should submit in this department a scheme for the entire institution, showing the first outlay which will be entailed altogether for buildings, apparatus, library, &c., &c., and what will be requisite to provide an endowment which will suffice to meet the entire future annual cost of the establishments, and other charges of the College, and of any institutions, such as a boarding-house, &c., to be maintained in connection with it.

7. The present Colvin Dispensary will certainly hardly suffice to provide clinical instruction for the College, and the cost of enlarging it, or of providing and maintaining a fitting substitute, should form part of the estimate.

8. In conclusion, I am to add that, although there is no objection to the education of hospital assistants forming part

of the work of the proposed College—for there is probably abundant occupation for more than all the qualified men of this class which the existing schools of medicine are capable of training—yet that His Excellency in Council is very averse to disturbing the existing Medical School at Agra, which he believes to be very successful and to be very appropriately situated.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B., *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., No.* 129*A., dated Camp, Ghazeepore,* 16*th January,* 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5343, dated 17th ultimo, regarding the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor enters on the subject with diffidence, as it is one that lies beyond the range of his ordinary experience. After taking the advice of those within his reach best qualified to give it, the following proposals are made; but no doubt the Government of India will be able to subject them to the criticism of the larger experience at their command.

2. The following is an abstract of the proposed establishment as given on a separate page at the close of this letter:—

Principal, ...	Rs.	1,500
Assistant to Principal, ...	„	800
Chemical Examiner, ...	„	800
Lectureships, ...	„	400
Hindustance lectureships,...	„	800
House Surgeon, ...	„	200
Museum, ...	„	100
Office, ...	„	137
Hospital establishment, ...	„	96
Scholarships and stipends, ...	„	880
Museum, library, and laboratory, ...	„	240
School and hospital expenses, ...	„	500
	Rs.	6,453
Annual, ...	Rs.	77,436

3. The hospital establishment is for 100 beds in addition to the Colvin Dispensary, which contains accommodation for only 25 to 30 patients. At first it is proposed to provide only one-half of the hospital accommodation; and the numbers of scholarships and stipends will also not be entirely filled up for some time. Probably for two or three years the expenditure on this head

will fall short by five or six thousand rupees per annum; but it will be completed as opportunities and funds allow.

4. A sketch of the course of study which it is proposed to prescribe for the students at the Medical College is also given.

5. The Chief Engineer has given a rough estimate of the cost of the building, which is enclosed :—

Main building,	...	...	... Rs. 1,00,000
Hospital,	...	...	... „ 35,000
Out-offices,	...	...	... „ 10,000
Fittings,	...	...	... „ 20,000
			„ 1,65,000
Clearing site,	...	...	... „ 15,000
		Total,	... „ 1,80,000
		For second hospital,	... „ 35,000
			Rs. 2,15,000

Thus, without the second hospital, the cost will be about £18,000; and it will be fully covered by the munificent donation of the Rajah of Vizianagram.

6. The aid which the Lieutenant-Governor would seek from the Supreme Government would be the medical pay of a Surgeon as Principal and an Assistant Surgeon as Assistant to the Principal, and the pay of the Medical Examiner.

7. Also, if His Excellency in Council should see fit, the Garrison Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper might always be selected with a view to their special fitness to be employed in the two Lectureships—a course which would naturally tend greatly to strengthen the collegiate staff.

8. In the scale of medical salaries as laid down by His Excellency in Council, the allowances of the "Chemical Examiner, North-Western Provinces," are entered as in the margin.* At present the arrangements for the discharge of this important duty are extremely unsatisfactory. The allowances are as per margin†; and the Lieutenant-Governor finds much difficulty in providing for its efficient fulfilment. The post had to be transferred from Dr. Walker (on his departure from Allahabad) to Dr. Murray Thomson at Roorkee, and now, again, on his departure, to Dr. Christison at Agra. Large interests, involving the determination of capital trials, depend

* Assistant Surgeon above 5 years, .. Rs. 650
Surgeon, ... „ 850
Surgeon-Major, ... „ 1,050

† Allowances, ... Per mensem. .. Rs. 200
House-rent, ... „ 30
Establishment, &c., ... „ 40
Rs. 270

on the due administration of this office; and that not only for the Courts in the North-Western Provinces, but for those of Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajpootana, and Central India. It is not fitting that the conduct of an office implying such serious responsibilities should be thus shifted, as a mere secondary duty, from one officer to another, and the office changed—much to the inconvenience of referring officers—from one station to another. Looking to the duties performed by this officer, to the fact that these duties are to a considerable extent performed for other Administrations also, and to the liberal allowance laid down in the medical scale of salaries, the Lieutenant-Governor submits that the entire pay, Rs. 850—about the mean of the salaries according to grade—should be defrayed from the Imperial revenue. The present charge, Rs. 270, would be a set off to this.

9. The contribution, then, by the Government of India would be:—

Medical pay of Principal, ...	Rs.	677	6	11
Ditto Assistant Principal, ...	„	410	9	5
Chemical Examiner,...	„	850	0	0
	„	1,938	0	4
Deduct present cost of Chemical Examinership,	„	270	0	0
	Rs.	1,668	0	4
Or per annum, ...	Rs.	20,016	4	0

This would leave about Rs. 57,420 per annum to be defrayed from local resources.

10. But the Lieutenant-Governor can see no reason why the Agra School of Medicine should be retained when the Allahabad College will supply all that it does now and much more, and His Honor proposes accordingly to transfer it to Allahabad.

11. Should His Excellency the Governor-General in Council approve these proposals, steps will be taken at once for procuring detailed plans and estimates for the Allahabad Medical College.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.
Principal, ...	1,500
Assistant to the Principal, ...	800
Chemical Examiner, ...	800
Lectureships, two at Rs. 200 each, ...	400
Carried forward, ...	Rs. 2,500

	Brought forward, ... Rs.		2,500
Hindoostance Lectures, Anatomy, and Physiology, ...	Rs. 200		
Hindoostanee Materia Medica, ...	„ 200		
Ditto Demonstrator of Anatomy, ...	„ 200		
Ditto Surgery, ...	„ 200		
			800
House Surgeon, ...	...		200
Museum, ...	...		100
Office.			
Writer, ...	Rs. 80		
Head Sweeper, Dissecting-room, ...	„ 6		
Four ditto, ...	„ 16		
Bhistee, ...	„ 5		
2 Chuprassees, ...	„ 10		
Chowkeedar, ...	„ 5		
Miscellaneous, ...	„ 15		
			137
Hospital Establishment.			
2 Students as Clinical Clerks, ...	Rs. 10		
1 ditto Compounder, ...	„ 6		
1 ditto Dresser, ...	„ 6		
2 Bearers, ...	„ 10		
Chowkeedar, ...	„ 5		
Chuprassee, ...	„ 5		
2 Bhistees, ...	„ 10		
2 Cooks, ...	„ 10		
2 Sweepers, ...	„ 8		
Mehteranee, ...	„ 5		
3 Ward Attendants, ...	„ 15		
Washerman, ...	„ 6		
			96
Scholarships to 40 (English) Students, ...	„ 400		
Stipends to 80 Military or Civil Hindustanee Students, ...	„ 480		
Library Allowance, ... Rs. 60			
Museum ditto, ... „ 60			
	„ 120		
Chemical Laboratory, ...	„ 120		
Contingencies for School and Hospital, ...	„ 500		
			1,620
Total, ...	... Rs.		6,453
Annual, ...	... Rs.		77,436

SCHEME OF STUDY.

Winter Course (six months).

Principal.—Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, and Pathology.
Assistant to Principal.—Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemical Examiner.—Theoretical Chemistry.
First Lecturer (Garrison Surgeon).—Surgery and Ophthalmology.
Second Lecturer (Medical Storekeeper).—Midwifery and diseases of women and children.

Summer Course (three months).

Principal.—Hygiene.
Assistant to Principal.—Materia Medica.
Chemical Examiner.—Practical Chemistry and Botany.
First Lecturer.—Medical Jurisprudence.
Second Lecturer.—Comparative Anatomy.

N. B.—The above is merely a scheme showing, as an exemplar, how the services of the Principal and four Professors would be utilized. It could be varied according to necessity.

From THE HON'BLE SIR W. MUIR, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Govr., N.-W. Provinces, to* HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH MEERZA VREZEEARAM GUJPUTTY RAJ MUNEA SULTAN BAHADOOR, K.C.S.I., *No. 273A., dated Camp, Chowbeypore, 23rd January,* 1871.

MY FRIEND,—I have much pleasure in forwarding for your Highness' information the accompanying extract, para. 5, from a letter to the address of the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the establishment of the Allahabad Medical College, for which arrangements are now being matured, and I hope before very long to be in a position to avail myself of your Highness' great liberality in making a commencement of the building.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C.S.I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department, to* OFFG SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES, *dated Fort William, 21st February,* 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 129A., dated the 16th ultimo, containing proposals regarding the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad.

2. With reference to the remark at the end of para. 9 of the letter under acknowledgment, that about Rs. 57,420 would have to be defrayed annually from local sources, I am desired to enquire what these local sources are expected to be, how much of the income is expected to be derived from an endowment raised by private subscription, and how it is proposed to provide the balance of the funds for the maintenance of the institution.

3. On receipt of the information now called for, the proposals submitted will be taken into consideration.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C.S.I., *Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., No.* 1145A., *dated Allahabad,* 16*th March,* 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1077, dated 21st February last, in which further information is called for regarding the establishment of a Medical College at Allahabad.

2. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that, with reference to the recent very large donations contributed to the projected Allahabad Central College, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor does not look immediately to local subscriptions for the support of the Medical College. Eventually, perhaps, something may be done in the way of founding scholarships or chairs; but the objects of the institution being not in the least local, but partly Imperial and partly provincial, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the cost of the institution should be shared, as proposed in my former letter,* between the Imperial and provincial revenues.

* No. 129A., dated 16th January, 1871.

3. The estimate given in my former letter was for a full establishment. This was done in pursuance of the suggestion contained in para. 6 of Mr. Hume's letter, which contemplated an estimate of the entire future annual cost of a complete institution with all its ancillary establishments. It is not, however, contemplated in the first instance to build, equip, and man more than one hospital. The second would follow at any future time when the requirements of the College appeared to demand it, and the ways and means could be provided.

4. Of the second part of the estimate in Appendix A., therefore, probably only about a half would be required for

several years, and possibly the duties of House Surgeon might for some time be discharged by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Colvin Dispensary. By this and similar arrangements a reduction in the full estimate would be possible (until the way were seen to future farther development) of some Rs. 1,200 a month, or say Rs. 14,000 a year.

The full estimate as given in para. 2 of letter above quoted, at		Rs. 77,436
Deduct—Establishment applied for in para. 9, ...	Rs. 2,016	
Present cost of Agra Medical School,	„ 1,960	
Reduction in full establishment for the present, as proposed above, ...	„ 1,200	
	Rs. 5,176	
Or annually, ...		„ 62,102
Proposed immediate cost, ...		Rs. 15,334

Thus the annual charge to be thrown on provincial funds for some time to come would by this calculation not exceed Rs. 16,000.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot doubt that this, and even a larger expenditure, would be a most legitimate charge on the local funds of these provinces, and would be recognized as such by every intelligent man.

7. It is felt as a crying want that while every chief Administration in India possesses the means, as a domestic institution, of educating their youth for the higher branches of the medical profession, those means should be wanting in the North-Western Provinces alone, although these provinces are second only to Bengal in wealth and population. This point has, however, been so fully urged on the attention of the Supreme Government in the former correspondence on this subject, that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C.S.I., *Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES, *No.* 1932, *dated Simla,* 15*th April,* 1871.

SIR,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1145 A., dated the 16th March, and, with reference to the previous correspondence noted on the margin, I am to communicate the decision at which the Governor-General in Council has arrived after mature consideration of the entire subject.

From	N.-W. Provinces,	No. 561 A.,	dated	28th January,	1870.
To	„	„ 2276,	„	9th May,	„
From	„	„ 686,	„	25th „	„
„	„	„ 4988½ A.,	„	28th Nov.	„
To	„	„ 5343,	„	7th Dec.	„
From	„	„ 129 A.,	„	16th January,	1871.
To	„	„ 1077,	„	21st Feb.	„

2. His Excellency fully recognizes the merits of the plan for the institution of a Medical College at Allahabad which His Honor has suggested to the Government of India, and has no doubt that it would, if put in operation, produce very valuable results.

3. These results would, however, be almost wholly of a local character. No advantage would accrue to the public service generally, except so far as the demand for highly-educated medical subordinates might be somewhat more easily met; but no serious difficulty is now felt in supplying this demand, and in any case the advantage to be expected in this direction is neither of a character nor of a degree to justify a large fresh outlay from the Imperial funds. The main results to be looked for are the spread of medical science and of the knowledge of its advantages more largely among the people of the North-Western Provinces.

4. The proposal is, therefore, in fact, one for provincial objects, and one which should be met not merely partially, but wholly, from the allotment for provincial medical services or from local funds.

5. The suggestion accordingly of a considerable contribution from the Imperial funds towards the annual support of the institution is one that His Excellency in Council finds himself unable to entertain.

6. Moreover, the Governor-General in Council, as I have already been instructed to inform the Lieutenant-Governor, would view with regret the removal of the Agra School (which is doing much good work, not merely for local wants, but for the general service of Government also) from that city for the purpose of amalgamating it with the proposed institution at Allahabad, and trusts that the Lieutenant-Governor will in any case find it possible to leave it untouched in its present position.

7. His Excellency in Council greatly regrets to withhold assistance from an institution the scope of which is no doubt good, and in which the Lieutenant-Governor takes so natural and so warm an interest. Were it, however, possible to meet His Honor's wishes consistently with other demands on the Imperial exchequer, still to do so would be a distinct deviation from the financial policy which has recently been inaugurated, and which it is absolutely indispensable strictly to maintain.

From THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, to* THE MAHARAJAH MEERZÁ VEZEERAM GUJPUTTY RAJ MUNEA SULTAN BAHADOOR, K.C.S.I., OF VIZIANAGRAM, *No.* 1952, *dated Allahabad, 28th April,* 1871.

MY FRIEND,—On the 23rd January I had the honour of informing you that I hoped before long to be in a position to avail myself of your Highness' promised endowment towards a Medical College at Allahabad, by making an early commencement of the building.

2. That communication was based on a despatch from the Government of India, dated the 7th December last, on which I was led to build expectations of aid from the Imperial Government towards both the building and the endowment of the College.

3. These expectations have not been fulfilled; for the Government of India now decline to contribute any assistance to the projected institution from Imperial funds.

4. This unexpected resolution leaves me no option but to forego the design; and to intimate with deep regret that I am thus debarred from availing myself of the princely assignment with which it was your Highness' intention to have endowed the College.

5. It may be possible hereafter to resuscitate the scheme on a smaller scale; in which case I doubt not you will again be found amongst its zealous promoters.

From THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I., *to* THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated 18th May,* 1871.

YOUR HONOR,—With due respect, I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Honor's very kind letter of the 28th April, intimating that your Honor was debarred from availing yourself of the assignment with which it was my intention to have endowed the College, in consequence of the Government of India declining to contribute any assistance to the projected Medical College at Allahabad from Imperial Funds. I regret very much that your Honor is obliged to forego the noble design of establishing a Medical School worthy of the North-Western Provinces at the present time, and should your Honor at some future period see fit to revive the scheme, I will certainly be most happy to aid your Honor in so doing.

With feelings of sincere attachment, and with due respect, allow me to subscribe myself.

APPENDIX.

From A. CHRISTISON, ESQ., M.D., *to* C. GIRDLESTONE, ESQ., C.S., *Offg. Private Secy. to the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated Ghazeepore, 16th July,* 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of 8th July, I beg to submit the following observations for His Honor's consideration.

I have often regretted to see how little way the knowledge of European medicine has made in the North-West Provinces. This knowledge has, I believe, made good progress in Bengal, owing to the number of young men who, having studied at the Medical College, have entered into practice in the cities of Bengal on their own account, and in preference to Government employ.

It is fair to conclude that if a Medical College were established for the North-West Provinces, and men were educated with the view of following out their profession independently, relying only on their own exertions,

results would be obtained as in Bengal in the course of time. I think the education of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the Government service should not be the principal object.

I pass to the question of what is the best constitution for a College taking its rise from the existing Medical School at Agra, the site of which I presume would not be disturbed, seeing that the school buildings and hospital already exist.

Dr. Playfair would prefer that the Principal of the College should be for that duty only, but he does not insist upon this very strongly. He recommends that the Civil Surgeons should be *ex-officio* Principal, that medical officers of the station should be the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine, and that a special Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica should be appointed.

Dr. Planck, again, would have a Principal with no other duties but those of the College; he would also have an Assistant Principal; and he believes that these two officers could manage the whole of the English teaching; and, in his last paragraph, he says he would almost prefer to have a Principal with a Native staff to the arrangement proposed by Dr. Playfair.

It is clear that Dr. Playfair proposes his scheme with some hesitation; but I should think this is because he believes that to carry out a completely efficient scheme with special English teachers would cause a much greater expenditure than is contemplated; and at the same time he is aware of the objections which Dr. Planck has dwelt upon. I do not think his scheme is perfect, but I prefer it to Dr. Planck's.

It is most desirable that the Principal should be independent of other duties, but I cannot think that, assisted by only one other officer, he could efficiently teach so many and such varied subjects.

The Principal and his Assistant, for instance, might teach Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Anatomy, and Physiology, if these were the subjects their tastes and inclinations led them to take up; but then I do not think they could do justice to Chemistry, Forensic Medicine, Materia Medica, and Botany, and Clinical teaching besides. They would be overworked, and part of the overwork would consist of teaching subjects which were not congenial to them.

Any plan by which the Principal should be assisted by a Native staff only is open to the objection that the whole influence of the teaching of European medical officers would be lost.

I agree with Dr. Playfair that the Professor of Chemistry and its allied Materia Medica, and perhaps, also, Forensic Medicine, should be one who has specially been educated in these subjects.

I should also much like to see a specially appointed Professor of Anatomy as proposed by Dr. Planck, but as this could only be done at increased expense, and a choice must be made, I would prefer the special Professor of Chemistry, as I am sure officers can be found to teach Anatomy, but not to teach Chemistry as it ought to be taught.

Accepting Dr. Playfair's scheme as the preferable one, adding to it the separate appointment of a Principal, I should propose the following constitution :—

Principal and Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, ...	The Principal.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, ...	The Civil Surgeon.
Professor of Medicine,	The Superintendent of the Prison, the Garrison Surgeon, or a Regimental Surgeon.
Professor of Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, and Forensic Medicine, ...	A Special Officer.
Clinical Surgery, ...	The Principal.
Clinical Medicine, ...	The Professor of Medicine.

The subjects may be otherwise assigned if thought advisable.

It would no doubt be some labour to the officers undertaking the courses of lectures, and their time would be a good deal taken up at first, but they would gain facility as they went on. And it is to be remembered that it is in the way now proposed that the Professorships in the Home Universities and in that of Calcutta are carried on. The Professors are nearly all busy as practitioners, yet they find time to lecture and give clinical instruction.

Instead of giving to the Superintendent of the Prison an Assistant Surgeon, it would be better to appoint a Civil Surgeon, who would reside near the College; who, having no prison to look after, as other Civil Surgeons have to do, would take up the subject of Anatomy and Physiology. For the Professorship of Medicine there would then be a choice between three officers, *viz.*, the Superintendent of the Prison, the Garrison Surgeon, and the Surgeon of a Regiment.

If the work was too great for, or not congenial to, the Superintendent of the Prison, most probably the Garrison Surgeon would take it, and I think he would have time enough to devote to that subject, though he might not have for the thorough teaching of Anatomy.

If the Government does not consent to the appointment of a Special Principal, Dr. Playfair's scheme, as in Appendix No. 3, seems to me to be as effective a one as can be devised for the outlay.

If a Civil Surgeon could be appointed and his salary could be considered as the usual one in all Civil Stations, and independent of the College, the expense of the College itself would remain nearly as stated.

I consider the arrangements for the Vernacular establishment as shown by Dr. Playfair do not require to be changed.

Memorandum by J. MURRAY, ESQ., M.D., *Inspector-General of Hospitals, Upper Provinces, No.* 172, *dated Simla,* 18*th July,* 1868.

THE main object contemplated when the Agra Medical School was instituted by me in 1854, was to have young men for the charge of dispensaries, and the source of supply was expected to be *the apprentices* then attached to each dispensary. As the School progressed, the demands of the military service were attended to.

The School was attached to the Thomason Hospital, and supported chiefly by funds belonging to it, and conducted by the staff of that institution. I was anxious that the education should have a European character, and, as far as possible, be conducted by medical officers. The Garrison Surgeon, Dr. Lacey, and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Dr. Farquhar, were added to the teachers.

The School was attractive, and the pupils have turned out very creditably, as I have observed in my tours of inspection. The character of the School was changed after Dr. Playfair succeeded to the superintendence in 1858, and Native teachers were substituted for the Europeans; and he now complains that "the applicants for instruction are so inferior in mental powers, "that the time and energies of the teachers are much wasted, and the stipen-"diary allowance thrown away."

This is doubtless influenced by the small pay which was given to the Native doctors; but this has been liberally increased by recent orders of Government.

Vide G. G. O. No. 549, dated 6th June, 1868, para. 36.

The establishment of a Medical School at *Ajmere*, for the benefit of the Rajpootana and other Independent Native states, is under the consideration of the Governor-General's Agent. *Agra* has a similar climate, is nearly as conveniently situated. It has a name as an ancient centre of civilization, besides being the seat of the Government College and Medical School, with a large well-attended hospital.

This appears a suitable period for developing the Medical School to a Medical College. It should have an independent staff of European Professors, and not be dependent on the services of the Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of the Central Prison, and Garrison Surgeon, as suggested by Dr. Playfair; though the spare time of any of these officers who may have any special qualification for instructing may be utilized.

Supporting and training young men without any claim by Government on their services, as suggested by Dr. Planck, is not called for. The training is now given gratuitously to all respectable pupils who obey the regulations

of the School: and the addition of subsistence-money from Government would not raise the rank of the applicants.

The staff of the College should be analogous to that of the Lahore Medical College. Quarters should be provided for the Principal and Professors, Europeans and Natives; the Principal should also be Professor of Medicines and Clinical Medicine; the 1st Professor, of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; the 2nd Professor, of Hygiene, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, being also Chemical Examiner to Government.

The three Sub-Assistant Surgeons should act as Assistant Teachers under the Professors: the 1st, under the Principal, to teach on Physiology and Clinical Medicine, to be House Surgeon to the Thomason Hospital for the medical wards; the 2nd, under the Professor of Surgery, to teach on Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, to be House Surgeon in the Thomason Hospital for the Surgical Wards; the 3rd, under the Professor of Hygiene, to teach on Materia Medica, preparation of medicines, and to have charge of the dispensary and out-patients.

A Native doctor as Demonstrator of Anatomy and one for Practical Chemistry on Rs. 75 are required.

As the chief object of the institution is to educate *Native doctors* for the civil and military duties, and for the charge of dispensaries, the lectures of the Professors should be delivered in the *Vernacular*. It is also desirable to give a more thorough education to the most intelligent of the students, by which they would be raised to the superior grade of *Sub-Assistant Surgeons*. This might be accomplished by a certain number of the students who passed the final examination as Native doctors being retained at College for two years longer, and attending lectures by the Professors delivered in English on the Practice of Medicines and Surgery, Clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Operative Surgery, and Practical Chemistry.

Native doctors now in the service who particularly distinguished themselves by professional talent might be allowed to attend these lectures, and pass as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The appointments for this class would be 1st-class dispensaries and small civil stations and out-posts.

The pay of the Principal and Professors should be consolidated, that of the former Rs. 1,400 and latter Rs. 800 each, with an extra allowance of Rs. 100 for each of the extra course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, Midwifery, and Comparative Anatomy or Botany. The pay of the Assistant-Professors should be Rs. 300, and the lectures to be delivered and examination conducted by each to be arranged by the Principal.

The students should dress uniformly. But the arrangements for lodging should be independent of the College: though arrangements for lodging students from foreign states may be superintended by the Principal.

Note by J. IRVING, Esq., M.D., *dated Allahabad, 18th July, 1868.*

AGRA is, without doubt, the best situation for the proposed Medical College, as it contains the nucleus of such an institution, as well as a large hospital, and, more especially, as economy appears to be the chief recommendation of any scheme. But to have a really efficient College, you must pay for it, and, instead of thinking the Lahore scale too high, I consider it too low; and I consider that the aim in the Agra Medical College should be to maintain a staff of teachers capable of turning out Sub-Assistant Surgeons at least as well educated as those from the Medical College of Calcutta. The appointments of the Professors ought to be sufficiently good to induce qualified men to retain them, and any scheme which must owe its success to utilizing any available medical officers at the station, whether capable of teaching or not, can never work well. It would seem to me to be best to make the Principalship the substantive appointment of the officer holding it. He should have no other duty but that of superintending the College, lecturing on the subject which he considered himself best qualified to undertake—say on Practice of Physic, with a short course on Midwifery. As Physician to the Hospital, he should also lecture on Clinical Medicine.

Anatomy is the ground-work and foundation of every other branch of the healing art. Especially, no surgeon can be too well versed in this science; and, accordingly, it seems desirable that a well-qualified and well-paid Professor should occupy this chair. It would be his duty, besides giving lectures on Systematic Anatomy, to give demonstrations in the dissecting-room on Regional and Surgical Anatomy, as well as superintend the dissections and teach Operative Surgery on the dead subject. He might, also, possibly lecture on Systematic Surgery. As Surgeon of the Hospital he would give lessons in Clinical Surgery. Every one seems to be agreed that for the Chemical Lectureship a specially-trained Professor is required, and I would beg leave to suggest whether the matter could not be arranged by making the Chemical Examiner to Government *ex-officio* Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica, paying him extra for his doing so. In the recent order fixing medical staff salaries, the emoluments attaching to the office of Chemical Examiner are laid down at four rates, varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,050, according to the rank of the officer holding it, although it may be doubted whether there are many officers in the service (excepting of course the present incumbent), really competent from knowledge and training to hold such an appointment, notwithstanding there seems to be a prevalent idea that because a man happens to be a Medical Officer of the Bengal Establishment, he must be, or ought to be, *ipso facto* an analytical chemist. Acting on the above idea, apparently, the Sudder Court of these provinces some years ago ordered all Civil Surgeons to take analyses in cases of poison, without asking whether they were competent, which very few (if any) really were. Such a proceeding could only tend to defeat the ends of justice. I heard of one example in which under this order a most upright careful Civil Surgeon declared, after analyzing it, that a certain

stomach did not contain a trace of poison. Fortunately, he had not used up the whole of the stomach in his attempt, and the Magistrate who was investigating the case, feeling certain that poison had been given, sent the remainder to the Chemical Examiner in Calcutta, who detected arsenic in large quantity. Now, arsenic being the poison most easily discoverable, only shows how unsafe it is to assume that a knowledge of practical medicine and analytical chemistry must of necessity be combined in every medical man.

There is a gentleman eminently qualified for the post of Chemical Examiner to Government and Lecturer on Chemistry, should such be required for the Agra Medical College. Dr. Murray Thomson, of Roorkee, lectured on Chemistry in the Edinburgh Medical School, and was in the constant habit of making analyses in poisoning cases, at the instance of the Crown Law Agent in Scotland.

Of the two schemes—*viz.*, those of Dr. Playfair and of Dr. Planck—I much prefer that of the former, as I am most decidedly of opinion, that, if the College is to be a success, all the teachers of the English students must be regularly educated European practitioners, and not Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The great defect of Dr. Playfair's scheme is that the lecturers are not to be selected on account of their fitness, but because they happen to be stationed at Agra, and are therefore available. My proposal, if adopted, would secure a selection of the qualified men, as it contemplates making the College appointments worth holding. The scheme would have been more complete had it included another Professor, but this would have added to the expense. As above proposed, the course of instruction would be somewhat as follows :—

The Principal to lecture on	...	Practice of Physic, Midwifery, and Clinical Medicine.
A Professor, to lecture on	...	Anatomy and Physiology, Demonstrative Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
Chemical Examiner to Government to be paid as such, and (receiving extra pay) to lecture on		Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence.

I have not made any proposals as to the emoluments of the above appointments, but could easily do so if required. The plan I think might be carried out for little more than the schemes already proposed by Drs. Playfair and Planck.

From C. MACNAMARA, ESQ., *to* C. GIBDLESTONE, ESQ., *Offg. Private Secy. to the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, dated Calcutta, 28 Chowringhee, 18th July,* 1868.

DEAR SIR,—I am but slightly acquainted with the circumstances of the North-Western Provinces, and am therefore hardly the proper person to give an opinion as regards the Medical College at Agra.

It seems to me, however, that we cannot too strongly insist upon raising the standard of the Vernacular classes. These students should, when qualified, fill a position corresponding to the general practitioner in England, and thus distribute the advantages of European science to every large village or community in the land. The want of manuals for the use of medical students in the language of the country is at present a great hindrance to progress; but this difficulty may be overcome provide the Government are prepared to extend their accustomed generosity to those who would undertake to write good practical works on the various branches of Medicine and Surgery. Students acquainted with English must be comparatively few in number for many years to come, and would naturally hold a superior position in the medical world, corresponding to the consulting surgeon or physician of our large towns. In a practical point of view, I must confess that in the present state of India the practitioner, with less pretensions, if educated in the language of the country up to the standard required by the Royal College of Surgeons, is likely to be the more useful man of the two.

Some such scheme as the following, therefore, would appear to me worthy of consideration.

I would by all means establish a Medical College at Agra. At the head of it I think a Principal might be appointed who should be an officer in the service of Government, and well acquainted with the Vernacular. One of his principal duties should be to examine the Vernacular classes once a week. He should be the absolute head of the establishment, being able to remove those under him from office if he finds they are not up to their work. His pay might be Rs. 1,000 a month from the College, in addition to his Government pay, and house rent-free. It would be necessary for him to hold a hospital appointment so as to keep himself up to his work, and he should be allowed consultative, but no private, practice.

I would have him assisted by a—

Native Professor of Surgery, on	Rs.	300	a month.
Ditto Medicine and Midwifery, ...	„	300	„
Ditto Chemistry and Forensic Medicine,	„	300	„
Ditto Materia Medica and Botany, ...	„	300	„
Ditto Anatomy, ...	„	300	„
Ditto do. Assistant, ...	„	150	„

You could secure the services of good men on salaries of this kind, but some provision should be made to oblige them to retire after a period of say fifteen years. The Principal would be able to judge of their powers and the effort they made to teach by the condition of their classes. If not satisfactory, and not improved after warning, the inefficient teacher must make for room better men.

As to the English-class students, I think the more of them sent to Calcutta the better. In our large Metropolitan school they will have advantages which

they cannot possibly gain in any other establishment in this presidency, unless the Government are prepared to create a staff of officers and hospitals in other localities corresponding to that of the Medical College; at any rate the last two years of English-class students' life should be spent in Calcutta.

I see no objection to making use of the above detailed establishment for the primary education of the English Class. Many of the graduates of the Medical College can speak and write English as well as their own language. Nevertheless, I conceive this should only be a temporary measure. If students of the North-West are prepared for offices of the kind by all means let them fill them: I mean, the North-West appointments should be kept for their own men. I have no doubt at all, with opportunities of this description open to them, they would very soon be found, and, if so, they would probably be the proper persons to instruct their own countrymen. I would have the Principal exercise the same supervision over the English as over the Vernacular classes.

It seems to me very necessary, when practicable (and no small expense should be spared), to have the final examinations of the students conducted by medical men unconnected with the College; the examining body being thus to some extent superior to the Principal, and if possible the examiners should have been accustomed to teach themselves.

The great difficulty I see in this plan is as regards Chemistry. It would, I fancy, be difficult to procure a Native Professor of this subject. If there is no Chemical Examiner to Government at Agra, the Principal might be a man selected for his knowledge in this branch of science, and he could then lecture on it himself.

It would seem to me the teachers of the English Class, in addition to their pay, should, as in England, receive a fee from each student. The amount would be small, but dependent on the popularity, or rather the efficiency, of the institution.

I have not entered on a consideration of Dr. Playfair's scheme, because, as Dr. Planck observes, he seems to have raised insuperable objections against it himself.

Should the Government entertain the principles of the above plan, I shall only be too glad to enter further into particulars. It would be a waste of my time and yours to write more under existing circumstances.

Memorandum by A. J. PAYNE, ESQ., M.D., *dated the 17th July*, 1868.

I CONCLUDE from the office note I have received, that the question now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration is, whether it is desirable that there be such extension of the Agra Medical School as to give it the status of a College (in affiliation probably with the Calcutta University), and

the scope of providing superior medical education to that now afforded; and, if it be so, how it would be best constituted as to staff and establishment.

It has been a recognized principle in founding institutions for medical education, that they have a double object, the extension of the benefits of scientific medicine, whatever they may be, to the people at large, and the training of the Native medical men whom the State requires for its own immediate service. To these must now be added, as augmenting to total reformation the value of such institutions, the introduction of preventive or sanitary science into India, the State medicine which is peculiarly the province of Governments, and which from the absence hitherto of any such thing among the people themselves, from the greater and growing certainty of the principles and laws on which it is based, and from the fact that it has application to the welfare of aggregate nations and communities, demands, I think, for medical education a larger share of the attention and resources of Government than it might be allowed to claim under arguments drawn from the position of remedial medicine alone.

For such reasons as these, I would advocate the general policy of extending and improving medical schools in India. With reference to the particular questions of a College at Agra, the following points present themselves.

For the purpose of educating to superior attainments a class of Native private practitioners, and for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge, I think there can be no doubt that such an institution is very necessary. The Colleges of Calcutta and Lahore, whatever they may do for the Government service, cannot be expected to furnish such a class from their own locally-recruited pupils for the North-Western Provinces. It may be thought that intending students would betake themselves to Lahore, though they might not to Calcutta, for the purpose of study, and the opinion would have weight if the desire for medical and sanitary science were already deeply rooted in the minds of the provincial people, and the pursuit of English medicine a recognized and lucrative mode of life among their educated families; but when the first object is the inculcation of its uses and advantages—when in the one branch pre-existing systems stand in the way, and of the other even of its rudiments there is no knowledge whatever—it seems unreasonable to expect that men will leave their homes or send their sons to a distance for the acquisition of that which has for them no present reality. To place medical learning within easy reach by attaching to a hospital, where its uses are demonstrated to the senses and a demand for it propagated, a good school where its principles and practice are taught, and in a situation which is easy of access, is, in my judgment, the only means of making it attractive—and attractive it must be made at the outset.

The results of the working of the Calcutta College afford illustration of this view. The students are numerous, the education perhaps over-good, but the Government service is very scantily supplied with Sub-Assistant Surgeons, although the cities of Lower Bengal are well stocked with practitioners

trained to the highest point of qualification. The classes of the school are recruited from the neighbourhood, and it is in the neighbourhood that the finished student seeks the fruit of his labour.

Moreover, among those few who served Government in the Upper Provinces, the desire for removal to Bengal is a common cause of discontent and inefficiency. Unless they are greatly changed since I left the North-West, they are rarely successful practitioners among the people. Being for the most part Bengalees, they have little in common with up-country Natives, and do not command their confidence.

As private practitioners, then, the provinces have, I think, little to expect from the pupils of the Calcutta College, and the same is probably true of Lahore; so that to realise to the full the advantage of the former school, and escape its shortcomings, the North-West should command its own training school, and enable its pupils to spread the benefits it confers among their own connections and countrymen, who will assuredly be the most ready to accept them at their hands.

And the same conclusion follows in respect of the Government service. The Bengalee in the provinces I have found inefficient for the reasons indicated—reasons which point directly to the necessity for replacing him with a Native, if it can be done. At present I think the better men among Bengalees who serve in the provinces do so in the hope of returning to Bengal as their reward. Many of them succeed in doing this, and in pleading for it they certainly make a great merit of up-country service as a title to consideration.

With regard to details of establishment I can say but little, from want of local specific knowledge. It is indispensable that the Principal should be a special officer, resident in the College, holding no outside employment. He should hold a chair, either of Medicine or Surgery, and a corresponding charge in the hospital.

The chair of Chemistry should be held also by a special officer, who might teach Materia Medica and Botany for the present, and act as Chemical Examiner to Government.

For the rest, the chairs might be made acceptable to medical officers permanently stationed at Agra. Whether there should be a House Surgeon to the hospital, who might teach Anatomy and Pathology, would remain to be decided rather by the growth and requirements of the place as it developed; unless, indeed, the Principal found a resident assistant immediately necessary, which is unlikely.

The Professors of Medicine and Surgery must of necessity hold hospital wards.

I would strongly deprecate all connection between the Central Jail and the College. The plan is, to me, beset with grave objections both from the side of the College and of the Jail Department.

Memorandum by R. C. CUTCLIFFE, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Assistant Surgeon, dated Allahabad, 22nd July,* 1868.

I AM unable to offer any suggestions concerning the details of an educational establishment until the Government have determined the scope and objects of the scheme before them, and the purposes to which that establishment is to be devoted. The intention of the Government on the subject would, I apprehend, be based on their appreciation of the requirements of the people, regulated by the financial state of the public funds, and the amount of claims which would be considered to precede in their relative importance those of medical relief and of the diffusion of knowledge.

I beg to suggest, however, that, so far as available means will admit, the most liberal views possible should be entertained, and that a Medical College, worthy of these great provinces, and competent creditably to represent the present state and to keep pace with the rapid advance of natural science, should be established at the metropolis at Allahabad, and should be affiliated to the University of the Presidency.

I would go even further, and would suggest that no radical change, no prominent step towards the establishment of an institution to be called a College, should be undertaken until the Government are prepared to carry out their new measures with a certainty of success.

With Dr. Playfair it is obvious that I cannot agree, nor can I coincide, either, with the principles or with the details contained in Dr. Planck's note.

Granted that the Government is prepared to establish and to maintain a Medical College founded on the actual requirements of the North-Western Provinces, rather than restrict it to the narrow limitations of one or another school elsewhere working, I would beg to suggest that the stability and success of the institution will depend on the securing of a staff of competent teachers—of men to whom the title of Professor would be no misnomer. To offer suggestions on this subject would take me far away from the Local College—much further than His Honor probably intended me to go—and would lead me to the London Medical Schools, and draw me into explanations concerning medical education, the examining boards, the policy by which the standard of the examinations for the legal licenses to practise the medical profession is governed, and bring me to the Indian Medical Department, on which topic I would solicit attention to the fact that for some years past the numbers of candidates from the London schools for the Indian Medical Department have been declining, and are now remarkably few, that the numbers from the Scotch schools are falling off, and that the ranks of service are now recruited chiefly from the Irish schools. This has attracted the notice of the London teachers, and is a subject worthy of the earnest attention of a statesman; for it is one which forebodes difficulties in the future of a country in which its Army Medical Department is, and for ages must be, the medical profession.

Note by R. COCKBURN ESQ., M.D., *Civil Surgeon, dated Benares, 20th July*, 1868.

THE foundation of a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces, on a footing equal at least to that at Lahore, is in my opinion highly desirable.

The Calcutta Medical College has never attracted up-country candidates for the English Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, the reason I suppose being, that those who have acquired a fair knowledge of English in our up-country schools and colleges prefer trusting to obtain early employ in Government offices or elsewhere, to having to proceed for five years' more study in a climate generally disliked by up-country people. If, however, a Medical College be established in these provinces, I am inclined to think that a fair number of the pupils of the North-West College would be glad to enter the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, and if my belief should prove correct, the Government service will be better supplied with Sub-Assistant Surgeons (the number at present, I believe, hardly meeting the requirements), and a number of thoroughly educated medical men will, besides, be available for private practice.

Though the latter should be the *chief* object of the institution, I would not restrict its scope to the education of this class alone, as proposed by Dr. Planck, but would also have a Military Native Doctor Class as in the Calcutta College. The proposal for this College falls in very opportunely with the new warrant for the subordinate Medical Department recently published in the *Gazette of India*.

In this warrant the future prospects of Native doctors are much improved, especially by the clause (No. 47) which permits those specially recommended, after seven years' service, to proceed to a Medical College for two years' further study with a view of becoming Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The possibility of pursuing such further study at a College in the North-Western Provinces will, I have no doubt, be highly appreciated, almost all Native Doctors of the Military Class being up-country men.

Some of these men might at once form a nucleus for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class in the proposed College, in case of there being at first a paucity of outside candidates for it. As it is essential that there should be a large hospital in connection with such an institution, the proper location, for the present at any rate, appears to be Agra, which already possesses the largest hospital in these provinces.

Hereafter, should a large general hospital be founded in Allahabad (which the large and rapidly-increasing population of the place, I should think, renders probable), that would be the proper location for it.

As regards the staff of such a College, the Principal should unquestionably be a specially-selected officer of standing in the service, who would devote the whole of his time to the duties of the post; the Civil Surgeon could never give sufficient time to these duties.

The Professor of Chemistry should also be selected on account of special qualifications for the post, and should be *ex-officio* Chemical Examiner to Government.

The Civil Surgeon, Garrison Surgeon, and Superintendent of the Central Jail might each lecture on some subject, if they should have time and taste for such work.

The expense of a College on the above footing can easily be calculated by referring to the scale of salaries for the officers of similar institutions published in G. O. No. 370 of 4th April, 1867.

Memorandum by STAFF SURGEON-MAJOR J. F. BEATSON, B.A., M.D., *dated Umballa, 2nd August*, 1868.

THE Agra Medical School, with reference to the object for which it was established, is pronounced by its Principal to be perfect, and to require no augmentation of its teaching staff. Of this favourable testimony abundant proof, corroborative or otherwise, must be recorded in heaps in the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces.

2. Upon it in all probability Dr. McClelland grounded his recommendation that "no vital change be made in the existing School at Agra."

3. In this conclusion I substantially concur, seeing neither necessity nor expediency in the proposition to extend the plan, and alter the title of the existing institution. The more sonorous designation has already, unless I am much mistaken, been surrendered at Lahore, and the institution there is officially recognized as "the Lahore Medical School" only.

4. But, were it otherwise, the circumstances of the two "provinces" are far from being parallel; and though at present, when the railway system is still incomplete, a *primâ facie* case might easily be made out in favour of Lahore, I can see no reason for advocating a like concession to Agra, but many reasons why it would be inexpedient to select *it*, were it seriously intended to establish and endow a College in any city of the North-Western Provinces.

5. The complaint that only lads of second-rate mental qualifications now desire admission to the Agra Medical School, to pass into the public service as Native doctors, will, I apprehend, be in a great measure cancelled by the more liberal rules now made applicable to the grade of Hospital Assistant; especially if a wholesome elasticity is judiciously given to the principle which sanctions the selection of a certain number annually for further training at the Presidency Medical College, to qualify as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

6. However wise may be the policy of establishing Medical Schools for the education and training of lads for the lower berths in the Sub-Medical Department, a "College" in my view should be an "Imperial," at any rate a "presidency" institution; now more especially, when railways make access to the capital easy, expeditious, and pratically unrestricted to the inhabitants of every district.

7. The "staff" of such a College should be especially selected, appropriated, and liberally maintained, with the one object in view of affording a a finished medical education within its walls, securing not only high qualifications in its "*alumni*," but fixing upon them besides the guinea-stamp of professional status.

8. A "College" whose "staff" it is not intended so to select, cannot be too anxiously deprecated. To make a medical officer into a Professor because he happens to be on the spot, and his services can be got for a small monthly "honorarium," is utterly wrong in principle, and can eventuate in nothing else than a lowered standard of professional qualifications among the students who are sent out from it.

9. I am very far from believing that my brother officers, speaking of them as a body, would readily accept duties which they felt themselves unable to discharge most consientiously and efficiently, but "*humanum est errare*," and this is never more likely to be true than when position, pay, and scope for self-improvement gild the proffered bait.

10. Were it the case that a large number of the youth of Upper India could not avail themselves of the Calcutta Medical College, it might doubtless be the duty, as unquestionably it would be the wish, of the Government of India, to place the means of a "finished" medical education within their reach. But, happily, no such extra burden is necessary even under existing circumstances, while every year witnesses the removal of the few remaining obstacles to free travelling.

11. I am not aware of any valid argument for providing in each province of the empire the machinery of a perfect medical education. On the contrary, it is in every view desirable that the most free intercourse between the people of the different "countries" should be aimed at, especially that as many as possible should be brought into contact with the civilization of the West, which is more conspicuous in the presidency towns and their institutions than in the mofussil cities, however exceptional their circumstances, however glorious their traditions.

Memorandum by A. CHRISTISON, ESQ., M.D., *Offg. Principal, Agra Medical School, dated Agra, 21st April,* 1869.

HAVING had, since writing on the subject of the proposed Medical College in July, 1868, the opportunity of perusing several papers discussing the question in its various bearings, I would make the following additional observations.

In my former letter I spoke briefly of the advantage I believed would be gained by the people of the North-Western Provinces by the establishment of a Medical College, *viz.*, that young men would gradually be introduced among them as educated medical practitioners, just as has already taken

place in Bengal; but I did not take up the subject of education for the Government service.

It ought not to be lost sight of that neither the Lahore Medical School nor the Calcutta Medical College attract young men in any numbers from the North-Western Provinces; also that Natives of Bengal graduates of the Calcutta College, though to be found in all parts of the country, would gladly return to Bengal if they could. In fact, the men of each part of the country prefer their own; the reason being that they are near their families.

The great facility of communication by rail has not, that I am aware of, caused any increase in the number of medical students from the North-West at the Calcutta College.

This being so, I do not see how the supply of Sub-Assistant Surgeons is to be kept up by the Calcutta and Lahore Colleges alone, and I believe I am correct in saying that in fact the numbers are not now adequate for the wants of the Government service.

There seems to me, therefore, no doubt that, not only for the Government service, but also to encourage young men of the North West to study medicine, and to provide proper private medical practitioners for the benefit of the people at large, there should be a Medical College in the North-Western Provinces.

If the College be constituted on a limited basis of expenditure, I think it cannot be done much better than on such a plan as I ventured to suggest in July of last year, and I think excellent work could be done in that way. But I should certainly prefer to see a more complete establishment, such as that suggested in the February number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, page 42; the expense of which need not to be quite so great, however: Rs. 6,800 a month, added to the cost of the present Vernacular establishment, would possibly be considered too much.

Keeping this in view, and referring again to my scheme of July, 1868, I think it would be better to have a separate Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, as also some other modifications.

The College might be thus constituted:—

Principal and Professor of Surgery and Midwifery.	The Principal.
Professor of Medicine and Pathology.	The Civil Surgeon.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Natural History.	A Special Officer.
Professor of Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica, also Chemical Examiner.	A Special Officer.
Hygiene and Forensic Medicine, ...	The Garrison Surgeon, or Superintendent, Central Prison.
Clinical Surgery, ...	The Principal.
Clinical Medicine, ...	The Civil Surgeon.

Regarding the site of the College, it would of course be well that it should be at the seat of Government, but in this case there is much to be said in favour of Agra.

A Medical College at Agra would not be the only educational establishment of the place, for there already exits a group of long-existing and flourishing institutions that there is no intention of removing.

There are buildings at the Medical School which, with a moderate expenditure, could be amplified to meet all requirements.

There is a hospital of 90 to 100 beds, which has been in existence for fifteen years, and has had a gradually increasing reputation, and attracts the sick and hurt from great distances.

Everything, in fact, is ready at hand.

At Allahabad, it would be necessary to build a hospital, or at least enlarge present buildings, and the endeavour to fill it would take time, as it did at Agra with the Thomason Hospital; besides this, a completely new building would be required for the College.

It appears to me that, whatever might be ultimately resolved on, the College should be started at Agra.

I would divide the courses as follows:—

	Winter.	Summer.
The Principal, ...	Surgery, Clinical Surgery.	Midwifery, Clinical Surgery.
The Civil Surgeon, ...	Medicine, do. Medicine.	Pathology, Clinical Medicine.
Professor of Anatomy,	Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy.	Anatomy and Natural History.
Ditto of Chemistry,	Chemistry, Botany, Practical Chemistry.	Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy.
Supdt. of Prison, Garrison Surgeon.	Hygiene, ...	Forensic Medicine.

All the Professors should be selected officers.

The salaries of the special officers should be such as will secure their permanent services, and the staff allowances of the officers of the station who become Professors should also be so liberal that they will not wish to leave for any other appointment.

To the above would have to be added the Vernacular department, with some enlargement of the contingent expenses.

The whole might be stated in detail if required.

Note by H. B. BUCKLE, ESQ., M.D.

THE first question on reading these papers is whether there is at present what could be properly regarded as an English Class (students possessing such a knowledge of English as to be able to profit from medical instruction given in that language), or the means of creating such a class. Dr. Playfair is obscure in his expression,* and on this, in my opinion, the advisability of the scheme depends. Such an institution should exist *pari passu* with general education, preceding it enough to direct and influence, but not unnaturally forced into existence before the Native public is capable of benefiting by it.

* "A Medical College capable of giving instruction in the English language, and of educating Natives to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons."

The above is the real question at issue as regards instruction given in the English language, and the advantage to be gained from developing a Medical School into a College.

All degrees to Sub-Assistant Surgeons licensing to practice should be given only by the Calcutta University—examination papers forwarded to the local Colleges and returned with the answers to the examiners appointed by the University.

As regards establishment—

A selected Principal (a positive appointment) to devote his whole time to tuition and the interest of the institution.

Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, &c., &c.

Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

These three would be selected officers. If the institution remained as a Medical School, then supplemented by Sub-Assistant Surgeons; if developed into a College, from the other medical officers in various employ at the station, Professors could be selected to give lectures, but the working of the institution to fall on the three men constituting the permanent staff. These officers must not hold other appointments—except such as Physician or Surgeon in the Hospital attached to the educational institution—or engage in private practice.

Such a basis would at any time be expanded into a Medical College, and it is about the simplest by which Vernacular education for Native doctors only could be carried out efficiently. Such an establishment, which would really have the charge of an educational institution and the attached hospital, cannot be considered large; to this a lying-in institution should be attached.

In opposition to Dr. Planck, I consider that if a Government supports and educates a class of men, it is most justly entitled to their services; the point at issue is not the having to take Government service, but really an attempt to get the emoluments increased.

The several details are all questions for arrangement. The Lahore system is the best; the Agra, either as it exists now, or if Dr. Playfair's proposals are adopted, not likely to answer.

From SURGEON-MAJOR G. R. PLAYFAIR, M.D., *Principal, Medical School, Agra, to* R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, No.* 12, *dated Agra,* 4*th May,* 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to send a few statements and remarks regarding the method of raising the Agra Medical School (at present solely engaged in training young men to be 1st-class Native Doctors) to the status of a Medical College, capable of giving instruction in the English language, and of educating Natives to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The cost of the present establishment of the Agra Medical School is given in Appendix No. 1, and amounts to a monthly total of Rs. 1,960. As a Medical School with its present object the teaching department is perfect, and requires no increase; but, as regards students, the applicants for instruction are so inferior in mental power, that the time and energies of the teachers are much wasted, and the stipendiary allowance (Rs. 6 per mensem) thrown away.

The only remedy is better pay for 1st-class Native Doctors. This would attract boys of a better class and superior acquirements. Another essential requisite is "residence." At present the students lodge anywhere in the city, and being quite beyond control, are exposed to many temptations.

The monthly cost of the Lahore Medical College, given in detail in Appendix No. 2, amounts to Rs. 4,022. This may be divided into teachers and subordinate expenses.

The former inclusive of military pay are:—

Principal (as such),	Rs. 600		
Lectures on Surgery,	„ 200		
„ on Medicine,	„ 200		
		—	1,000
A Special Appointment.			
Lectures on Chemistry,	„ 200		
„ on Materia Medica,	„ 200		
„ on Botany,	„ 100		
		—	500
Civil Surgeon, Lahore.			
Lectures in Winter on Midwifery, and in Summer on Forensic Medicine,	„ 200		
		—	200
An Assistant Surgeon.			
Lectures on Anatomy,	„ 200		
		—	200
1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	„ 250		
1 do. do. *Vernacular Classes,*	„ 200		
1 do. do. *Vernacular Classes,*	„ 150		
1 do. do. *Vernacular Classes,*	„ 115		
		—	715
Total for Teachers,		Rs.	2,615

There are 25 English students at Rs. 11, and 60 Vernacular students at Rs. 6, making a total of Rs. 635. The balance, Rs. 772, is expended on servants, hospital, and contingencies.

The difference between the monthly cost of the Lahore Medical College and Agra Medical School as at present constituted amounts to Rs. 2,062.

Should it be determined to make the Agra School a College, the expenditure would be somewhat as given in Appendix No. 3 :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon of Agra as Principal to teach Surgery and Midwifery.

(2) Officer in charge of the Agra Central Jail to lecture on Practice of Medicine.

(3) Garrison Surgeon or Officer attached to a Regiment to give instruction in Anatomy.

(4) A special officer, Materia Medica and Chemistry.

I beg to be absolved from any feeling of egotism or obstructiveness in what follows. I wish to give a candid and honest opinion. My personal interest, *viz.*, an increase of pay, and the greater facility of lecturing in English instead of Oordoo, inclines me to desire the change as soon as possible.

The plan I have proposed was originally mooted when the late the Hon'ble G. F. Edmonstone was Lieutenant-Governor ; the machinery is clumsy, and in some way apt to get out of gear, but it has the recommendation of being cheap.

1*st*,—The Principal ought to be, as at Lahore, specially chosen, with special duties and allowances. At Agra, the Civil Surgeon became, as it were, *ex-officio* Principal of the Medical School, but it was only a coincidence that he had had many years' varied experience in his profession in China, Scinde, and India ; also, that he developed some fitness for administration.

His successor might, or might not, have any inclination for teaching, and he might consider himself overworked, when in addition to the duties of Principal he had those of Civil Surgeon—if a Surgeon-Major on less pay, if only a Surgeon on very much less pay.

2*nd*,—The Superintendent of the Agra Central Jail to lecture on Practice of Medicine. I choose medicine for this officer as a more easy task than any of the other branches.

The Agra Jail is very large; there is, besides, a district jail ; there is to be a lunatic asylum.

The various duties of superintendence, administration, medical attendance, and correspondence, are enormous, fatiguing, and occupy much time. To do justice to the chair of Medicine the Professor must devote to it at least two hours for five days a week ; he must lecture during one hour, and give clinical

instruction for another; he can be of little real use to his students unless to his theoretical predilections he adds bedside instruction. Can the officer in charge of the Agra Jail give so much time?

3*rd*,—The Garrison Surgeon or some officer in medical charge of a regiment to teach Anatomy.

The former would be preferable as less likely to be soon removed.

4*th*,—There is no doubt that the Professor of Materia Medica and Chemistry must be specially chosen. Most medical men could do something more or less in teaching Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy; but Chemistry is a speciality, and unless it has been so studied as a student, it would be impossible for a teacher to do justice to it, or to Materia Medica, which is so closely allied.

The chief objections to the plan I have proposed are two:—

1*st*,—Officers with substantive appointments may not have sufficient leisure.

2*nd*,—That the being able to teach is only to be acquired by long practise, and the teacher might be removed to another station just as he was becoming most useful.

As regards want of leisure—Dr. Lacy, when he taught the Anatomical Class, had not above an hour to give to it conveniently: he was Garrison Surgeon. I have now a teacher and two assistants in full employ for several hours daily. When Dr. Lacy went to England for one year, I taught his class, but found I could not do it justice. I therefore got one of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons to teach half the students, and we both found we were overworked; but it was only for a year, so we persevered.

As Principal, I visit the school daily, and regularly lecture on Surgery, &c., but not unfrequently I am professionally engaged, and my various duties prevent me doing so much in the way of superintendence as I often wish to do.

In the case of the Superintendent of the Agra Jail, I propose a remedy which might be advantageously adopted.

No Assistant Surgeon on arriving in India is supposed fit for an independent charge until he has served under another medical officer. Let an Assistant Surgeon be always on duty at the Agra Jail for six or twelve months; under the advice of the Superintendent he would gain much more useful experience than with any regiment, and at the same relieve that officer so as to enable him to attend the Medical School.

The total cost I have proposed in Appendix 3 is Rs. 3,099, which is Rs. 993 less than the cost of the Lahore College; but it must be noted that there is at Agra—in the same compound, but a perfectly separate establishment—the Thomason Hospital, which has an endowment of Rs. 850 monthly.

This being added would bring the total cost of proprosed College up to Rs. 3,949.

I have not give any historical sketch of the school, as it was so ably done in the *precis* by Mr. Monteath, copy of which was sent to me from your office.

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Monthly Cost of Agra Medical School.*

Name and rank.	Designation of office.	Monthly amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Surgeon-Major G. R. Playfair, M.D.,	Principal, Medical School,*	250	0	0
Meer Ushruff Ally, Sub-Asstt. Surgn.,	Lecturer of Medicine, ...	100	0	0
Baboo Mookund Lall, ditto, ...	Lecturer of Materia Medica,	100	0	0
Beepin Beharee Bose, ditto, ...	Lecturer of Surgery, ...	100	0	0
Mr. S. P. Johns, ditto, ...	Lecturer of Anatomy, ...	100	0	0
Beepin Beharee Bose, ...	Rank pay, ...	150	0	0
Mr. S. P. Johns, ...	Rank pay, ...	200	0	0
Meer Altaff Ally, 1st-class Native Doctor.	Demonstrator, Materia Medica.	15	0	0
Sheikh Rujjub Ally, 1st-class Native Doctor.	Demonstrator, Anatomy, ...	15	0	0
Hurgobind, ...	Writer, ...	25	0	0
Sheikh Emam-ood-deen, ...	Curator, ...	20	0	0
Sheikh Emam-ood-deen, ...	Arithmetic Teacher, ...	10	0	0
Scholarships, ...	6, @ Rs. 4 each, ...	24	0	0
Servants, ...	3, @ Rs. 5, 4, 4, ...	13	0	0
Stipendiary Students, ...	123, @ Rs. 6 each, ...	738	0	0
Contingencies, ...	@ Rs. 100 per mensem, ...	100	0	0
	Total, ... Rs.	1,960	0	0

APPENDIX No. 2.—*Memo. showing in Detail the Establishment of the Lahore Medical College.*

Description.	Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
J. B. Scriven, Surgeon, Principal, Medical School, ...	600	0	0
Ditto ditto, Professor of Surgery, ...	200	0	0
Ditto ditto, Professor of Medicine, ...	200	0	0
Ditto ditto, Military pay and allowances, ...	†415	6	0
T. E. B. Brown, Asst. Surgn., Professor of Chemistry, ...	200	0	0
Ditto ditto, Professor of Materia Medica,...	200	0	0
Ditto ditto, Professor of Botany, ...	100	0	0
Ditto ditto, Chemical Examiner to Govt., ...	†200	0	0
Ditto ditto, Military pay and allowances, ...	†256	10	0
C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, Professor of Midwifery in summer and Forensic Medicine in winter.	200	0	0
A. Neil, Assistant Surgeon, Professor of Descriptive Anatomy and of General Anatomy and Physiology.	200	0	0
Carried forward, ... Rs.	1,900	0	0

* Lecturer on Practical Surgery and Midwifery.

Description.	Amount.
	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward, ...	1,900 0 0
Raheem Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine to the Hindoostanee Class, and Superintendent of the Class.	250 0 0
Mahomed Hossein Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Anatomy to the Hindoostanee Class.	200 0 0
Brij Lall Ghose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Lecturer on Surgery to the Hindoostanee Class.	115 0 0
Sahib Ditta, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Resident House Surgeon, ...	150 0 0
This sum Rs. 2,615 is monthly cost of teachers, exclusive of military pay &c., as marked with†.	‡2,615 0 0
English Writer, ...	80 0 0
Chuprassee, ...	6 0 0
Chowkeedar, ...	5 0 0
Sweeper, ...	4 0 0
Head Sweeper of Dissecting-room, ...	6 0 0
Ordinary ditto, 3, @ Rs. 4 each, for ditto, ...	12 0 0
Bhistee, ...	5 0 0
Durwan, ...	5 0 0
2 Bullock-drivers, ...	8 0 0
Sweeper for Chemical Laboratory, ...	4 0 0
Hospital Establishments.	
2 English-class Students acting as Chemical Clerks, ...	10 0 0
Military Student acting as Compounder, ...	2 0 0
Ditto ditto Dresser, ...	1 0 0
Mate Bearer, ...	5 0 0
Ordinary Bearer, ...	5 0 0
Durwan, ...	5 0 0
Chowkeedar, ...	5 0 0
2 Bhistees, ...	10 0 0
2 Cooks, ...	10 0 0
Head Sweeper, ...	6 0 0
2 Sweepers, ...	9 0 0
Sweeper-woman, ...	5 0 0
3 Ward coolies, ...	15 0 0
Cooly to keep the Hospital, ...	5 0 0
Washerman, ...	5 0 0
Scholarships to 25 English-class Students, ...	275 0 0
Stipends to the Military Students (60), ...	360 0 0
Library and Museum Allowance, ...	120 0 0
Chemical Laboratory, ...	30 0 0
Contingencies of the Medical School and Hospital, ...	389 0 0
Total ... Rs.	4,022 0 0
Teachers and students, ... Rs. 3,250 0 0	
Servants, Hospital, and Contingencies, „ 772 0 0	

‡ The amounts marked † are not included in this.

APPENDIX No. 3.—*Proposed Establishment for an Agra Medical College, to include the Education of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in English, and Native Doctors in the Vernacular.*

Official appointment in Agra.	Special duty in Medical College.	Official pay.	Pay from Medical College.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Civil Surgeon, ...	Principal, ...	1,150 0 0	300 0 0	
Ditto, ...	Practical Surgery and Midwifery.	...	200 0 0	
Garrison Surgeon, ...	Anatomy, ...	...	200 0 0	
Native Doctor, to know English, ...	Demonstrator ditto,...	...	30 0 0	
Superintendent, Central Jail, ...	Medicine, ...	...	200 0 0	
Special Appointment, ...	Meteria Medica, Chemistry.	According to Rank.	500 0 0	
Native Doctor, knowing English, ...	Assistant to above, ...	...	30 0 0	
VERNACULAR ESTABLISHMENT.				
1 Dispensary Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	Medicine, ...	Rank, ...	100 0 0	
1 Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Meteria Medica, Chemistry.	Ditto, ...	100 0 0	
1 Special Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ...	Anatomy, ...	Ditto, ...	100 0 0	Pay of rank from School, say Rs. 200.
1 Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Surgery, ...	Ditto, ...	100 0 0	Ditto ditto. „ 150.
1 Dispensary Native Doctor, ...	Anatomy, ...	Ditto, ...	30 0 0	Draws pay of rank from Dispensary.
1 Ditto ditto, ...	Meteria Medica, Chemistry.	...	30 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.
1 Special Appointment, ...	Curator and Teacher, Junior Students.	None, ...	30 0 0	
The same, ...	Arithmetic Teacher,...	None, ...	10 0 0	
		Total, ...	1,960 0 0	

SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.						
Dissecting Room.						
2 Sweepers, @ Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, ...	...	...		9	0	0
1 Bhistee, ...	...	...		5	0	0
Lecture Rooms.						
Two Bearers, @ Rs. 5 each, ...	...	...		10	0	0
One Sweeper, ...	...	...		4	0	0
Museum and Laboratory.						
1 Bearer, ...	...	...		7	0	0
1 Sweeper, ...	...	...		4	0	0
1 Bhistee, ...	...	...		5	0	0
1 Chowkeedar, ...	...	...		5	0	0
Contingent Allowance, including Library, Museum, and Laboratory.	...	...		150	0	0
Scholarships to 30 English-class Students, @ Rs. 10.	...	...		300	0	0
Stipendiary Allowance to 100 Native Doctor Students, @ Rs. 6.	...	...		600	0	0
Writer, ...	...	...		40	0	0
			Total, ...	1,139	0	0
			Teaching Establishment.	1,960	0	0
			Grand Total, ... Rs.	3,099	0	0

Note by CHARLES PLANCK, ESQ., *dated 27th May*, 1868.

As this subject is very important, I would desire to place my opinion concerning it on paper.

I suppose there can be no doubt that a Medical College, in which Natives of India and Eurasians may be educated up to the standard of existing Sub-Assistant Surgeons, is a desirable thing to have in the North-Western Provinces.

It seems right to believe that, with this end in view, the Government of India would not object to an expenditure equal to that sanctioned for a like College in the Punjab.

If this supposition and belief are determined as well-founded, all that remains for consideration is, the proper place for the College, and the most productive method of spending the money given.

The proper place for a Medical College is near to a good hospital, and, if possible, the College should be in connection with that hospital. The best Native hospital in the North-Western Provinces is the Thomason Hospital at Agra, and as a Medical School is in existence in connection with that hospital, the fittest possible and most practicable arrangement would be to make the new College take the place of the old School at Agra. In this matter, only one other place has any claims at all to consideration, and that is Allahabad, on the grounds of its being the capital of the province, the seat of Government, and the heart of the railway system now approaching completion. These are, no doubt, cogent reasons to advance in favour of Allahabad, as undoubtedly the three facts mentioned would help considerably, the College being placed there, to the production of a thoroughly efficient and prosperous establishment.

But if Allahabad be selected, a departure is at once made from the spirit of my commencing belief, concerning the sum likely to be sanctioned for the purpose in hand, as I should suppose, knowing the place very well, that the buildings of the Thomason Hospital and School now in existence could not be provided in Allahabad for less than Rs. 50,000. If that serious difficulty could be overcome, and a Thomason or other hospital be established at Allahabad, its claims to consideration would outweigh the claims of Agra, but not otherwise.

Under existing circumstances, then, on claims of expediency only, I think it may be determined that Agra is the proper place for a Medical College for the North-Western Provinces, for the next few years at any rate.

Concerning the most productive method of expenditure.

From the statement, dated April, 1868, furnished by Dr. Scriven, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, it appears that for that month the expenditure from the civil budget for the College and Hospital was Rs. 4,022 ; from the Military Budget, Rs. 672 ; total, Rs. 4,694.

This may not be correctly expressed. However, the sum Rs. 672 represents the military pay and allowances of the Principal and one other officer.

To this amount, in the statement quoted, a sum of Rs. 200, salary of Chemical Examiner to Government, is added; I suppose because the salary attached to that office is drawn in the College salary list.

The appointment of Chemical Examiner to Government is, however, entirely distinct and separate from the College, and the sum Rs. 4,694 may be accepted as the total monthly expenditure of and for the Lahore Medical College and Hospital.

The question is, how can this sum be best utilized for the maintenance of a like College and hospital for the North-Western Provinces?

What I desire, and what I am sure will be best for this province, is that the new College should not be established for the purpose of supplying Native medical officers to the army—should be in no way dependent on, or connected with, the army. Therefore, I would not permit any payment of the College officials out of funds provided in the military budget: I would not bind the young student on entering the College to any certain course of life afterwards—to any promise of service under Government in any capacity; because I hold the opinion that a boy does not know what is best for himself as a man—that it is unjust to fetter the action or desire of the more matured mind by a promise exacted in youth—that in matters medical a willing service is at all times best.

The salaries to be consolidated.

If, on receiving his certificate of competency, Government service, either civil or military, is found sufficiently attractive, the medical student will no doubt very often select to enter that service, and might then be bound by its laws. If, on the contrary, a student should select to practise his profession entirely for his own advantage amongst the people of the country, I think he should be permitted to do so without hindrance; the Government, finding itself sufficient comforted and rewarded, and more than compensated, for the expenditure made on such students' education by the reflections that the people, and especially the poor, will share the advantage—truth be combatting error in one of its saddest strongholds.

Concerning this matter Dr. Playfair has submitted a letter, dated 4th May, 1868. Dr. Playfair's view of what is expedient is, that the new College should be dependent, as regards its Professorships, on the willingness or capacity to teach of the resident medical officers at Agra, namely, the Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of the Central Prison, and the Garrison Surgeon, supplemented by one officer specially appointed to teach Chemistry and Materia Medica, four Sub-Assistant Surgeons, four selected Native Doctors, and one Museum Curator.

The total of whose monthly salaries would be	...	Rs. 2,950
Add hospital expenses, food, servants, &c.,	...	„ 500
„ Subsistence allowance of 30, English Class,	...	„ 300
Carried forward,	...	Rs. 3,750

Brought forward,	...	Rs.	3,750
Add Subsistence allowance of 100, Native Class,	...	„	600
„ College contingent expenditure, ...	...	„	150
„ Menial establishment of College, ...	...	„	49
„ College Clerk, ...	...	„	40
Total,	...	Rs.	4,589

Say Rs. 4,600, or nearly the same amount as the Lahore College (Rs. 4,694, as before stated). But it must be observed that at the Lahore College only 25 English and 60 Native Class are allowed, at a cost for subsistence of Rs. 635.

I agree entirely with Dr. Playfair in believing that for a sum of Rs. 4,600 per mensem a satisfactory Medical College may be supported; but I am not able to support his views* with regard to the manner in which the money should be expended. I believe our only hope of success in this undertaking depends on the appointment of a Principal who shall reside near to the College, and give his undivided attention to its management, its teaching, the care and control of its students.

* As entered in his proposal.

To the Principal I would add an Assistant to the Principal, who should reside, if not in, very near to the College. Both officers should be specially selected for the work, and be members of the Bengal Medical Service; and beyond this no European element would be absolutely required. The Principal should be a Surgeon or Surgeon-Major, with a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,400 per mensem; the Assistant Principal an Assistant Surgeon, with a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, and a house rent-free; the number of students supported by Government should be restricted to the number at the Lahore College; the expenditure for College contingencies reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 136; and the account will stand thus:—

Salary of Principal, ...	...	Rs.	1,400
Do. Assistant to Principal, ...	...	„	600
4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ...	...	„	1,000
4 Native Doctors, ...	...	„	200
1 Curator of Museum, ...	...	„	40
1 College Clerk, ...	...	„	40
Hospital, food, servants, medicines, &c., ...	...	„	500
Subsistence allowance of 25, English Class, ...	...	„	275
Do. do. 60, Native Class, ...	...	„	360
College contingencies, Museum, Library, &c., ...	...	„	136
College menials, ...	...	„	49
Total,	...	Rs.	4,600

The subjects to be taught are—Surgery, Medicine, Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica, Botany, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Chemistry; of which five—Surgery, Medicine, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry—are taught by lecture and dissections in the *winter* session, and the remaining four in the *summer* session—Clinical Surgery and Medicine being taught all the year round.

The Principal and his Assistant could without difficulty teach the subjects mentioned to the English Class; the Sub-Assistant Surgeons teaching the Native Class in like manner in the Vernacular; the subjects taken up by each being determined by the Principal.

Of the sum (Rs. 4,600) now required, an expenditure of about Rs. 2,700 has been already sanctioned, and is made for the maintenance of the Thomason Hospital and the Medical School. The Thomason Hospital also includes the Agra Dispensary. The three institutions would in turn become merged in the new Medical College Hospital, for which an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,900 per mensem would be required.

It is necessary I should return to the subject of Dr. Playfair's letter above quoted, that I may say it does not seem to me Dr. Playfair himself heartily believes in the probability of the success of the plan he has set forth, and I am specially led to think this because, after making his statement, remarks, and proposal, Dr. Playfair has continued, not with the expression of reasons why the plan is likly to succeed, but with a statement only of reasons why it is likely to fail; and these reasons are so urged and dwelt upon that I must say I feel surprised that Dr. Playfair should have made his proposal at all. Indeed, he states his belief that the Principal should be a separate and selected officer.

Dr. Playfair's reasons are, that the machinery of the plan are clumsy, that the plan is cheap.

The machinery is clumsy because the Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of the Jail, and the Garrison Surgeon have already employment enough, might not always be inclind to teach, not always able to teach successfully. Proof is given of this—by the expression of Dr. Playfair's own experience to the effect that his professional engagements hinder the proper performance of his work at the School—by the want of success in teaching Anatomy of the Garrison Surgeon in days gone by.

It is proposed, to remedy this clumsiness, to appoint a special Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica, and to relieve the Superintendent of the Agra Jail of part of his jail duties, by giving him the services of an Assistant Surgeon.

The salary of this last officer was not mentioned in Dr. Playfair's list of proposed establishment for the new College, though undoubtedly his employment by the Government would be due to the establishing of such College.

Now, the list that I have prepared, although in my opinion it contains sufficient selected teaching agency to ensure the creation of a successful Medical College, yet wants one entry to perfect the establishment, and that is a House Surgeon, Teacher and Demonstator of Anatomy. The very man of all others fittest for such purpose is an enthusiastic young surgeon not long separated from the dissecting-rooms of Europe, who should be required to pass in Hindoostanee by the lower standard as one qualification at least for his employment as Demonstrator.

The very officer it is proposed to give to the Agra Jail is one which would be of great importance to the Medical College as an instrument for soundly building up a solid foundation of Anatomy knowledge, on which the Principal and his Assistant might build the superstructure of Medicine and Surgery. The salary of such officer might be entered at Rs. 500 per mensem, which would bring the the total expenditure to Rs. 5,100. But the question might arise whether, under the circumstances of his appointment, the service of one of the four Sub-Assistant Surgeons might not be dispensed with. If so, the total expenditure would fall to Rs. 4,850, and the total of proposed increase of expenditure be Rs. 2,150.

It should not be lost sight of in considering this question that the new College is to include the Agra Dispensary, all expenditure on account of that institution being included in the total proposed for the College. I am not able to state whether the same arrangement prevails at Lahore; if not, it might be well to learn the cost of maintenance of the Lahore Dispensary, so that, the amount being added to the total cost of the College, its expenditure may be seen in just comparison with that of the new College now proposed.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that whatever else is determined upon, one thing—the appointment of a Principal solely employed in that duty—is absolutely necessary to the success of this undertaking; indeed, I have very little doubt that more satisfactory results would accrue from the teaching of Sub-Assistant Surgeons only, working under the eye of a selected Principal, than from the teaching of English officials working each in his own way and each having engrossing work of another kind and of greater importance to engage and fill his mind.

From J. MURRAY, ESQ., M.D., *Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, to* R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces, No.* 795, *dated Fort William, the* 24*th November,* 1869.

SIR,—In answer to your letter No. 906, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following observations on the site and constitution of the Medical College for the North-Western Provinces.

2. At present Agra has several material advantages over Allahabad. The Government and Missionary Colleges, and numerous private schools,

supply pupils without removing them from their parents' care. There is a large, well-attended hospital, and there are appropriate college buildings now in use, though these would require to be augmented.

3. These advantages will be more than counterbalanced by Allahabad being the seat of Government, with a larger staff of medical officers available for the duties of the College. The lectures will occupy but a small portion of the time of the Professors; the rest may be devoted to other Government work, in a similar manner as in Europe, and to hospital or private practice.

4. The building of a large general hospital for Europeans and Natives will be required when the city developes in political and commercial importance, and it is an essential preliminary to the establishment of the College.

5. It is of vital importance that the Professors should be English officers. They impart a superior tone to the classes which is of great value in after-life, which more than counterbalances the want of fluency from lecturing in a foreign language.

6. The lectures during the first three years should be delivered in Hindoostanee. After this course the pupils may pass and enter the service as Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors.

7. Those pupils who pass with credit may be retained for two years longer, and attend lectures in English; after which they may pass as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

8. The main object of the institution should be to train useful medical servants of Government, available for military, but more especially civil duties, who, after practical working under medical officers, may be able to act and practise independently amongst their own countrymen.

9. Until pupils with a more extended scientific general education are available, it will be best to devote most attention to the training of the first class, or Native Doctors. As the study of medicine comprehends all branches of science, the absence of all preliminary scientific education renders it impracticable to train the youths now available in the higher branch of medicine, and limits the extent of information that can be communicated to the pupils.

10. The staff of the College would consist of a Principal and four European Professors for the chief branches, with five Native Sub-Assistant Surgeons—assistants for subordinate lectures and hospital and dispensary duties.

11. The Principal should be Surgeon of the General or College Hospital, and deliver lectures on the practice of Medicine and Pathology. One Assistant should be attached to him, who would be House Physician to the Hospital, and assist in the lectures and examination of the pupils, and deliver lectures on Midwifery.

12. The Professors should be appointed from the Government medical officers at Allahabad, or rather these officers should be selected for their qualifications as lecturers. The Civil and Garrison Surgeons, the Chemical Examiner of Government and the Curator of the Government Books, would be available for this purpose, and lecture on—(1) Surgery, (2) Anatomy and Physiology, (3) Materia Medica, and (4) Chemistry.

13. Of the five Assistant Professors, the duties of the one attached to the Principal have been defined; the one attached to the Professor of Surgery would be House Surgeon to the Hospital and render assistance in lecturing, and give lectures in Surgical Anatomy, Ophthalmic Surgery, and examining; the one attached to the Professor of Materia Medica would attend the out-patients and give lectures on Hygiene, Pharmacy, and Botany; the one attached to the Professor of Anatomy would be Demonstrator, and have charge of the museum and dissecting-rooms; the one attached to the Professor of Chemistry would give practical lectures in the laboratory and on Medical Jurisprudence.

14. There are 137 Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the Calcutta College in in service of Government (list attached)*: of these 7 are Mussulmans (4 from Patna) and 2 Christians; the rest are Hindoos, natives of Calcutta and Lower Bengal.

* Not printed.

Art. XII.

BOOKS SUBMITTED BY NATIVE WRITERS.

MOBADI-UL-HIKMAT, URDU MANUSCRIPT OF 182 PAGES, BY MOULVIE NASIR AHMAD, GORUCKPORE.

Memorandum by M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M.A., *Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No.* 142, *dated* 22*nd February*, 1871.

THIS is a work on logic for schools, which His Honor is aware is a desideratum. It became known that a treatise on this subject was looked for, and since the issue of His Honor's Notification, several books, which purposed to set forth the principles of the science, have come to hand. One of these, by Revd. S. Knowles of Gondah, was intended for theological uses as a Manual for Native Christian Preachers, and though cleverly adapted for this end, and fairly correct in detail and definition, the work could not be recognized under His Honor's Notification. Another tract was a plain Urdu version of the Arabic primers; but the performance was marked by no originality, and important elements of adaptation were omitted. Other competitors sent in hurriedly prepared extracts from current treatises in Arabic and Persian, and showed by their want of method and arrangement that they knew next to nothing of the science they set forth. Besides these I have nine other treatises of more mark on my list, which will be briefly commented upon in a subsequent memorandum. That now under review, the *Mobadi-ul-Hikmat*, is the best sent in, and I do not expect or care to find a better for present purposes. The author's qualifications are just those which fit him for the task. He is a good Arabic scholar, and has sufficient command of English to enable him to read scientific treatises in the original. In addition to this, he has a pure Urdu style, and considerable power of expression without verbiage or iteration, and lastly, he is personally acquainted by service in the Education Department with the class of students for whom he writes.

2. The manuscript under review has passed through the hands of perhaps the best qualified Moulvie in this part of India to give an opinion on the subject, Moulvie Zulfikar Ali. He considers the treatise unexceptionable, and particularly notices with approval the new examples, of the exceptability of which with native scholars I myself was doubtful, and perhaps the more so as they are in part due to my own suggestion. The style and precision of the book receive his praise also, and the allusions which occur to western systems have interested him, though he is not an English scholar. All that I add to the above is that I think an introduction is needed for beginners, and this can be easily supplied by the author. The book may then be gradually brought on the course of our best Tahsili and Normal Schools. I recommend a reward of Rs. 500 with purchase of such copies as may be wanted for use of the Department.

From F. HENVEY, ESQ., *Offg. Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M. A., *Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces, No.* 941*A., dated Camp Jhoosie, the 4th March,* 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Docket No. 1877, dated the 23rd February last, with which you submit a memorandum on the book "Mobadi-ul-Hikmat" by Moulvie Nasir Ahmad of Goruckpore.

2. In reply, I am to say, that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in your estimate of the work as likely to be an useful elementary treatise in a branch which much stood in need of such an addition to our educational literature. The style appears simple and appropriate, and the reward of Rs. 500 does not appear more than adequate to the merits of the author.

3. I am to observe that this work, for the composition of which a fair knowledge of the English language and a thorough acquaintance with Persian and Arabic were indispensable, illustrates the object which the Lieutenant-Governor has been endeavouring in the correspondence with the Calcutta Uni-

versity to secure by advocating the relaxation of the English standard for oriental honors. Evidently a most useful class of authors may be looked for, who, without aspiring to the B. A. standard, may yet possess a knowledge of English sufficient to enlighten their ideas and enrich their power of illustration, and who at the same time have achieved a mastery over oriental literature, which the requirement of a higher standard in English or science might have rendered impossible. Nasir Ahmad is the type of a scholar so educated, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers it as one of the most important objects of the Educational Department to rear up a class of writers, such as the author of the "Brides' Mirror" and "Logic for beginners."

4. A reward of Rs. 500 is sanctioned, and you are authorized to purchase such copies of the treatise as may be wanted for the use of the Educational Department.

5. The work is herewith returned.

Memorandum by C. J. LYALL, ESQ., *on an Urdu work, entitled* TILISMI-AKHLAK.

THE story of this book is simple, but not unpleasing. A certain king Adil Shah, who is the oriental ideal of what a monarch should be, reigns in Adlabad; one day he is visited by a fakir named Arif Shah, whom he treats with due respect, and seats by himself at a great public durbar. Filled with a sense of his own dignity and justice, Adil Shah asks the devotee if he knows of any country as well governed as his. The fakir, after some demur, asks the king if he knows of the country where the "mirror of truth" is; and then departs. The king, disturbed by this speech, sends out four envoys to seek for the mirror of truth; their names are *Infidel* (دهریہ) *Worldly-minded* (دنیا پسند) *Philosopher* (فیلسوف) and *Honest* (دیندار). The success with which they meet may be gathered from their names; the first joins a band of brigands and outlaws; the second takes up his abode in the

city of *wealth*, where he is at first kindly treated by the queen and gathers much riches : but afterwards associates himself with a courtesan named *Ease*, whereupon the queen discontinues her favors. *Worldly-minded* then endeavours to make war upon the queen, assisted by *covetousness* (حرص) ; but is defeated by the queen's general *Nakâmi* and sent bound to Adil Shah.

The Philosopher simply travels through many lands and takes notes of their features ; hearing that the best mirrors are made at Aleppo, he goes thither and brings back an account of them. The pious man begins by following the direction taken by the fakir when leaving the king's Court, he finds him, and is directed to pass through a cavern to the shore of a great sea ; he crosses the sea safely, and comes to a flowery land, cool and fresh, with birds singing and soft airs floating along. After journeying further he sees a city, he is met at the gate by one *khaliq* who guides him through various regions (درجہ) of the city, each one of which has its separate characteristics. The gates are held within and without by watchmen (جاسوس). Round the city is a tract of wild beasts and a waste dwelt in by robbers, there is also a great pit whence flames issue. *Dindâr* advances through each region, and is told the name and significance of each (called the "circle of wrath," the "circle of valour," the "circle of shame," &c.,) and finally reaches the region where the king resides, he finds him at prayers, and placed before him the wonderful mirror in which all the events of the world are reflected.

The pious man writes all that he hears, and sees in a book, and returns by the way he came, reaching Arif Shah's cell, he finds that he has lost his manuscript, and is in great distress. The devotee however comforts him by telling him that he himself is a type of the "mirror of truth." The cavern through which he reached the city is the gate of birth, the sea, the life of man, the flowery land, man himself, with all his passions and powers mapped out and ordered in their exercise by the wazeer, *intelligence*. The king is man's soul, and the mirror

before which he was praying is the mind of man, by which he represents to himself all phenomena. The devotee then goes on to explain his object in directing Adil Shah's attention to the quest of the mirror of truth. Every man, no matter what his degree, is given *one* kingdom to rule himself. Arif Shah had seen that the king was filled with pride at his own virtues and to teach him that his external kingdom could not be rightly ruled unless he began by governing himself, referred him to that other kingdom.

The pious man returns to Adlabad, and all the four envoys are brought before the king; *Infidel* is condemned to death; *Worldly-minded* gets 14 years' rigorous imprisonment; *Philosopher* is laughed at, and receives no reward for his trouble; *Honest* gets a khillut and a jageer. The king then addresses the people pointing out how each one of his envoys is a type of some kind of man, sent by God into the world to do a certain task, and punished or rewarded according to the manner in which he carries out God's commands. The king then finds that he has himself been guilty of the error of *worldly-minded*, and proposes to give up his kingship, and devote himself to the worship of God. His minister, however, dissuades him from this design, hinting that this would be a desertion of duty similar to that of *Infidel*; and finally the king divides his time into three portions, one of which he gives to rest and relaxation, one to devotion, and the third to business.

The moral of the story is good, and the language in which it is told exceedingly refined and accurate; I should not call it "stilted" it is no doubt fuller of Persian words than the ordinary conversational speech of the country, but not more so than such books as the *Ikhwan-us-safa*; the diction is simple and elegant, but not, I think, verbose; altogether I have read the book with pleasure. The fragments of verse with which all but the last portion is largely interspersed seem to be generally correct.

On page 60 are two Persian rubais which are very pleasing, the first is—

از تن چو رود روان پاک من و تو خشت دو نهند بر مغاک من و تو
وانگاه برای خشت گور دگران در کالبدی کشند خاک من و تو

This I find is taken from Omarkhaygam's quatrains, and occurs on page 173 (349) of the Paris edition of 1867, where, however, it is given in a decidedly incorrect form as regards the 1st and 3rd lines. The reading in the "Tilismi" is very much better.

The second is better.

ای آمده گریان تو و خندان همه کس وز آمدن تو گشته شادان همه کس
امروز چنان باش که فردا چو روی خندروی‌ان تو برون وگریان همه کس

This is probably also a quotation; but I have not been able to find it in either the Paris edition of Khaygam, or in a manuscript of the quatrains of which I made a collation while at Boolundshuhur.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, to* M. KEMPSON, ESQ., *Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces, No.* 1330*A.*, *dated Allahabad, 24th March*, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the docket from your office No. 1919, dated the 27th February, submitting an Urdu book entitled "Tilismi-Akhlak" by Abdul Hakim of Meerut, together with a memorandum on the same.

2. In reply I am desired to state, that the work has been reviewed by Mr. C. J. Lyall, whose account of it will be published in the Selections from the Records of this Government.

3. The tale seems suitable by its allegorical form to attract native readers, and the lessons imparted are excellent. The composition also appears to be elegant and appropriate.

4. A prize of Rs. 200 may be given to the author, and if the book is suitably printed and sold at a reasonable price, two hundred copies may be purchased.

5. I am to add that the reward above sanctioned should be disbursed before the end of the currentfinancial year.

6. The book is herewith returned.

I. RISALAH-I-FAWAID ILMIYAH, 26 PAGES, FOLIO; II. MUFID-UL-NISVAN, 110 PAGES, 8VO; III. TADBIR-UL-MANAZIL, 36 PAGES, 8VO; QORDOO PROSE MANUSCRIPTS; BY HAKIM ASOHAR HUSSEIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, BHOPAL.

Memorandum by R. T. H. GRIFFITH, ESQ., M. A., *Offg. Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No.* 9, *dated* 13*th April*, 1871.

No. I. sets forth in a clear, simple, and not unattractive style some of the advantages which Indian boys may hope to obtain by devoting themselves to study. There is nothing particularly new or striking in the author's way of treating his subject, and it seems unnecessary to say more than that the book contains 26 pages of mild and wholesome reading.

No. II. is more especially intended for girls. The author shows, from various considerations, the necessity and advantages of the education of women, and tells the stories, by way of illustration, of women like Lilavati, who have been celebrated for their learning and goodness.

No. III. is a treatise on morals and domestic economy, much of it after Násirí, Jaláli, and Muhsinin. The arrangement is generally good, and the style clear and unobjectionable. The subjects treated are how to build a house; how to earn a livelihood; how to spend your money to advantage; how to choose a wife; how to manage and train up children; how to manage servants; how to behave to friends and relations; &c.

These three works, although not characterized by any vigour of thought or charm of expression, are decidedly meritorious productions; and if they had been carefully revised after transcription, I should have had no hesitation in recommending them as suitable for reward. No. I. abounds in clerical errors, and apparently an intended quotation has been omitted. No. II. contains at page 15 a story that might with advantage be struck out, some clerical errors, and some clauses that require reconsideration. No. III. contains a sentence or two of inadmissible plain-speaking, and would generally be the better for revision.

I would beg leave to suggest that these three books be returned to the author for careful revision, correction, and weeding; and, after his satisfactory compliance with these conditions, to recommend him for a reward of Rs. 200, *viz.*, Rs. 100 for No. II., and Rs. 50 each for Nos. I. and III. The works might be published by the author, and a sufficient number of copies purchased for the use of this Department.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., to* R. T. H. GRIFFITH, ESQ., M.A., *Offg. Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st May*, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 90, dated the 13th instant, with which you submit three books, entitled (*I.*) *Risalah-i-Fawaid Ilmyah*, (*II.*) *Mufid-ul-Nisvan*, and (*III.*) *Tadbír-ul-Manazil*, by Hakim Asghar Husein, Superintendent of Schools, Bhopal, together with a memorandum containing your opinion on the same.

2. In reply, I am to state that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve of your proposal to return the books to the author for careful revision, correction, and weeding. In the event of his revising the works to your satisfaction, His Honor will be prepared to sanction a reward of Rs. 200, *viz.*, Rs. 100 for No. II., and Rs. 50 each for Nos. I. and III., and the purchase on publication of a certain number of copies for the use of the Educational Department.

3. I am to add that, as you very rightly suppose, it is the object of Government to stimulate the production of a simple class of literature, though these works hardly come up in style and substance to the standard contemplated in the Notification.

4. The books are herewith returned.

Art. XIII.

PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED AT CURATOR'S OFFICE, ALLAHABAD, UNDER ACT XXV. OF 1867, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

From M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M. A., *Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces, to* C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces, No.* 1772, *dated Allahabad, the* 15*th February*, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting, for His Honor's information, the following report upon the publications registered at Allahabad under Act XXV. of 1867, during the year 1870.*

2. The number of entries in the Register is 580, only 16 in excess of those recorded in 1869. Adopting the convenient division which last year received His Honor's approval, I abstract the various classes of publications in the margin. The figures shown in last year's schedule are added for the sake of comparison. One defect in the Register is immediately obvious from this abstract. I refer to the number of works classed as "periodicals," which would appear, contrary to the actual fact, to have diminished. The only explanation is that the editors of newspapers do not generally send their issues for registration. If all the editors did this, the entry would be at least six times as large. But it is not easy to see why newspapers should be registered at all; and I mention the fact of non-registration only to point out that the catalogue is defective in one at least of its constituents. I cannot vouch for its completeness in the more important item of "books," except perhaps educational books, and am of opinion that the

Classes.	1869.	1870.
Books, ...	180	209
Pamphlets, ...	132	180
Periodicals, ...	208	151
Miscellaneous, ...	44	40
Total, ...	564	580

*For detailed lists, see *Allahabad Gazettes* of 20th April, 1870, 3rd August, 1870, 23rd November, 1870 and 1st February, 1871.

Press proprietors should have their attention called to the Act. At the same time it is probable that no work of real literary value has escaped registration.

3. The following statement will be found to show the distribution of books in the important particulars of subject and language :—

Class of Publication.	Languages of Publications.							
	Hindi.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	English.	Bilingual.	Total.
Religious	9	14	1	4	10	...	10	48
Educational and Moral,	23	32	2	12	1	6	4	80
Poetical, ...	8	11	1	10	...	2	4	36
Professional, ...	6	13	1	...	...	2	...	22
Miscellaneous, ...	6	11	1	3	...	2	...	23
Total, ...	52	81	6	29	11	12	18	209
Do. for 1869, ...	55	57	7	20	7	12	22	180

The corresponding results for 1869 are placed below for purposes of comparison.

4. It appears from the above statement that sixty-one per cent. of the registered books have to do with religion or education, a proof at once of conservatism and progress,—conservatism in the steadfast adherence to old creeds; progress in the matter of intellectual culture. These will co-exist for many years, for as yet the intellectual culture amounts to little else than patch-work clearances in the jungle. Sixty-three per cent. of the 209 books are in the vernacular, in the proportion of 38 Urdu to 25 Hindi. The vernaculars are attended to almost entirely by the schools established under Government auspices, and the inference is that the vernacular literature of the future must owe its rise in a great part to our school system. The vernacular literature of the day is mainly school literature, as will appear very clearly on a closer inspection of the materials supplied by the catalogue.

I find that out of the 887,020 copies of all books published in the year, no less than 745,885 are school-books, the largest edition of any one book being 30,000—the eleventh edition of a Hindi Primer published at the Government Press.

5. Of *Religious* works, I notice nothing of importance. There are a few controversial works chiefly in Urdu, and some translated portions of Scripture, published by the North of India Bible Society. There are three good editions of the Qoran, one published at Meerut in a very superior style, another at Cawnpore by a Hindoo pressman, and the third at Allygurh in large characters, apparently by the Scientific Society, though I was not aware that it possessed a lithograph press, or issued works of this class.

6. Among *Educational* works, Mr. Etherington's Grammar of Hindi (No. 141) holds a conspicuous place. It is exceedingly well arranged, and shows fair scholarship. The author received the patronage of His Honor's Government, and has now completed a version in Hindi, with adaptations for native students, which may be useful for schools.

The *Silsilat-ul-Ulum* (Nos. 158, 169, and 392) form part of a mathematical series due to the industry of Moonshi Zaka-ullah, formerly a Deputy Inspector of Schools in these Provinces, and now Head Master of the Government Normal School at Delhi.

The three numbers published this year are complete treatises in Urdu on Algebra, Mensuration, and Arithmetic, and are taken from the best English works. On the completion of his series, I hope to recommend the author for favourable notice under His Honor's Prize Notification.

The *Hal-ul-Maqadir* (Nos. 392—394), a version of Todhunter's Algebra, by two native teachers at the Meerut Normal School, may also be noticed. The work has been rewarded under the Notification.

The *Akhlaq-i-Kashi* (No. 566) is known to His Honor from my memorandum of last year, and is one of the best fruits of

the Notification so far. It has been fairly lithographed under the author's superintendence at an Agra Press. An edition of Euclid, Book I., in Urdu (No. 456), has been brought out by Mr. Rogers, of the Benares College, and deserves notice from the careful wording of the text, which is more exact than the version hitherto in use, especially in the definitions. It has been lithographed at the Government Press, and a novelty in the use of Arabic letters for expressing lines and angles, instead of the ordinary *Nastaliq* characters with a line over them, has been introduced. The figures are, I regret to say, badly drawn.

7. Under the head *Poetical*, it will be seen that books in Persian and Urdu predominate; but I observe nothing new among the issues except the *Baharistan-i-Náz* (No. 401), which is a collection of verses by female poets of no merit that I can discern. Seven new editions of the *Gulistan* and *Bostan*, three of which have an Urdu version attached, attest the continued popularity of Sheikh Sadi.

The first volume of Mr. Griffith's metrical translation of the Ramayan (No. 298) has already received His Honor's patronage. Portions of the poem have been rendered in Italian and Latin, but it has been reserved for the learned Principal of the Benares College to undertake a complete version of the whole, in a form which will commend itself to all lovers of Oriental literature in an English dress. Mr. Griffith's version is at once literal and felicitous, and the undertaking, if carried with sustained effort to the end, distant as that is, will redound much to the credit of Oriental scholarship in the North-Western Provinces.

8. Of *Professional* works, the majority are in the Urdu language, mostly versions of Acts and Orders. There are four or five medical treatises, one of which, the *Amrit Saugor* (No. 40 in the catalogue), is perhaps in its original dress one of the oldest of such books extant. It is a Hindi version from the Sanskrit, and has been brought out under the patronage of the Maharajah of Jeypore. The edition consists of 2,000

copies, octavo, 371 pages. Mr. John's *Nadim-ul-Tulaba* (No. 265) is a work on anatomy, illustrated, and should be a useful aid to native students.

9. Among the works classed as *Miscellaneous*, I observe a Hindi version of the *Bagh-o-Bahar* which I have not before met with. It has been published at a Benares press (No. 179), but the style seems indifferent. There are several reprints of such books, as the *Prem Sagar* and the *Bytal Pachisi*, and of the *Ramayan* and the *Mahabharat* in parts.

10. It is satisfactory to notice that *ten* of the works registered are fruits of His Honor's Prize Notification. They are Nos. 161, 265, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 454, 554, and 566. Each has been reviewed by me; and, as my notes have been laid before His Honor from time to time, as the works appeared, I need not now enter upon details: suffice it to say that all are useful for purposes of education.

The issues of the Allygurh Society are Nos. 32, 31, and 237 on the list, *viz.*, No. 32, *Usul-i-Siyasat-i-madan*, or the Principles of Political Economy, a translation of Mill's treatise by Dharm Narain, very fairly executed, and an Urdu Geography by the Reverend W. Wilkinson, in two parts, (Nos. 31 and 237), a work of much labour and research, and likely to be useful as a book of reference rather than for direct teaching for vernacular schools. The author submitted it under the Prize Notification, and received a reward of Rs. 250. The above are the only publications of this Society of general interest. Two others concern the Mahomedan religion only. The educational publications of the Government Press form a considerable fraction of the whole. Of the 209 books, 23 only have been published at the Government Press; but these 23 represent an issue of 141,000 copies. Last year the corresponding numbers were 15 books of 119,000 copies. Referring, then, to the figures given in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, it will be found that 57 educational works of 604,885 copies are due to the energy of private publishers. The last observation which it occurs to me to make under this head

is that only 41 of the 209 books on the catalogue appear in type. All the rest are lithographed.

11. With regard to *Pamphlets*, it will be noticed that many of the entries refer to the proceedings of the various Institutes and Associations, all more or less interesting, but difficult to epitomize in a report. They are encouraging signs of the efforts which are being made by educated natives to spread enlightenment by self-exertion and by a loyal seconding of the intentions of the ruling power. The proceedings of the Benares Institute, a Society which His Honor has recently honored by a visit, are especially interesting. Three pamphlets in English need passing mention. One of these, "Native Government in Native States" (No. 269) is well worth perusal. It is the reprint of an article contributed by the author, a Bengali gentleman, to the *Calcutta Review*, and though sketchy and imperfect, contains many well-put reflections. I had the pleasure of meeting the author in Jeypore a few years back, and found him singularly well-informed and unprejudiced. He was then holding the position of news-writer and correspondent in the Maharajah's Court. Though he writes from a Hindoo stand point, I consider his view of the effects of Mahomedan supremacy in India just and unaffected. No. 292 is a controversial Tract by a staunch Protestant, who deals with his question historically, something in the fashion of Mr. Gill's admirable work, "The Papal Drama." No. 513 is a translation from the German, by Captain Chapman, R.A. The title is "Responsibility in War," and the translator has given us a lucid rendering of a most interesting *brochure*.

12. In conclusion, I am glad to observe that the list of books at least is not degraded by any large admixture of immoral publications. Nos. 191 and 488 are the black sheep,—the first due to a Benares, and the other to an Agra press. Among pamphlets, others are to be found in the form of love-songs, and such like trash sold at fairs. Works of grosser indecency are, of course, withheld from registration.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ., *Offg. Secy., to Govt. N.-W. Provinces, to* R. T. H. GRIFFITH, ESQ., *Offg. Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces, No.* 1669*A., dated Allahabad,* 12*th April,* 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter No. 1772, dated 15th February, 1871, containing the Annual Report on publications registered in the North-Western Provinces, under Act XXV. of 1867, during the year 1870, and in reply I am to communicate to you the following remarks.

2. The number of works registered during the year was 580, or 16 in excess of last year; and, excluding periodicals, the registration of which is not, it is apprehended, contemplated by the law, the number is 429 against 356, or 73 in excess. The pamphlets consist for the most part of proceedings of Institutes and Literary Societies; and under the head of Books, the most important of all, the number is 209, and the increase is 29. Although the number of publications is still sadly inadequate, the present returns are satisfactory as showing a steady but slow improvement.

3. It is possible that, as your predecessor suggests, all published works are not registered; you should enquire into this point, and ascertain whether any publishers evade the law. If such an offence can be proved, it should be brought to light and punished according to the provisions of the Act.

4. With regard to the classification of languages, His Honor notices that Urdu has decidedly taken the lead as well in educational as in other subjects. Last year 25 Hindi and 15 Urdu educational works were published, while this year the latter have increased to 32 against 23 in Hindi. This difference, however, was proably due to causes which cannot be expected to operate equally in each year, an unusual number of Hindi school-books having been published last year.

5. With regard to subjects: Professional and Miscellaneous have fallen from 25 and 32 in 1869 to 22 and 23 in the year under notice; while Religious, Poetical, and Educational

works have increased in numbers. There is not much worthy of special remark under Religious and Poetical, but His Honor notices with peculiar satisfaction the improvement under Education. Of the total number of 209 works published, no less than 80 are educational, and out of a total issue of 887,020 copies of books struck off no less than 745,885 are copies of educational books. From this it would appear that the average issue of an educational book is 9,322 copies, while the average issue of other publications is only 1,900, so that the mere number of works published does not give sufficient test of the activity of literature in this department.

6. Of the works mentioned many have already been noticed, and have been rewarded under the Prize Notification; and I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to receive proposals for rewarding the author of the mathematical treatise called the *Silsilat-ul-Ulum*. The large number of works called forth by the Notification show that the hopes expressed last year were not ill-founded; and there is ground to trust that still greater benefits will be derived from the measure in future. It is true that the great mass of the competitors produce little in the way of useful ideas or polished composition, but there are exceptions. Of the twenty-five books which received rewards, aggregating Rs. 3,590, during the past year, two have been published.

7. His Honor observes with satisfaction the large number of publications due to private energy; but the prevalence of lithography is noted as showing the lingering preference of the people for the written form, and the slowness of the national taste in accommodating itself to typography.

8. It is to be regretted that the list is not yet free from immoral and objectionable works; but instead of the great number noticed by Mr. Kempson last year, it appears that only two such works have issued this year. The improvement is decided, and a hope may be felt that such publications will, at any rate in an open and public guise, be entirely checked.

9. His Honor concurs in Mr. Kempson's estimate of the value of the various organs of the Literary and Scientific Institutes which have sprung up at most of the important centres. They are often conducted with much intelligence, and contribute to activity of thought, and the wholesome discussion of leading topics.

10. In conclusion, I am to say that the catalogue is still but short, and the literary efforts, as shown in these works, weak and imperfect; but the signs of progress and greater activity are so evident as to inspire His Honor with confident hopes for the future.

Art. XIV.

ALLAHABAD PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Report by CAPT. CHAS. A. DODD, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. Museum and Library Committee, Allahabad* (No. 3), *dated Allahabad, 15th April*, 1871.

SIR,—I am desired by the Committee of the Allahabad Public Museum and Library to submit the following account of that institution for the year ending the 31st March, 1871.

2. In the Report for 1869-70, the Committee expressed their disappointment at the absence of a suitable building for the custody of the books and other articles of interest entrusted to their care. Soon after the submission of last year's report, a special meeting of the Committee was called to consider the advisability of removing the Library and Museum to the rooms which had recently been vacated by Dr. Walker, and which formed part of the house occupied by the Curator's Depôt. This proposal, although it involved the payment of a monthly rent of Rs. 75, met with the approval of the Committee, and the frequent resort of visitors to the institution, and the comfort with which the public are now able to consult the several works it contains, have proved the desirability of the change.

3. During the year under review, the Committee have received the following contributions of articles for the Museum, for which they beg to tender their best thanks:—

I.—From J. C. Robertson, Esq.,—Two marble images found in the Allahabad District.

II.—From H. G. Cowie, Esq.,—A dagger of an ancient and curious device.

III.—From W. Oldham, Esq.,—A specimen of copper Indo-Scythian coin of Kadphises, one of a large number found

at Fyzabad in 1864-65. Also six specimens of sculpture found at Aonreehar, near Sydpore, in the Ghazeepore District, and illustrated at page 37 of Mr. Oldham's Memoir.

IV.—From Revd. J. J. Walsh,—A fish with remarkable points, caught at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal.

V.—A valuable collection, as noted below, contributed under the orders of Government by the Principal of the Queen's College, Benares:—

(*a*) A collection of minerals (arranged by Tenant).
(*b*) Ditto ditto (arranged according to Phillip's Introduction).
(*c*) A collection of geological specimens.
(*d*) Hexter's cabinet of objects.
(*e*) A collection of copper coins of Kanishka and Havishka.
(*f*) Ditto of conchological specimens.
(*g*) Ditto of medallions.
(*h*) Ditto of copper medallions.
(*i*) Ditto of casts from the antique.

VI.—From the Chief Engineer's Off[illegible]—A life-size portrait of General Boileau, R.E.

VII.—The Committee have also purchased from Mr. De Souza, of this station, a model of a bridge-of-boats, with hydraulic pump attached.

4. In addition to the above, the Committee have to acknowledge the presentations to the Library of books from the following gentlemen and from Government:—

I.—From Dr. J. Richardson,—13 volumes.

II.—From W. Duthoit, Esq.,—9 volumes.

III.—From E. T. Atkinson, Esq.,—11 volumes.

IV.—From the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.,—3 volumes.

V.—From A. M. Zeller, Esq.,—28 volumes.

VI.—From Proprietor, *Delhi Gazette* Press,—A copy of *Delhi Gazette* for 1870.

VII.—From Proprietor, *Pioneer* Press,—A copy of *Pioneer* for the year 1869-70.

VIII.—From the Chief Engineer's Office,—64 volumes.

IX.—From Government,—228 volumes.

5. On the receipt of the orders of Government on the last annual report, in which His Honor expressed his opinion that the purchases made on account of books might be more extensive, I prepared and submitted to the Committee a list of certain standard works recommended for purchase during the year. The Committee approved of my proposals, and a list of the books then procured, and also of others subsequently bought from private libraries, will be found in the accompanying Appendix A.* The Committee regret that many of the works selected by the Secretary were found to be out of print, and not procurable in England at present.

6. It was also suggested to, and approved of by the Committee that certain periodicals which had hitherto been purchased in volumes should be obtained from England at the time of their publicati[redacted] and placed in the reading-room for the perusal of visitors who might from time to time wish to consult them. A list of these periodicals is given below:—

1 The Builder.
2 Illustrated London News.
3 Mechanic's Magazine.
4 Saturday Review.
5 Punch.
6 Photographic Journal.
7 Art Journal.
8 Blackwood.
9 Fortnightly Review.
10 Nature.
11 Edinburgh Review.

7. At the same time the accompanying rules regarding the issue of books were printed and pasted inside the cover of every work in the Library:—

"I.—That only three works (or six volumes) be issued to the same individual at once.

* Not printed.

"II.—That every book be returned to the Library for inspection within one month of the date of its issue, to be re-issued at once if required, and if there is no other applicant for it.

"III.—That no books be removed from the station.

"IV.—That works of value be issued only under the orders of the Secretary.

"V.—That persons taking out books become responsible for them, and must consent in writing to replace them, or to pay their publishing value, 20 per cent. added, if lost or damaged.

"VI.—That books are not to be removed from the shelves by visitors. The Librarian will procure any work required.

"VII.—That books are not to be transferred from one party to another."

8. The Library No. of each has also been pasted outside all the works, and can be seen by visitors as the books stand on the shelf. Further, a chowkeedar on Rs. 4 per mensem, and a sweeper on Re. 1, have been entertained during the year.

9. In Appendix B.* will be found a statement of the Museum and Library accounts, showing an expenditure during the year of Rs. 5,798-4-10, and a balance at credit of Rs. 7,389-5-1, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,336-8-0 at the credit of the building account. The Government annual advance of Rs. 3,600 for 1871-72 has not yet been drawn, and is therefore not shown on the credit side of this account. With it, the balance in hand will be Rs. 10,989-5-1.

10. The Committee regret that the Library Catalogue has not yet issued from the Press, although some 100 pages only remain to be printed. The delay is owing to the many and great difficulties involved in the preparation of a close classification of such an extensive and daily increasing library as the one under their charge. The want of a catalogue will, however, be fully supplied before the expiry of two months from this date.

* Not printed.

11. In conclusion, the Committee trust that their operations during the past year will meet with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Government Reply on above to CAPT. CHAS. A. DODD, *Offg. Secy. to Govt., Museum and Library Committee, Allahabad, No.* 2173*A., dated Allahabad,* 15*th May,* 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3, dated the 15th April last, being a report on the Allahabad Public Museum and Library for the year ending 31st March, 1871.

2. In reply, I am desired to express the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor at the manner in which the Committee have conducted their operations during the year.

3. The present premises are suitable as a temporary arrangement, until the Thornhill Memorial is ready for the reception of the Library and specimens; and His Honor, on the occasion of his visit to the institution, was satisfied by the care evidently bestowed in making the Library accessible to the public.

4. The works recently purchased seem very suitable, but, as pointed out in my letter No. 2114A., dated 10th May, some of them are too expensively bound considering the rough usage that books are liable to in a public library.

5. The enhancement of the Librarian's pay is approved, as the work has to some extent increased; but such changes in establishment should always be reported to Government at the time they are made.

6. It is noticed, with regret, that the Library catalogue has not yet been completed.

7. The thanks of Government are due to the contributors of the works noted in the report.

Art. XV.

SPEECH OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, HELD AT ALLAHABAD 6TH APRIL, 1871.

THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord,—I wish to state my views on the application of the principle laid down by my learned and hon'ble friend Mr. Stephen to the Benares districts, but I will first take the opportunity of making one or two brief remarks upon the other speeches just delivered.

"And, first, as to the financial argument; I have listened to it attentively, but fail to be convinced. However, we shall not the less cheerfully accept the deficit, and do our best, in the way I have already sketched, to meet it with the least detriment possible to other interests. At any rate, My Lord, we have one consolation left to us; we feel that it is our misfortune and not our fault.

"Next, my hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey, has quite misapprehended the action of this Government when he says that £35,000 is all the new taxation which has been raised, and that this, therefore, is the extent of our deficit, and not, as I have stated, close on £100,000. My hon'ble friend has not apparently understood what I have been at some pains to explain, that the 'Local Cess' (extended by anticipation to all districts open to settlement) is what we have chiefly drawn upon to make up the deficit, and that the deficit thus made up is close on £100,000. To effect this we have diverted funds originally intended for other objects—such as drainage and sanitation and other public improvements—and we have also cut down the police (a first charge on the 'Local Cess') within limits that may be found too contracted, and have in particular been obliged for the present to give up the institution of Rural Police Jemadars.

"Again, I do not think my hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple is quite fair to this Government when he attributes wholly to the pressure brought to bear on us by the new scheme the savings and reductions in our original estimates which have enabled us to dispense with the License Bill. When that Bill was projected, our accounts, as I have shown, were very imperfect, and our budgets only in part prepared. Why, then, should he assume that, in completing and reviewing our estimates, we should not have made retrenchments and savings of our own motion? My Lord, it is our duty to study economy, and in the final preparation of our estimates I trust we should not have been unmindful of the duty. But it is not the case that the withdrawal of the Bill is due (except in a very limited measure) to savings and retrenchments. For as I attempted to show, item by item, it was due mainly to errors and imperfections in the first accounts laid before this Government.

"I now pass on, My Lord, to the subject which has led me again to occupy the time of the Council. And, at the outset, I trust Your Excellency will allow me to tender my thanks to my learned and hon'ble friend Mr. Stephen for the clear and eloquent exposition he has given us of the liabilities of the Benares landed proprietors. Agreeing entirely in the principle that taxation of permanently-assessed estates for local purposes is proper, so long as the burden is imposed on landed in common with other property, I purpose to show that other property is now taxed for purposes similar to those contemplated in the Bill. It is taxed (as surmised by my learned and hon'ble friend) through the municipalities which exist now in all our large towns. We have now in these provinces no fewer than 66 municipalities, raising between them an income of some 17 lakhs, or £170,000. A first charge by law on this revenue is the City Police, and the municipalities, moreover, defray the cost of their roads, drainage, sanitation, &c. Many of them contribute, also, to education, dispensaries, vaccination, poor-houses, &c. They

have just been reminded by a General Order that these latter objects are contemplated equally with the former in the Municipal Law (Act VI., 1868); and that, although the License Bill, which would have enforced the obligation, has been withdrawn, the obligation, as explained by the Secretary of State, remains unaltered.

"Seeing, then, that the urban population are taxed for the expenses of their police, roads, drainage, &c., the principle of the Bill is fully justified which imposes corresponding obligations on proprietors of land in the Benares districts.

"And the same principle applies to districts settled for terms; but there, we hold that our ten per cent. cess (the 'Local Cess'), imposed in addition to the land-revenue, meets the obligation fully—for the present at least. And for the future no further taxation would be justified, unless some corresponding *additional* burden were placed on other property likewise; and thus (in the language of Her Majesty's Secretary of State), such taxation would be 'upon all holders of property equally, without distinction and without exemption.'

"These remarks on the liability of temporarily-settled districts to further taxation are perhaps necessary in consequence of certain observations which fell from hon'ble members (in a former debate on these local Bills), implying that the settlements of these provinces are unduly low, and *because unduly low*, that they are in someway more open to the imposition of additional cesses for the future.

"My Lord, considerable misconception prevails as to the adequacy of the assessment in the settlements now being revised. It is not a subject that can be properly discussed desultorily in a debate like the present; but as such assertions have been made in a previous debate, it seems incumbent on me to suggest a few considerations in support of the opposite opinion.

"First, then, it has been urged that, if the country throve under an assessment at two-thirds of the rental, what need is there of still further lowering it to one-half? To this the

obvious reply is, that the circumstances differ. *Then*, there was a large margin of fallow land which, under the protection of a thirty years' settlement, was speedily brought under the plough. So that, in point of fact, the country has thriven under an assessment which speedily became greatly more favourable than one at two-thirds of the assets; indeed, very generally more favourable than an assessment at even half the assets.

"Again, the settlement, as concluded thirty years ago, was often at the first lower than two-thirds of the assets, because the means of accurate ascertainment were not then so perfect as they are now. This I can vouch for from my own experience as a settlement officer. After an assessment had been made, the rentals given in for record by the proprietors were often much higher than I had anticipated; sometimes even double the assessment.

"Where, on the other hand, the assessment was severely pitched at the full rate of two-thirds of the rental, the districts generally pulled through with difficulty, until increase of cultivation or rise in prices brought relief. Meanwhile, the agricultural communities suffered; sales and enforced transfers of the land for arrears were frequent; and in some districts the settlement entirely 'broke down,' and the assessment had to be lowered.

"Some facts on this point will be found in a note, prepared at my request by Mr. Auckland Colvin, the able Secretary of the Revenue Board: it has been hastily drawn up for the occasion, but will, I think, be found conclusive. And I trust that Your Excellency will permit it to be published in the official Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, in order that the justification of our settlements may have the same publicity as the imputations of their inadequacy.

"But, further, the conditions of landed property in these provinces oblige us to assess lower than if we had to deal *only with ryots or with large landholders*. As a rule, land in these provinces is held by proprietary communities, often

themselves also cultivators, and by small zemindars. Now, our present settlements are not responsible for this state of property. We found these proprietors, quasi-proprietors, here seventy years ago. Whether we might not then have modified their position and their rights is a point not now in question. We began from the very first by recognizing them as proprietors; the course of three-quarters of a century's legislation has securely built them up as such; and long before Mr. Bird's settlement, a valuable property had been created, which it was impossible (even had it been expedient) to disturb.

"Taking, then (as we cannot but take), the state of property as we find it, the margin of profit left, after payment of the revenue as now fixed, is not too great for the maintenance of a substantial and contented peasantry. Mr. Colvin shows that for an average cultivating proprietor it does not exceed, at a favourable computation, some five rupees per mensem (less than three shillings a week) for a family. Indeed, in some places the sub-division of property is so great, that settlement officers find they cannot assess up to 50 per cent. of the rental;—the yeomanry of the country would break down under the increased demand.

"No doubt rentals have a tendency to increase after settlement; but this tendency is not overlooked by settlement officers. Their instructions are, while not discounting mere probabilities or theoretical prospects of enhanced rentals, yet to assess on the widest induction of facts, and the broadest estimates of value.

"It must also be remembered that the rise of rent is not in immediate proportion to rise of prices; it is shackled by custom, as well as impeded by law, of which the policy is to maintain a class of beneficial occupants of the soil. Settlement officers must take things as they find them; they must deal with facts, and not with theories.

"My Lord, our settlement officers are the finest body of men, the most zealous, the most able, that could be met with

anywhere; picked men from a picked service; holding, and not fearing independently to express, their own opinions on all the difficult questions that come before them. Of each it might be said,—'*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.*' And I believe, if the question were put to them, the almost unanimous answer would be that they have assessed as high as is compatible with the prosperity of the country.

"The actual increase of demand under the settlements now going on has been, up to date, above twenty lakhs, or £203,977; and this is on a previous revenue of £1,430,664; being at the rate of fourteen per cent. The whole land-revenue to be revised is ordinarily stated (and was so stated in the debate to which allusion has been just made) at £4,000,000; but this is a mistake, for of this sum about £560,000 belong to the Benares districts, which (having been permanently assessed at the end of last century) are not open to revision. The revenue demand subject to revision is therefore only £3,440,000: it has already been raised to £3,640,000; and (though it is not easy to hazard estimates of future revision, will rise probably to above £3,900,000, if not nearly to four millions; and this, in addition to the £560,000 of the Benares districts.

"And now, My Lord, I may state my own conviction that, under the existing condition of property, and with the present advanced state of agriculture, the assessments now being made are, *as a rule*, not lower, or not materially lower, than is required for the well-being of the people. In short, the standard introduced by Mr. J. R. Colvin in 1854 well became the broad statesmanship and far-seeing views of that great man. The measure has involved no undue sacrifice, when we consider the nature of the property to be dealt with. The result is, a prosperous and contented peasantry; a proprietary with capital sufficient for improvements, and for tiding over those seasons of difficulty to which, unfortunately, we are here so liable; and a steady development of the country's resources.

"But, My Lord, whether light or heavy, the great charter of our revenue settlements is inviolability. After the engagement has been ratified, it would be a breach of it to step in and say, 'Because your profits are greater than they need be, you shall pay an extra cess' (unless, indeed, we do so on the principle just laid down by Mr. Stephen, that is to say, in just proportion to additional burdens imposed on all property alike). Were we to act thus, we should shake confidence and destroy the security of property in land. The proprietors would say to themselves, "If the Government takes an addition to the present demand upon us of two or three per cent., because we are well off now, what security have we that a few years hence the Government may not again step in and take five or ten per cent. because there is a new deficit, and we are thought to be still better off?"

"My Lord, it is the integrity of these settlements which broadly and yet sharply distinguishes our administration from all Native administrations. It is the *limitation* of our demand, as my learned and hon'ble friend has so clearly shown, that creates a valuable property in land. It is the secure and inviolable limitation of the demand (whether for revenue, or cesses, there is no difference) that creates a *secure and certain value* in the land. And it is the absence of this that makes landed property of little or no marketable value in Native States. And whatever tampers with this limitation (excepting always burdens imposed on the broad and equitable principle expounded by Mr. Stephen) vitiates and undermines the value of property.

"I understand that it is advocated, in certain influential quarters, to alter the present system by which Government enters into engagements, and thus limits its demand, both in respect of revenue and of extra payments for village cesses and burdens. It is now, I understand, proposed to enter into engagement only for the 'revenue,' leaving the State at liberty, in all time to come, to impose additional cesses and burdens at discretion.

"My Lord, I earnestly trust that no such alteration will be allowed by Your Excellency's Government. I trust that we shall not with one hand ratify the limitation, and undo it with the other, by retaining liberty to add to the demand, if only it be under the name of 'Cesses,' or under any name other than 'Revenue.' It does not matter, My Lord, under what name the enhancement is taken. It will equally undermine the value and security of property.

"This proposal, taken in connection with the charge of the inadequacy of our assessments, is indicative, My Lord, to my mind, of one of those great and violent oscillations of opinion, so dangerous, and yet unfortunately so common, in India: a reaction arising, perhaps, from the proposal to apply the principles of the permanent settlement to parts of the country not yet ripe for it; perhaps, also, a reaction caused by the application of the half-asset standard of assessment to other provinces, where from the prevalence of great estates, or from low and backward cultivation and development, a higher standard might have been justified.

"However this may be, I earnestly hope that, as regards these provinces at least, Your Excellency will not consent to any relaxation of the integrity of our settlements; an integrity which constitutes their great virtue, the cardinal and indispensable condition of our prosperity."

MEMORANDUM BY A. COLVIN, ESQ, ON THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1. In the debate on the Local Rates (Oudh) Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarked that—"It seemed to him that in some districts of the North-Western Provinces we were sacrificing the land-revenue to an unnecessary degree. It was true that in these days of liberal treatment in financial matters it had been considered desirable that instead of giving landholders one-third of the rents as their share, as we formerly gave them, we should now give them one-half. But the system under which we were conducting the

settlements in the North-Western Provinces resulted in giving the proprietors more than one-half of the rents: for we know that the landowners are not likely to enhance their rents before the settlement, but had proceeded to do so immediately after the settlement. The difference in the proportion of the rents taken as revenue by the Government, which Mr. Strachey had shown to have already appeared in some districts, would be much more perceptible ten or twenty years hence."

2. In the debate on the Local Rates (North-Western Provinces) Bill, MR. CAMPBELL said:—"Since the subject of the settlement of the North-Western Provinces had been broached, and as there was a considerable difference of opinion on the point, he would say one word in respect to his own experience of that settlement. The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis had truly said that, probably, when the settlement of 1841 was made, we had not an accurate account of the rental of lands; but he thought that the want of exactitude told rather against the landholders, and not in their favor. HIS HONOR had served in the North-Western Provinces for several years immediately after the conclusion of that settlement, and his impression was that the result of that settlement was that the landholders had at that time scarcely a clear one-third of the rental for their profit. He believed that the settlement that had now been made had proceeded on more exact data with respect to existing rents, which was telling against the State and in favor of landlords. The result of the Settlement of 1841 gave in round numbers a revenue of four crores of rupees, or four millions sterling; and he was told that the result of the new settlements would be to give to the State not more than four and a half millions at the outside. Now if we compared the state of the country at that time and the state of the country at present; if we considered that the former settlement was made shortly after the great famine of 1837, which far exceeded in severity any other famine that we had had in that country; if we consider that railroads and roads were not made at that time, and there was not

one tithe of the means of developing the resources of the country that we now possessed; if the North-Western Provinces were capable of bearing in 1841, when that settlement was made, without serious complaint, a revenue of four millions—it seemed to him that, if the land was called upon to pay a revenue of only four and a half millions between the years 1871 and 1901, the new assessment would be infinitely lighter than the old assessment, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey was right in saying that we were giving up a very large proportion of our land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces."

3. What Mr. Strachey had said was this:—"The truth, I fear, rather is that we have been sacrificing by our existing system of settlements a vast income, which, as all classes of the people—including the private proprietors of land themselves—admit, has always belonged to the State. This is a great question, into which I do not now propose to enter, but I wish to state a few facts to illustrate to the Council what I believe to be the truth regarding the pressure of the land-revenue demand in Northern India. My particular illustration will be taken from the North-Western Provinces, but in principle everything that I am about to say applies equally to Oudh and the other more advanced provinces. Under the old settlements for thirty years, which have now for the most part expired in the North-Western Provinces, the share of the rental to which the State was assumed to be entitled was sixty-six per cent. Such men as Mr. Thomason, and the other most experienced officers of the time, were satisfied that this share was not excessive. If it was not in accordance with ancient custom and with the feelings of the people, I believe that the main divergence was really this, that never had any Government at any previous time taken so little. The proof that the demand was not excessive seems to me to be absolutely complete. The best proof that can be given consists in the fact of the vast progress in wealth and prosperity which the North-Western Provinces have made

during the last thirty years, and in the growth of private property in the land of immense value. Under the present system of settlement, we take fifty instead of sixty-six per cent. Why this change was made I cannot say. So far as I have ever been able to discover, it was made in 1854, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on his own authority, and without any serious discussion. In reality, we do not even get fifty per cent., because the annual value of landed property goes on constantly and rapidly increasing. An example has lately come before the Government of India which illustrates what is happening. It is my belief, and it would not be difficult, I think, to show that my belief is based on solid grounds, that this example is by no means a singular one. Although the case is a strong one, and perhaps an extreme one, it may, I believe, be fairly taken as an illustration of a process which is very generally going on. In the Boolundshuhur District of the North-Western Provinces, settlement operations have been in progress for some time past. About five years ago the assessment was completed. The proper amount of the land revenue was determined to be £123,000 a year. The Lieutenant-Governor subsequently ordered a special enquiry to be made, and the conclusion arrived at by Sir William Muir, than whom there can be no higher authority, is that, although the sum of £123,000 really represented only five years ago an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the rental, so great and so rapid has been the increase in the value of landed property, that it is now equal to only about thirty-five per cent. In other words, the annual rental of the private proprietors has increased fifteen per cent. in five years. If a new settlement were now to be made, we should get, under the present system, £141,000, instead of £123,000 a year; and if the rates of the old settlement were in force, we should get £188,000. Under the latter supposition, we are losing £65,000 a year, and the total result of the new settlement for thirty years will be that, by the time it expires, we shall have given away

to private parties, in this single district, no less than £1,950,000, which, under former rulers, would have been received by the State. The great present disproportion between the rental of the land and the Government revenue is the result of the great increase which has taken place in rents. This has been caused, partly by the settlement of the Government demand, and partly by the increased value of agricultural produce and the increased wealth and prosperity of the country."

4. These remarks, carrying the stamp of high authority, and the weight of the official utterances of members of the Government of India, delivered in the course of an important public debate, must necessarily arrest attention. They are calculated to arouse public irritation at what is represented to have been the prodigal and wasteful course adopted in these Provinces in 1854. If the criticism is allowed to pass unchallenged, it is extremely probable that modifications in the system of assessment then adopted will be put forward by the Press for consideration. It is believed that the remarks, both of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Strachey, are founded on a misapprehension of facts. It is perfectly certain that Mr. Campbell's remarks derive most of their strength from an unintentional misstatement of facts. A concise examination of the positions advanced, and a brief review of the data afforded by the published reports of the officers now engaged in the settlement revision, will make this, it is thought, apparent.

5. The objections urged are twofold—

1*st*,—That whereas under the settlements of 1841, we took 66 per cent. of the rental, we now take 50 per cent. only.

The inference suggested by this is, that if during thirty years the landlord could pay 66 per cent. it was a waste of public revenue to limit the demand to 50 per cent.

2*nd*,—That the assessment is based on the old rates, fixed at the former settlement. "We know that the

landowners are not likely to enhance their rents before the settlement, but had proceeded to do so immediately after the settlement."

The inference suggested is, that the present settlement being based on the old rents, and the landlord, so soon as the settlement is complete, proceeding to enhance those rents, Government does not even get 50 per cent. of the actual rental.

6. Before discussing these two positions in detail, it will be as well to clear the ground by correcting misstatements which both Messrs. Campbell and Strachey have inadvertently published: and by putting in their proper light the illustrations which were made use of to aid the public mind: but which, in their present form, are certain to mislead it. These points cleared up, the issues will be considerably narrowed, and can be more conveniently disposed of.

7. Mr. Campbell says that the result of the settlement of 1841 gave in round numbers four millions sterling, and that the result of the revision would be to give four and a half at the outside.

In point of fact, the final result of the settlement of 1841 gave in round numbers a demand for the whole Province of £3,390,000. (The word "final" is used, because that settlement was found to be in many districts unbearably high, and had to be lowered.) In the four millions, the revenue of the permanently-settled districts has been included. In making his comparison, Mr. Campbell, who, as he says, "had served in the North-Western Provinces for several years immediately after the conclusion of that settlement," should have remembered that the majority of the Benares Division of this Province, with the Jounpore District, is permanently settled. The comparison should have been between the revenue of the temporarily-settled districts only. That revenue under the old settlement was in round numbers £3,400,000. The estimated income under the revised assessments, deducting the permanently-settled districts, would be £3,900,000—giving an increase of 14·7 per cent. At

66 per cent., the old revenue gives a rental of £5,100,000. The estimated income under the revised assessments at 50 per cent. gives a rental of £7,800,000—an increase in the estimated rental of 53 per cent.

8. Mr. Strachey brought forward—as an illustration of "what is very generally going on"—what he himself admitted to be "the extreme case" of the Boolundshuhur District. It is unnecessary to enquire here how an extreme case can be used as an illustration of what is very generally going on; though it is to be regretted that in so grave a charge Mr. Strachey should have been inaccurate in the use of words.

Mr. Campbell also remarked, in respect of the settlement of 1841 and the revision of 1860-71, that the former was made shortly after the great famine of 1837; the implied inference being that, as no such cause existed at revision, the increase of revenue should have been all the greater.

9. As a matter of fact, with which every one acquainted with the operations connected with the revision of settlement in these provinces is familiar, there have been two epochs in that revision. The first epoch commenced in 1859, and continued till the beginning of 1854; the second commenced in 1864, and, gradually assuming its distinctive characteristics, continues to the present time. The earlier epoch followed immediately on the great mutiny of 1857, which desolated the whole land, and on the famine of 1860, which fell upon the people just beginning to recover the effects of fire and sword; and immediately preceded the American war, the sudden growth in the demand for Indian cotton, the consequent impulse to the cotton trade, and the influx of money resulting from this cause and from the general extension of railways, which had its first commencement only with the commencement of the decade just expired. So that of the causes enumerated by Mr. Campbell as existing in 1837, famine existed in 1860, civil war was added to it; railroads in neither case existed. At both periods circumstances were unfavorable to Government in adjustment of the land reve-

nue. This was the epoch of the re-settlement of Boolundshuhur, as of Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, and Goruckpore. (The latter was, however, an exceptional district, consisting chiefly of reclaimed waste land, and may be set aside.) The first three districts were situated in the very heart of the mutiny and famine tract. It was a time of immense depression in those districts, when no one could foresee the extraordinary imminent changes. The second epoch coincides with the new era which commenced with the temporary extinction of the American cotton trade, and the rapid extension of public communications. The two periods are separated *toto cælo*. To quote Boolundshuhur, therefore, as an illustration of "a process which is very generally going on," is very much like illustrating the modern *fauna* by examples selected from the animals that existed before the flood. The old order, under which the earlier settlements were necessarily made, has passed away. It is with the new that we must concern ourselves if we wish to ascertain the process, and the results of the process, now generally going on throughout the Provinces.

10. We can proceed now to examine the objections enumerated in the fifth paragraph.

> "1*st*,—That whereas under the settlements of 1841 we took 66 per cent. of the rental, we now take 50 per cent. only."

This is not accurately stated. The point at issue is, whether the margin of rental left to the landlord is sufficient to enable him to subsist in independence. To ascertain this, we must ascertain what is the entire demand upon him. Government not only takes from him land-revenue, but Local Cesses for the repair and maintenance of his roads, for the education of his own (and his neighbours') children, for postal communications, and for village police. It compels him to maintain at adequate wages an Accountant, to regulate the village accounts, and to keep up, for the satisfaction of the landlord and of Government, an accurate register of

proprietary holdings and changes. It binds each shareholder also to remunerate the Headman whom he has elected to represent him in his dealings with the officers of Government: and to collect from him and pay into the public treasury his quota of the public revenue. When we have ascertained the sum of these demands, we shall be in a position to pronounce upon the share of the rent which is left to the enjoyment of the landlord. The account stands thus:—

Land-revenue	...	50 per cent.
Local cesses	...	5 ,,
Village accountant	...	2½ ,,
Headman	...	2½ ,,
		60 per cent.

When, therefore, Mr. Campbell says that we now give the landlords one-half of the rents as their share, and when Mr. Strachey adds that we take 50 instead of 66 per cent., they fail to represent the fact correctly. It is not a half, but two-fifths only, of the rental that is left to the landlord. In one form or another, Government takes 60 per cent. of the rents from the landlords. The question is, whether 40 per cent. of the net rental is too large a share to leave to the landlord.

11. Before examining this question, it must be observed that, speaking broadly, estates in these provinces are held on two tenures. They are held by one or two sharers, comparatively wealthy men: or they are held by a community of more or less numerous shareholders, more or less impoverished.

12. The proportion of estates held by either class cannot be definitely stated. It is notorious that in these Provinces the policy of the Government at the settlement of 1841 was to exclude the large proprietors, and to engage with the village communities. These communities are scattered broadcast over the North-West. There is a tendency, doubtless, for property to pass into the hands of the wealthier few, but *per contra*, with the rule of equal inheritance, there is the

counteracting tendency of properties to split up, leading to a multiplication of sharers. Were the returns of assessment of land under the Income-tax Acts reliable as showing the income *bonâ fide* from that source, we should be able to tell at once what proportion of the land revenue was paid by men holding shares with an annual demand of more than Rs. 750. But the returns under land are mixed up with other heads: and, on this point, no reliable information can be obtained from such a source. Unless, however, two rules are to be applied; unless we are to take from the wealthy according to their wealth, and from the needy according to their need, it is evident that we must fix our standard by the measure of the wants of the less wealthy section of landholders. The chain can be no stronger than its weakest link.

13. The holdings of these landlords will be of two kinds:—

First,—The homestead—the land known as "seer." This is the most valuable part of the holding. All the produce of such land goes directly to the landlord. In other lands, the cultivating tenant intercepts a portion; in these, the landlord is himself ordinarily the cultivator.

Secondly,—There is the land held by tenants. This will be more or less profitable, according as the land is held by tenants with or without a right of occupancy at favorable rates, and according to the influence of the landlord over his tenants.

These three, then—(1) the homestead, (2) the land held by tenants at favourable rates, (3) the land held by tenants-at-will—make up the landlord's holding. If we can tell the ordinary area of these holdings, and their approximate value, we shall have, after deducting 60 per cent. as the total demand on the landlord, a very good notion of the annual amount of profits left under present rules for his support.

In speaking of "the" landlord, it will be remembered, that according to the census of 1865, the average of a family

is five: and that the holding maintains, not one, but the family.

14. What is the average size of the homestead?

Extremely accurate information can be obtained on this point from the reports of Settlement Officers which are published from time to time by the Government of these Provinces in the *Revenue Reporter*. The following figures are furnished by the Districts of Furruckabad, Mynpoorie, and Bareilly:—

District.	Pergunnah.	Number.	Area.	Average in Acres (fractions omitted.)
Furruckabad	Bhojpore ...	544	5,588	10
,,	Talgram ...	205	2,072	10
,,	Mohumdabad ...	449	2,994	6
,,	Pahara ...	328	1,556	5
,,	Khakutmow and Purumnuggur ...	557	3,257	6
,,	Imrutpore ...	1,273	7,533	6
,,	Kaimgunj ...	1,382	12,617	9
Mynpoorie ...	Karaoli ...	646	Area not exhibited by Settlement Officer.	3
,,	Mynpoorie ...	1,336		4
,,	Ghiror ...	980		6
Bareilly ...	Bullia ...	1,204	4,014	3

We have, then, in eleven pergunnahs, an average homestead of six acres. These pergunnahs have been taken, because, while in all the reports the actual *total* area of the homestead holding is recorded, the average *holding* is given in these only.

15. There remains, then, the area held by tenants. What does this average?

The total cultivated area per proprietor in Pergunnah Aonlah, of the Bareilly District, is 28 acres, 7 more being held as cultivable. In Pergunnah Chibramow, of the Furruckabad District, the average cultivated holding of the proprietors, other than talookdars, is recorded at 29 acres. Deducting from these the 6 acres held as homestead, we have 22 and 23 acres per proprietor held by tenants. In either pergunnah

the average rent paid by tenants is Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, and the rate of incidence of the revised revenue, calculated at 60 per cent. of the rental, is Rs. 2-1-6 per acre.

Assuming the rack-rent at which the land composing the homestead can be let to be double the rent paid by ordinary tenants (an extravagant supposition), the debtor and creditor account of the landholder will stand as follows :—

In Aonlah (Bareilly) his net income will be—

	Rs.	As.	P.
6 acres seer × Rs. 7 =	42	0	0
22 acres held by tenants × Rs. 3-8 =	77	0	0
Total, ...	119	0	0
Revenue on 28 acres @ Rs. 2-1-6 =	57	10	0
Profit of landowners,	61	6	0

or Rs. 5-1-9 per mensem, to meet the cost of living for a whole family.

Similarly in Chibramow (Furruckabad) his net income will be—

	Rs.	As.	P.
6 acres seer × Rs. 7 =	42	0	0
23 acres held by tenants × Rs. 3-8 =	80	8	0
Total income,	122	8	0
Revenue on 29 acres @ Rs. 2-1-6 =	60	11	6
Profits of landowner,	61	12	6

or Rs. 5-2-4 per mensem to meet the entire cost of living.

There will be a small income from miscellaneous produce, such as the fruit or timber of trees on the cultivable land, the produce of tanks, and so on; but it will not bring the income to a higher figure than Rs. 6 monthly. It is not pretended that in all cases the landlord's receipts are so limited; but these instances are given as furnishing information on which a reliable estimate can be framed so far as the pergunnahs mentioned are concerned, and as an illustration of what

may be expected in other pergunnahs. It will probably be admitted that there is not room here for any enhancement of the Government share of the rental, unless it should be contended (which it is not) that the landlord should eke out his income from other and independent sources.

16. It has thus been shown that it is entirely inaccurate to say that we take 50 per cent. of the assets only; and the real incidence of the demand has been illustrated. It remains only to explain that the vulgar assertion that the thirty years' settlement just concluded fell at 66 per cent. of the assets involves a fallacy which vitiates any conclusions it may be sought to build on that assertion.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the assessment made at 66 per cent. broke down in a large number of districts: in Furruckabad, for example, in Mynpoorie, Banda, Humeerpore, Bijnour, Futtehpore, Budaon, Jhansie, Jaloun, Etah, and Allahabad, as well as in parts of Bareilly, Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur. It may be urged that those settlements broke down, not because 66 per cent. was taken, but because more than 66 per cent. was taken. This is matter of speculation. The fact remains. In Banda, for instance, the assessment was *twice* lowered, and was reduced from 20 to 13 lakhs. In Karaoli (Mynpoorie), 14 per cent. of the demand was abandoned; in Chibramow (Furruckabad), a similar amount.

In the first ten years of that settlement, land bearing revenue amounting to 9 per cent. of the entire demand changed hands in Chibramow (Furruckabad); in Ghiror (Mynpoorie) 38 per cent. of the cultivated area changed hands; in Atrowlee (Allygurh) 25; in Fureedpore (Bareilly), 69 per cent. of the land-revenue (apart from confiscations). Out of a total of 241 estates in Fureedpore, 84, or 35 per cent. were farmed for arrears in the first ten years of the settlement!

But the main reason why no argument can be drawn from the working of a thirty years' settlement at 66 per cent. of the assets is, that no such thing as a thirty years' settlement

at 66 per cent. of the assets has ever been known. Before many years had expired from the conclusion of the former settlement, the extension of the cultivation and of irrigation had reduced the Government share of the assets to 50 per cent. In course of time it fell in many districts as low as 40 per cent., as will be clearly seen when it is remembered that, in order to raise the Government demand to 50 per cent. of the rental, an addition of 25 per cent. has in many cases had to be made to the existing demand.

17. How large the increase of cultivation since the previous settlement has been may be gathered from the following data supplied by the *Revenue Reporter*:—

District.	Pergunnah.	Percentage of Increase.
Furruckabad ...	Chibramow ...	40 per cent.
„ ...	Pahara ...	11 „
„ ...	Khakutmow ...	11 „
„ ...	Shumshabad ...	35 „
„ ...	Kumpil ...	44 „
Pilibheet ...	Jehanabad ...	32 „
Bareilly ...	Crore ...	88 „
„ ...	Serolee ...	47 „
„ ...	Bullia ...	27·50
„ ...	Aonlah ...	72
„ ...	Suneha ...	27
Mynpoorie ...	Karaoli ...	69
„ ...	Ghiror ...	18
Allygurh ...	Atrowlee ...	11·50
„ ...	Koel ...	5·50
Etawah ...	Paphoond ...	7

A glance at this table shows, apart from all other disturbing causes, how futile must be any argument based on the assumption that the prosperity of the country during the settlement now expiring or expired, and the incidence of the demand at 66 per cent. of the assets, are in any way connected with each other. In the only pergunnahs in which the increase is less than 10 per cent. the reason is expressly stated.

Paphoond.—"The great reason why there has been no large increase of cultivation is the simple one that very little land of average quality was uncultivated even at the last settlement. The cultivation, including the new waste, now

amounts to 82·5 per cent. of the assessable area; and unless some method is devised of fertilizing oosur plains, that area has, I think, been stretched to the utmost."

Koel.—"The cultivated area is a little above 90 per cent. of the cultivable. At the time of settlement this tract of country was thickly inhabited and highly cultivated; and it does not appear that under any circumstances much extension of cultivation could have been expected."

18. Apart from the increase in cultivation, there has been a large extension of irrigation in the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions: and latterly there has been the marked and rapid rise in prices. Greater security has doubtless enhanced the value of land; but the following figures show how enormously the price of land rose after 1840: and indicate the gradually relaxing pressure of the Government demand upon landlords' profits:—

District.	Pergunnah.	Year.	Price per Acre.
			Rs. As. P.
Furruckabad ...	Chibramow ...	1836-50	4 3 10
" ...	" ...	1851-60	9 0 11
" ...	" ...	1861 68	12 5 6
Allygurh ...	Atrowlee ...	1839-48	7 0 3
" ...	" ...	1849-58	11 1 11
" ...	" ...	1859-67	11 11 8
Mynpoorie ...	Ghiror ...	1840-50	3 14 5
" ...	" ...	1850-57	6 5 8
" ...	" ...	1858-68	12 13 11

19. When, therefore, the experience of an assessment at 66 per cent., and the large *ad interim* growth of landlords' profits are spoken of in the same breath, there is an obvious confusion and contradiction. If the thirty years' settlement has furnished us with experience of a settlement at 66 per cent., there has been no increase of assets. If there has been an increase of assets, there has been no experience of a settlement at 66 per cent. of the assets.

Read by the light of the information thus given us, the lesson to be learnt from the last settlement would seem to be

this. At its commencement, while it fell at 66 per cent., it was unendurable. Reduction followed on its heels, and a dangerous and startling transfer of landed property. Bye-and-bye cultivation extended, and the ratio of the Government demand fell. The settlement succeeded, not because it was moderate at the outset, but because circumstances eventually brought it to moderation. When, therefore, Mr. Strachey says—"The proof that the demand (at 66 per cent.) was not excessive seems to me absolutely complete: the best proof that can be given consists in the fact of the vast progress in wealth and prosperity which the North-Western Provinces have made during the last thirty years, and in the growth of private property in the land of immense value," he begs the point at issue. The proof that the demand (at 66 per cent.) is not excessive is, of course, that it is paid. But, as a matter of fact, in many districts it was not paid, and could not be paid, and had to be revised; or, where the demand was not revised, it was paid during the first ten years at the cost of sales, auctions, and mortgages. When it came to be regularly paid, it was either because the demand had actually been lowered, or because the extension of cultivation had virtually lowered the demand. The "vast progress" was *post hoc*, not *propter hoc*. It owed its existence to the margin of cultivable land, not to the tender mercies of a 66 per cent. settlement.

20. The conditions under which it was resolved to take 66 per cent. of the rental had disappeared when in 1854 the North-West Government resolved to reduce the proportion of the Government demand. The large margin of cultivable land previously existing had been mostly brought under the plough. It is true that irrigation schemes were on foot, and there was faint talk at Calcutta of railways; but that the whole aspect of the North-West would in ten years from that time be revolutionized was what no one could have foreseen. All that could be known to the Lieutenant-Governor of 1854 was, that the land reserve against which the landlord could in 1840 draw for the ensuing thirty years was approaching

exhaustion. The conditions, therefore, under which it was possible for the landlord in 1840 to accept a demand at 66 per cent. had disappeared, and, so far as could then be seen, no compensating conditions had taken their place. If we are to revert to engagements at 66 per cent., the argument from experience can be maintained solely on the ground that, what the extension of cultivation promised in 1840, a prospective rise in the rent-rate promises in 1870. To estimate the probability of this, we must see how far a rise in the rent-rate *has* been taken into consideration by our Settlement Officers, and what is the further margin of probable increase which circumstances would justify us in expecting.

And this brings us to the second objection, *viz.* :—

"That the assessment is based on the old rates fixed at the former settlement."

21. The reply to this may be most succinctly given by exhibiting the rise in the average rent-rate involved in the calculations of the several Settlement Officers. The methods by which they have respectively arrived at their conclusions are immaterial to the point at issue: which is, simply, whether they have based the revised assessments on the original rent-rates.

22. The percentage of increase in the average rent-rate is shown as follows:—

District.	Pergunnah.	Percentage.
Furruckabad	Chibramow	7·0
"	Bhojpore	22·5
"	Mohumdabad	20·0
"	Shumshabad	22·2
"	Pahara	40·0
"	Imrutpore	16·0
"	Khakutmow	25·0
Bareilly	Meergunj	18·0
"	Crore	28·3
"	Bullia	16·0
"	Aonlah	26·0
"	Sunelia	15·0
Allygurh	Atrowlee	38·5
"	Iglas	19·2
"	Koel and Moorthul ...	50·0
Mynpoorie	Karaoli	21·0
"	Ghiror	18·0
Etawah	Paphoond	30·0

23. But the rise in the average rent-rate here shown by no means indicates the rise of the rent-rate on the same land. The extension of cultivation has been shown to have been immense; and the area brought under the plough is presumably of inferior quality to the area previously under cultivation. This is noticed in the reports of several officers, and must be borne in mind in reviewing the above figures. Thus, in Bareilly, the Settlement Officer, while finding the increase in the *average rent-rate* to be 28·3, is careful to mention that *on the same land* the rent-rate has increased about 50 per cent.

24. To show even more clearly the entire misapprehension under which Mr. Campbell labours—both of the system under which the revised settlements are conducted, and the facts as to enhancement of rent,—the following extracts from the reports of the Settlement Officers of Furruckabad, Pilibheet, and Etawah, may be given. They show, from illustrations taken from Settlement Officers working independently and in different parts of the country—

1*st*,—That allowance is made for future prospective enhancements.

2*nd*,—That enhancements prior to revision of settlement have been very frequent.

3*rd*,—That where enhancements have been scarce, the Settlement Officer has formed inductions based on the enhancements that have taken place, and has assumed a general rise in the rental on the data thus arrived at.

25. *Furruckabad.*—"I base my average soil-rates, not on single instances nor on picked cases, but on the actual average rents paid by each class of soils in the pergunnah; always *keeping in view the assumption that the real rent is a little above the declared rent, and therefore that my average rent should also be a little above it. Beyond this, too, I have assumed that rents are still elastic, and ought to be raised a little, not having been raised as yet sufficiently to keep pace with the general rise in prices* and the improvement in the

position of agriculturists. This assumption is justified by the desire of zemindars to sue for enhancement, and by the experience gained in Kunouj, where the same assumption has been abundantly justified by events. But I further hold it is the best land, and not the worst, which can bear enhancement: therefore, my average rates are more above the actual rates in the better classes of soils than in the worse; more in the irrigated than in the unirrigated." He states elsewhere that he has estimated a rise of two annas in the rupee, or over 12 per cent.

Jehanabad (Pilibheet).—"The facilities afforded for raising rents by Act X. of 1859 since its introduction, and by Act XIV. of 1863 during the progress of settlement *have been very freely made use of by the landlords in this pergunnah. It is an undoubted fact that in many cases the cultivators' rents have been raised by private arrangement between themselves and the landlords.*"

Paphoond (Etawah.)—"I think, then, we may fairly expect a rise to take place, after the amount of the Government demand has been announced *of not less than 30 per cent. on the rents which have remained stationary.*"

26. It can scarcely be necessary to say more on this point. It would have seemed *primâ facie* unlikely that Settlement Officers, selected men, should have shut their eyes to enhancements which the daily experience of the Courts and the Camp show to be constantly going on: or that in applying them to the practical work of assessment they should have declined to reason from the known to the unknown, and to assume, from the actual increase, a *pro tanto* increase on similar holdings. The figures and extracts here given are surely enough to set all doubt upon this point at rest.

27. What the further rise in the average rent-rate may be it is difficult to conjecture. It must be largely influenced by the rise in the price of grain. The majority of officers believe the rise in the harvest price of grain to have been about 35 per cent. The estimated rise in the average rent-

rate is seen to be 24 per cent. There would seem to remain, then, with a demand falling at 60 per cent., a margin of 11 per cent. further possible rise in the average rent-rate, so far as can be seen at present.

28. But it by no means follows that the average rent-rate, will rapidly increase to anything like the above figure. The causes that tend to keep the rent-rate down need not be enumerated here. They are familiar to all who are likely to interest themselves in the subject. In raising up a large body of protected tenants, holding at favourable rates, Government has debarred the landlords from freely raising rents, and itself from participation in a freely enhanced rental. This, however, is apart from the question now under discussion. Or, rather, it concerns the question only so far as the devious course of legislation, and the extreme uncertainty of the decisions of Appellate Courts on the enhanced rents decreed by Settlement Officers, may deter those officers from assuming the full increase which, on economical grounds, appear to them inevitable.

29. It may be added that the net increase of sanctioned assessments so far (a land revenue of £1,430,664 out of a total of £3,397,206 having come under revision) amounts to £203,977: or 14 per cent. on the former demand.

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Art. XVI.

REPORT ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS, N.-W. P.,

By M. KEMPSON, ESQ., *Director of Public Instruction.*

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting, for His Honor's information, the following report on the periodical issues from the Vernacular Press, in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1870, with a Statement showing the particulars of language, locality, and circulation.

In 1869, the number of newspapers in currency was 26, with a circulation of 7,064 copies. In 1870, the number of newspapers is 33, with a circulation of 7,509 copies.

Papers which appear to have been withdrawn are the following:—

Dharm Prakash (Urdu), *Dharm Prakash* (Hindi), *Budhi Prakash*, *Jalwa-i-Túr*, *Muir Gazette* (Urdu), *Muir Gazette* (Hindi).*

New papers are *Mangal Samachar*, *Budhi Bilas*, *Urdu Law Report*, *Riazinúr*, *Baland Akhtar*, *Saunders' Gazette*, and *Rifah-i-Khalaiq*.

The following is a list of the papers patronized by the Government:—

NAMES.	COPIES TAKEN.
Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind or *Bharat Khand Amrit*...	250
Urdu Delhi Gazette ...	... 150
Agra Akhbar	... 250
Mufid-i-Am	... 150
Nur-ul-Absár	... 150
Ainah-i-Ilm, *Vrittánt Darpan*...	... 289
Mangal Samachar... ...	... 249
Allygurh Institute Gazette ...	... 174

* This has re-appeared in a slightly improved form, concerning which I may refer to my letter No. 1979, dated 1st instant.

Names.			Copies taken.
Akhbar-i-Naiziri Akbar	...		... 150
Shola-i-Túr ...		...	... 150
Sama-i-Binod ...		...	... 30
Najm-ul-Akhbar ...		...	... 150
Akhbar-i-Alam ...		...	... 150
Jagat Samachar ...		...	... 250
Lawrence Gazette ...		...	... 150
Rohilkhund Akhbar	...		... 150

And by His Honor's desire these were distributed among schools of the Circles to which they belonged as far as possible, so that the number of journals sent to any one College or School has been reduced, while the actual number of copies taken has rather increased. Perhaps the proportion of Hindi papers might be increased with advantage, but the redistribution of patronage belongs to a separate address.

A new feature in native journalism was introduced this year at Agra on the occasion of the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Urdu paper *Akhbar-i-Alam* adopted the European fashion of circulating 'extras' during each day of His Royal Highness's visit. I have received 'extras' by post from one or two other journals during the year, chiefly referring to telegraphic news of the war in France.

The Translator of Extracts from the Press took leave in April, and his place was filled by a promising scholar, Munshi Sohan Lal, of my own office, and the form of the weekly reports was altered by him, at my suggestion, in the way of grouping the news under three special heads, *viz.* (1) Political; (2) Educational; (3) Miscellaneous. In reviewing the contents of the papers for the year it will be convenient to follow this order.

(A) POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 8th January published a communication from Cochin on the subject of the confer-

ment by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of K.C.S.I. on the Maharajah of that place. The writer thinks it strange that a higher rank in the Order, such as that conferred on the Maharajah of Travancore, or on the Rajah of Dholepore, who was lately reproved by the Secretary of State for countenancing the kidnapping of girls, should have been withheld from the Maharajah.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 21st January, in a long article, speaks of disunion and its accompanying evils, envy and jealousy, as the chief obstacles to progress in India, and confirms the statement by alluding to the conduct of a Hindustani who through envy recently caused doubts to arise as to the eligibility to the Civil Service of one of his fellow-countrymen who had passed the Civil Service Examination.

The *Sama-i-Binod* of the 1st February comments upon the impropriety of leaving the decision of cases entirely in the hands of a jury, and supports his argument by referring to the case of Government *versus* Umesh Chandra (Bengal), in which the defendant, who was accused of murdering his wife, was declared innocent by the jury, although the proceedings of the case convinced the Judge of the man's guilt. The writer approves of the practice in the North-Western Provinces, where, he says, the Judges do not decide cases solely on the opinion of the assessors.

In another article the same paper remarks upon the periodical tours of Civil Officers through their districts. A Jubbulpore paper is quoted to the effect that, in the Commissioner's opinion, these tours are generally made for sporting purposes, an opinion in which the *Binod* concurs. It is added that the real object of these tours is laid down in the "Directions for Revenue Officers," but that the authorities take no notice of the rules.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th February dwells upon the bad practice of loading children with ornaments, and the evils consequent thereon.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* is quoted to the effect that parents who decorate their children with ornaments are the cause of their being murdered in cold blood. The writer wonders that Government has not forbidden the custom. The writer hints that a Government which protects dâk horses might well interfere in this instance. His remarks are strong, and he refers to the abolition of *suttee*, a religious practice, as a proof of what the Government can do if it pleases.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 23rd June has an article on the same subject, much in the same tone.

As a preliminary step, he recommends that, in order to impress on the minds of the people the mischief wrought by the abuse in question, Government should order all cases of murder having their origin in this evil practice, which have happened during the last ten years, to be collected from the records of the Criminal Courts and the Police Department, and published in the *Government Gazettes* for the information of the public. This done, the Government should frame a regulation to the effect that when a child is found by the Police wearing ornaments, of whatever value, they shall be confiscated by Government, and the proceeds be devoted to a hospital or other institution of public utility, and the parents of the children be fined.

The *Julwa-i-Túr* of the 28th February suggests that, in order to check embezzlement and bribery in Government officers, it would be better, as a rule, to appoint well-qualified students of Government Colleges to situations of trust. The writer thinks it a mistake to suppose that they will not form good practical officers, and is of opinion that men who are versed in the various branches of science and literature will be able efficiently to perform any duties that may be required of them. The attention of the Postal authorities is particularly invited to the suggestion, and it is remarked that, by its adoption, complaints now so frequent as to loss of Promissory Notes, &c., sent through the medium of the Post-office, would be less common.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 5th March, referring to the Infanticide Act, remarks that extravagance at marriages is the root of the evil, and that this abuse cannot be checked until Government interferes, as it ought to, seeing that the practice is one which has nothing to do with religious scruples.

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 15th March has an essay on the advantages of conferring high offices in the public service, such as Judgeships of the High Court and the Civil Courts, &c., on natives of the country. It is remarked that the people being well-experienced in the customs of the country and of the inhabitants generally, the best educated and most respectable among them will be able to administer justice more efficiently than European officers; moreover, the saving would be considerable; and last, not least, a great stimulus would be given to education.

In connection with this subject, the editor declaims against the practice of selecting candidates for such posts as Subordinate Judgeships, Moonsiffships, &c., which are already open to Hindustanis, on the sole consideration of the applicant's legal knowledge, to the total disregard of their general scholastic attainments. This principle of selection results in vicious appointments, and it often happens that no reliance can be placed on the examination tests applied to this class of officers, inasmuch as they do not scruple to use unfair means to obtain marks.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 17th March has a long article on the dearness of grain. The writer thinks it a mistake to blame the bunneahs, and believes that any interference in the market rates on the part of Government would be a fruitful source of evil.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 19th August passes a different opinion on the same subject. The attention of District authorities is drawn to the extortions of grain-sellers, who, it is said, raise the price of provisions at will whenever there is break in the rains. This distresses and

disheartens the people extremely. The writer regrets to observe that Government has left this class of dealers at liberty, and suffers them to oppress the poor for their own sordid gain; and is of opinion that heavy punishments in the shape of fines or imprisonment should be inflicted on them. He also thinks that the account of current market prices furnished to the authorities is greatly exaggerated, and that, by the shifts and expedients of those entrusted with the duty, the actual rates are never brought to the notice of Government.

The writer also finds fault with corn-dealers for selling adulterated grain, and wonders that the Hindustani members of Municipalities, who are appointed to them with the sole object of assisting Government in providing efficiently for the comforts of their countrymen, never trouble themselves about the deceitful dealings and tricks to which he refers.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 19th September thinks much after the same fashion. The writer, while alluding to the comparative dearness of grain in Lahore at the time, wonders that the corn-sellers are not called to book, and remarks as follows:—

"If you refer to officials, you are told that you are ignorant of economical science, and do not know that market prices resemble the surface of water, which, though undulating at times, is at last reduced to one level. But the economists forget that though the simile may hold good for European countries, it is not necessarily applicable to a country like India. In a word, as far as India is concerned, the law about market-prices should be amended. If it rains for three days in succession, the price of grain is raised, on the pretext that the import of corn has been stopped. If, on the other hand, it do not rain for four days, the price is again raised, and the bunneahs tell you that the apprehended dearth must be provided for. The truth is that this grievance is due simply to

the feebleness of the Government, and the artifice of the bunneahs."

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 2nd April, referring to the dishonesty of a patwari and certain lumberdars of a village in the Moradabad District, who are stated to have removed some old landmarks under the pretence of making a fresh survey, and thereby to have reduced an estate by 187 beegahs, invites the attention of Settlement Officers to the tricks of these underlings, and remarks that, as their papers are generally the basis on which suits are decided, it is of importance that the framers of them should be honest. The writer concludes by recommending a strict investigation, re-measurement, and general supervision in the Settlement Department, in order to avoid injustice to those concerned, and advises European officers to direct their attention to the subject when on tour.

The *Julwa-i-Tur* of the 21st February approves of the suggestion of the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Legislative Council should frame laws for a registration of grain stores in each Collectorate, and remarks upon the need of their being properly built. The length of time for which these barns are allowed to remain closed, it is observed, not only imparts a poisonous effect to the corn, but corrupts the air within, both which evils have made no less havoc than famine itself.

The *Naiyir-i-Akbar* of the 7th April, referring to the orders of the Government of India to reduce expenditure on education in Bengal, notices the unwillingness of the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out the measure, and remarks that one of the reasons why His Honor intends to give up the service before the expiration of the usual period of office is the difference of opinion existing between him and the Supreme Government with regard to this and such like points of legislation.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the same date alludes to the disaffection caused among the people of Ulwar by the Rajah's

favouritism towards the son and son-in-law of his personal attendant, Inayat Ullah Khan.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 9th April mentions that a bad feeling has arisen at Bareilly between the Hindus and the Musalmans, owing to the Hindu festival of the Ram Naumi and the Mohurram falling this year on the same day. The Musalmans were opposed to the Ram Naumi procession passing through the city as usual. The editor remarks that on a former occasion, when these festivals occurred simultaneously, the District authorities had shown their fairness by causing a rope to be tied in the middle of the market for the *Tazias* to pass on one side and the Ram Naumi procession on the other.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 21st April has a communicated article on the same subject, the gist of which is that, in order to prevent disturbances from taking place at this juncture, meetings consisting of Hindu and Musalman Raeeses were convened, in which it was determined that on the day of the Ram Naumi (April 10th) neither the *Tazias* nor the Ram Naumi procession should pass through the bazars, but could move without the city. The Government approved of this decision, and a proclamation to that effect was accordingly made in the city. The Hindus expressed their dissatisfaction at the decision, and shut up the shops; they refused to carry out the procession unless it were allowed to move through the city streets.

The same paper, in noticing the frightful prevalence of small-pox at Moradabad, states that the salutary effects of vaccination were clearly manifested in the case of children on whom the operation had been performed, and who for the most part escaped.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 10th April draws attention to the disastrous effects of the hailstorm which occurred on the 18th of March last, when the crops were just becoming ripe. Whole villages were ruined by this calamity in the district of Allygurh especially. Still more dreadful were the effects

of this visitation in Rewari, where about 150 villages were devastated.

The same paper gathers from its contemporaries that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is thinking of levying a local tax for the maintenance of the imperial roads.

The same paper, in alluding to the propriety of transferring to distant appointments Tehseeldars whose homes happen to be contiguous to their jurisdiction, advises the Collector and Magistrate of Moozuffernugger not to overlook the policy of such a measure in his district.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 14th April mentions the fact of the Government of India having distributed to all editors of newspapers and Telegraph officers, an abstract of the Budget of the Income and Expenditure of British India, prepared by Sir R. Temple. This abstract shows a deficit of Rs. 2,77,40,300 in 1868, against Rs. 62,55,940 in 1869. The revenue for the official year 1870-71 has been estimated at Rs. 52,32,77,500 and the ordinary expenditure at Rs. 52,16,45,150 (miswritten for Rs. 52,16,43,150), which gives a surplus for the year of Rs. 16,34,350.

The *Julwa-i-Túr* of the 15th April, in reviewing the same Budget, hopes that, now that the reductions adopted have realized a surplus of over 16 lakhs of rupees, the Government will relinquish all thought of adding to its revenue. The debts of past years can be liquidated out of the savings that accrue year by year under the system of reduced expenditure now established.

The writer adds that the rumour that has spread in India of the probable appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh as Viceroy and Governor-General seems to have had its origin in a hoax started by some English officer, whose services have been dispensed with under the reductions.

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the same date, in referring to the recent examination of Assistant and Deputy Collectors, remarks that the questions were tampered with as usual. The editor thinks that officers like these, who thus set so glaring

an example of unfair practices themselves, cannot possibly be expected honestly to discharge the important duties entrusted to them, or to deal out justice to others. On these grounds he condemns the existing system of examination, which he approves only in the case of students of Schools and Colleges, rather than of functionaries like Deputy Collectors, &c., whose abilities and proficiency might be abundantly tested afterwards by the way in which they decide cases and acquit themselves of their other duties.

The *Julwa-i-Tûr* of the 23rd April, notes that the people of the Punjab are unanimous in believing that Sir Richard Temple will be nominated Lieutenant-Governor of that territory. This belief is shared by the editor of the *Native Public Opinion*, who thinks that, after having shown such statesman-like ability in the management of the Indian finances, he is sure to be selected for the post.

The same paper remarks that the reductions about to be made in the Native Army will ensure an annual saving of 40 lakhs of rupees.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the same date refers to the rumour that is afloat in Oudh as to the appointment of a fourth Lieutenant-Governor for that Province, and remarks that, if the report is right, the existing administration and arrangements will undergo considerable change, and the Rohilkhund Division and several other districts will be detached from the North-Western Provinces and made over to Oudh.

The New Income-Tax.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 13th April learns from the *Indian Daily News* that the people of Calcutta and Bombay are holding meetings with a view to appeal to Parliament against the new income-tax. The editor thinks that if that course is adopted good results will follow.

In another article the same observes, with regard to the income-tax, that English papers are unanimous in ascribing the increased rate of 3½ per cent. to Sir Richard Temple's

mismanagement, and are of opinion that the people should present a memorial to the Secretary of State, representing that the scheme is fraught with mischief, and praying that it be recalled.

In connection with this topic, the following incident is quoted:—"When the Members of the Viceroy's Council had all assembled, and were discussing the income-tax question and other matters, in came a servant, who handed over a parcel to Sir R. Temple, on opening which the latter was astonished to find the contents to be an empty match-box." This pleasantry caused all present, and above all the Governor-General, to burst into a fit of laughter, and seems to have been intended by some wit as a suggestion to Sir Richard Temple that the duty on lucifer matches, which he had taken a fancy to, would bring in nought but empty coffers.

The same paper of the 20th April devotes a long leader to the same question. The new income-tax, it is remarked, has added to the already insufferable miseries caused by famine.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 21st April states, on the authority of the *Urdu Guide* of the 19th idem, that on the 8th of April a meeting was held of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration what measures should be adopted with regard to the late scheme of taxation.

All classes of the community, merchants, landholders, &c., were assembled, and it was unanimously determined that the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to convene a public meeting to decide what steps should be taken to appeal against the new income-tax to the Supreme Government. A Committee was formed to arrange the preliminaries, with a view to submit a formal application to Government.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 22nd April remarks, with reference to the recent Income-Tax Act, that the manner in which it has been passed will prove to the country the necessity of agitating for a *bonâ fide* constitutional Govern-

ment for India. In support of this remark is quoted the following extract from the *Englishman* :—

"Surely it would be quite as easy and much less ridiculous to issue a decree for this or that purpose, without insulting us with this vain semblance of a constitutional Government in which the public has no voice, and over which it exercises no control. It is time, then, to demand the thorough reform and remodelment of this parliament *in petto*,—not the Government, but the public—Native and European—should select its own representatives—men of decision and independence of character,—who would care not a snap of the fingers for the express sanction, or the express displeasure, of a Secretary of State in Westminster. India must no longer be governed by a board of clerks."

Another extract is quoted from the *Bengalee* in connection with the same subject. The gist of this is that the best and surest way by which India can hope successfully to resist such arbitrary schemes as the one in question, will be for the whole body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to unite in the common cause, and, after convoking huge meetings of all classes of the Cmmonwealth, unanimously to submit a memorial to England deprecating the odious scheme, and praying that it be revoked.

The *Naiyir-i-Akbar* of the 23rd June publishes the proceedings of a meeting held at Lucknow, on the 11th idem, to protest against the income-tax. Speeches of the leading men of the city were read, in which the tax was strongly censured, and its evils described in vivid colours. It was denounced as an oppressive measure, similar to the poll-tax in England, or the *Jazia* (*i. e.*, the capitation-tax levied by Musalman Emperors upon their subjects of another faith). It is said to be a scheme in condemning which the newspapers of England and India have been unanimous. The *Times*, for instance, is stated to have observed that, accustomed as the people of England are to taxes, even they are taken by surprise when they hear of a rate of 7½*d.* in the pound.

To exact so heavy a tax at a time of profound peace and tranquillity is most oppressive and uncalled-for. To add to the people's distress, local and municipal taxes have been imposed by Municipal Committees over and above the imperial demands.

The *Lucknow Times* is quoted in proof of the intolerable burdens which the people of that place have to bear. In addition to the Imperial income-tax, two other taxes are extorted by the Municipality under the name of the municipal-tax and the house-tax. The proceedings ended in an expression of hope that the memorials submitted to the Imperial Government by the people of Calcutta, Bombay, and all the great towns of India, would meet with a favourable consideration from a Government which is notorious for its exertions in alleviating the physical miseries of the people.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 23rd July has the following to disprove the necessity of the imposition of the income-tax:—

"Some people think that undue precipitation was exercised in enforcing the taxation scheme. This was due to Lord Mayo's alarm at finding a deficit in the Indian Budget. Were it not for this precipitation, it would have been found, on examining the several items which compose the Indian revenue, that the imposition of the tax was quite uncalled for. Among other items, we find that the income from the excise on salt for the current year shows an increase of thirty lakhs over that of the past."

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 9th July mentions that a question was asked in Parliament as to why the submission of the Indian Budget was so long delayed, and that it was answered that the delay was due to the disinclination of the Secretary of State to abolish the income-tax. That His Grace should turn a deaf ear to the complaints of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, that have reached him from all quarters, on the subject of the tax, and should hesitate in abolishing it on a simple reference from the Government of

India, shows that Sir Richard Temple is not alone to blame in the matter of the taxation scheme, but that higher authorities also are little disposed to revoke it.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 8th September states that the people of the city find it extremely distressing to pay the income-tax on account of the unprosperous state of their trade.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 8th January complains of a rigorous imposition of the income-tax on the people of Bindrabun. It is remarked that the subordinate Government *employés* entrusted with the assessment of the tax, rather than the higher officers, are to blame for the oppression.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 3rd September writes as follows on the subject of the income-tax:—

"Although from the statements made in the newspapers it appears that the budget prepared by Sir Richard Temple has been found to contain errors, and the necessity of enforcing his scheme of taxation disproved, no orders have hitherto been issued by Government for revoking it. All hopes of the people rest on the papers regarding the tax now before the Secretary of State; but it is certain that the tax cannot be abolished during the current year. It is already being collected, and to plead against it now will only be a waste of words. There is, however, one alternative left whereby we can hope to be relieved from the burden. During past year's ample provision has been made for building barracks on an extensive scale, and to this is chiefly due the continued increase in the rate of the income-tax. Of late it has been thought advisable to check this extravagant measure, and economy has been so far kept in view that not only has the number of barracks been reduced, but in many cases they have only one story instead of two. Under these circumstances it is manifest that a great portion of the building materials, purchased from time to time at a heavy cost, must have remained unused. These materials must be lying in

different districts, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not be disposed of by auction. What harm then if the amount thus realized be substituted for that meant to be raised from the income-tax, and the latter abolished?"

The same paper of the 17th September, in remarking that complaints regarding a rigorous collection of the income-tax are still coming in from all quarters, expresses surprise that, though the authorities confess that the necessity for raising it no longer exists, they turn a deaf ear to all complaints. The writer learns from a communication from Sindh that some of the cloth merchants at Kurrachée have tamely yielded to over-charges of the tax, instead of showing their ledgers, and thereby running the risk of disclosing the amount of their means, a course which would mar the prospects of their trade; others complain of their income being below the amount liable to assessment, and have instituted appeals in the Civil Court.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the same date, under the heading "Kángrá," states that the income-tax has created great disaffection among the people, who, as a body, are at a loss to make out what becomes of all the money levied by Government.

A correspondent of the *Mufid-ul-Anam* of the 22nd September makes the following remark in connection with the taxation scheme:—"If the people have any grievances to complain of, their own countrymen, rather than the Government, are the cause. In the matter of the income-tax, for instance, which has overwhelmed India with calamity, and to get rid of which so many plans have been tried by the people, but all in vain, it has been found on inquiry that the Maharajah of Joypore, who is a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and whose assent is secured to all laws and regulations made for India before their being passed, had expressed his approval of the scheme.* Such

* On this point the following remark appears in the correspondence of the *Oudh Akhbar* of the 2nd August:—"The Nawabs and Rajahs, who are

being the case, it was in vain to expect that the Council would mind any objections started against it. Had the Maharajah vouchsafed to plead in behalf of his countrymen, they would have escaped from the calamity. As it is, their happiness or misery is no concern to him, and his sole regard is for his title and seat in the Council."

SUGGESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCOME-TAX.

The *Nur-ul-Abṣár* of the 2nd May devotes a long leader to the income-tax question. The writer disapproves of the existing scheme of taxation, which throws undue burden on the few, while it suffers the many to be altogether exempt from it. He suggests the adoption of the principle inculcated by the Persian moralist Sheikh Sadi, who has observed that, if an infinitesimal sum be raised from each individual, the proceeds will reach a considerable amount.

He then dwells upon the advantages which he thinks the policy suggested will bring along with it, and supports his theory by the following rough calculation for the North-Western Provinces :—

Take it for granted, he says, that the houses in each village were divided into three grades, paying respectively four annas, eight annas, and one rupee and four annas per annum ; and those in each town were similarly classified, and assessed at the rate of eight annas, one rupee and two rupees and eight annas. If, then, the number of the several classes of houses be supposed to be equal, the average tax per house will be one rupee ; and since the population of the North-Western

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now selected as Members of the Council of the Governor-General for passing laws and regulations are useless for consultative purposes ; they are there merely for form's sake, and to give a show of justice and consideration for the feelings of the people to the proceedings of the Council, while they are immediately silenced by the European Members whenever they make any inquiry or remark. Furthermore, they have no concern with the natives of British India ; the taxes freely imposed on these do not affect their territories. The only possible use they can be of in the deliberations is in matters affecting the Foreign Department."

Provinces is about 26,800,000 men, out of which only 34,000 houses, or 170,000 men (supposing five to be the average number of men per house) were found having an income of Rs. 500 and upwards; subtracting these 170,000 from the total number, we get 26,600,000 men nearly, or 5,320,000 houses, which, at the average rate of one rupee per house calculated above, gives an enormous sum, say fifty-three lakhs of rupees. Now, the proceeds from the 1 per cent. rate in 1868 amounted only to five lakhs, while the probable income from the increased rate of 3½, which is so loudly complained of, will hardly exceed fifty-four lakhs.

The article concludes with the remark that the gains which will be derived by the expedient suggested are manifest from the above, and that he does not think the rate proposed by him, varying from four annas the minimum to two rupees and eight annas the maximum, likely to call forth complaints on the part of the people; it being, of course, borne in mind that widows and the maimed and crippled are to be exempted from all payment.

The *Meerut Debating Society's Journal* for the month of May has several essays on the subject of the income-tax. One of these, by Mohamed Fazl Azim, Tehseeldar of Sirdhana (Meerut), is well conceived, in which the writer recommends a tax on marriages in supersession of that on incomes. This tax, it is remarked, will have the following advantages. It will press equally upon all, instead of touching only those with incomes of Rs. 500 and upwards. It will be distasteful to none, and will be simply the revival of the old custom by which, at marriages, a twofold fee used to be paid to the Qazi; the one called *maharana*, now represented by the registration fee, and the other the fee for the celebration of the marriage (*haqqi-nikah khwani*) which would be paid to Government under the system proposed. This could be levied without hardship by simply providing that a request for permission to celebrate a marriage should be preferred on a stamp paper of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5, an expense

which would hardly be felt at all at such a time when so much money is thrown away. Other benefits will also be secured. A proof of marriage would be obtained in the Government authority for celebration; Government would learn with certainty the ordinary scale of marriage expenses among its subjects; and the imposition of a tax on marriages would, no doubt, tend to check the customary extravagance.

THE PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The *Sama-i-Binod* of the 1st August makes the following remark with regard to the proposed house-tax in the North-Western Provinces:—

"Unlike Bengal and Madras, where this tax has been in existence for some time past, it will be quite a novelty here. In imposing the tax, the value of the houses should not alone be taken into consideration, but likewise the income of the persons living in them; for in no few cases poor men will be found living in splendid houses bequeathed to them by their ancestors."

The *Mufid-ul-Anam* of the 8th August states the income from the house-tax, which it is in contemplation to levy in the North-Western Provinces, has been estimated at thirteen lakhs of rupees. This sum the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to lay out in the internal administration of these Provinces.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 20th August has a long communicated article on the subject of the proposed house-tax in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The writer quotes the opinions of two European officers of distinction, whom, in the absence of any reliable information relating to it, he had consulted on the subject. The first remarked to the following effect:—

"The Government, North-Western Provinces, has referred the question to the District authorities subordinate to it, but it is hoped it will not approve of the tax being levied while

the income-tax continues. On the contrary, it is expected that it intends to abolish the several kinds of assessments which pass under the names of road fund, municipal and rural police cesses, and substitute the tax in question in lieu of them all. It seems that the object meant to be secured by the tax is that it should also provide for the maintenance of the Grand Trunk Roads, the expenses of which now fall on the Imperial revenue, although the roads are made for the benefit of the public. In other words, it is presumed that the proposed tax will supersede all the imposts now in existence, and be assessed in such a proportion as to cover all the local expenses of a district. Thus the tax will ensure a twofold advantage to Government—(1) the cost of maintenance of the public roads, which, under the existing arrangements, is an unnecessary burden on the State revenue, will be saved; (2) the confusion and irregularity in accounts, consequent on the income under one head being spent under a different head, will be avoided."

The second gentleman's answer implied much the same thing, but he added the following suggestions:—

"The budget of the expenditure of each district should be carefully prepared, and the estimated outlay apportioned among the several towns and villages included in the district, according to the means of the inhabitants, unlike the existing system, under which many poor people have to pay twice or thrice as much as their income admits; while not a few of the rich, whose actual profits cannot be known at first sight, on account of the complex nature of their business, pay only a part of what they ought to. The plan we would suggest is the following:—

"Suppose the total estimated outlay of a district to be a lakh of rupees, and the number of houses in it two lakhs deducting the houses of the poorer population, say, one lakh, we have 100,000 houses left, which should be assessed at an average rate of one rupee per house. In other words, let Rs. 2 be levied from the first-class houses or those belonging

to wealthy *Mahajans*, bankers, and people driving a prosperous trade; Re. 1-8-0 from the second-class houses; Re. 1 from the third; 12 annas from the fourth; 8 annas from the fifth; and 4 annas from the poorest, or the agricultural class.

"It is also necessary that a limit be fixed beyond which no house can be assessed. Another consideration which should not be overlooked in levying the tax in question is, that two classes of persons should be assessed at a higher rate than the rest of the population, *viz.*, (1) the wealthy, to protect whose life and property the maintenance of a larger number of police is necessary; (2) the wicked and the seditious, to keep whom under proper control police is necessary to aid the law. This plan is well calculated to reduce the number of criminal cases; for when the bad characters of a town have to pay a higher rate, and are assured that if within the year they leave off their vicious career, and give proofs of good conduct, they will next year be assessed at a moderate rate, there is every probability of a reduction in crime, and, consequently, hopes of curtailment of the expenditure now incurred in police.

"The task of assessing on the above principle should be left entirely to the Collector of each District, whose local knowledge will enable him so to proceed in the matter as to satisfy the people that just so much is levied from them as is spent for their comfort and security. The confidence of the people being thus secured, they will willingly pay the tax, instead of regarding it as a burden as now."

The writer agrees with the views of these gentlemen, but suggests as a further step that a Committee be formed at the Sudder Stations, consisting of at least five members from each town, to act as representatives of their fellow-citizens, and have the right of managing the assessment and expenditure of the towns to which they respectively belong. One great advantage that will be gained by this measure will be, that, in case the income does not cover the expenses, the people will have no objection to make up the deficiency.

The editor of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar*, in reviewing the letter of his correspondent, says that, instead of enquiring from its officers the best means by which this tax may be levied, Government ought first to have asked them whether it would be agreeable to the people to substitute it in place of all other imposts. As this has not been done, it may be presumed that this burden, with which the people of Madras have already been saddled, is now about to make its triumphal entry into Hindustan, and that the discussion now going on is merely the bustle heralding its approach.

These taxes have now been going on for many years: each year the levy is called by a new name, and its continuance for twelve months and no more is promised. Each year the people are cheated with false hopes of its removal at the end of that time, and District Officers cajole their money out of them with the same tale.

So it was last year especially. We began with a tax of Re. 1 per cent. Then 1½ per cent. was added, making the whole 2½ per cent. Those officers who distinguished themselves most for the energy of their exactions were praised and rewarded, and their example held up to others as an encouragement to do likewise. The ryots were tortured and plundered; but the District Officers consoled them with the hope of release at the end of the year. With what difficulty the 2½ per cent. tax was levied every Collector knows. Notwithstanding that, we now have the 6 pies per rupee tax, the realization of which seems at present hopeless; and, in the midst of our trouble, comes the rumour and stir of the house-tax approaching to crown all.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT OTHER KINDS OF TAXES.

The *Jalwa-i-Tûr* of the 31st May draws attention to what is stated to be a prevailing complaint of the day, *viz.*, the exorbitant rate of stamp duty for the power of attorney for conducting transactions connected with wills or testaments. The rate is said to be 2 per cent. on the amount conveyed by the will. The editor refers to a particular case in which

the stamp duty for the power of attorney for the will of an estate came to so large a sum as Rs. 18,000, adding that cases like this must frequently happen. A protest against the evil, it is presumed, will be submitted to Government.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 29th July takes notice of a novel kind of tax imposed by the Municipality of Allahabad.

"Taxes were levied hitherto," says the editor, "only from the living." Now, however, the Municipal Committee of Allahabad have fixed an impost on the dead, having ruled that if a dead body is burnt on the banks of the Ganges, the heirs of the deceased must pay a fee of Rs. 2-8-0, and if at the Jumná, Re. 1-4-0.

"The Committee has indeed hit upon an admirable plan for raising money; for, in a time of plague or pestilence, the income from this source will be considerable.

"But surely it has escaped their notice that by this course a stigma will attach to the British rule, and historians will record in their books that, under the British Government, a tax was levied even on the dead.

"Again, a tax ought to be general, and not to fall on a particular class, as on the Hindús in the example before us. But if the poor Hindús must be marked out for prey, the result cannot but be that the corpses of the poor among them will be suffered to rot, which will breed pestilence, and thus the end for which the Committee has been established, *i. e.*, the conservancy and sanitation of the city, will be lost sight of.

"On the above grounds we are of opinion that this odious tax should be abolished, and, furthermore, some plan should be adopted by which the selection of educated and enlightened men to sit on the Committee may be secured."

A correspondent of the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 29th October complains of the imposition of a tax on fishermen in Delhi, in consequence of which, it is asserted, the price of fish has greatly risen. It is to be regretted that the

Government should have imposed a tax of this nature, the pressure of which is incident on the very poorest.

Under the heading "Kurrachee," the *Benares Akhbar* of the 2nd June states that the octroi tax levied by the Municipal Committee was already too heavy, and that to add to the distress of the people the rate has now been doubled.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 4th June notices the extortion practiced by the Collectors of the octroi tax at Roy Bareilly. It is asserted that this is carried to such an excess that the import of corn into the city is stopped. The correspondent cannot understand what Government or the people will gain by such a rigorous imposition of the octroi.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 1st November notices the dislike of the Meerut grain-dealers to the octroi tax, and states that since the introduction of this obnoxious measure corn supplies are more largely imported in the Sudder bazar than in the city. Had a similar tax been imposed in the Sudder bazar, or the old arrangements been allowed to continue, under which the city and the cantonment were both exempt from the octroi, the two places would have stood in the same relation to each other as before. It is added, that the fact of the grain markets not being illuminated this year on the occasion of the Diváli festival was intended as a sign of the people's dissatisfaction with the octroi.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 12th and 19th November, commenting on the annual fairs held at sacred places of the Hindus, such as Allahabad, Hurdwar, Gurhmuktesur, &c., takes exception to the tax levied from the pilgrims attending these fairs to meet the expenses of the police employed for their protection. It ill becomes Government to demand a tax from the people for preserving them in safety for a couple of days or so on a special occasion. They pay large sums of money in the shape of land revenue and other taxes, which every year leave a large surplus, and it is certainly unjust that a separate tax be raised from them at the fairs in question.

The writer thinks that Government ought at once to abolish this tax, and to defray the cost of the police entertained on such occasions out of the local fund of the districts in which the fairs are held.

SUGGESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH TAXES OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 27th April, in quoting from a Bengali newspaper the statement that in France the excise on tobacco during the year 1867 realized a sum of Rs. 7,11,00,974, and the editor's opinion that if a similar tax were to be levied in India the proceeds from this source would be considerable, finds fault with the suggestion made, on the plea that tobacco, not being among the number of intoxicating drugs, ought not to be charged with duty. It is an article of vast consumption in India, used alike by the rich and the poor; and the *Lawrence Gazette* thinks that if it is made dutiable the poor will be obliged to leave off the use of their favourite stimulant.

The same paper of the 18th May, in contrasting the vast expenditure of Rs. 4,80,000, incurred in Bengal in the collection of the income-tax, with the comparatively small amounts spent under this head in the other provinces of Her Majesty's Indian dominions, *viz.*, Oudh, Bombay, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Central India, varying from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 95,000, wonders that Government should have to spend in Bengal in the collection of the tax five times the sum raised from this source in Madras.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 28th June alludes to the proposal said to have been referred to Sir Richard Temple, that the services of stamp vendors be dispensed with. In Bengal alone, it is stated, the amount spent under this head in the official year 1868-69 was not less than Rs. 21,31,141. The *Indian Daily News* sees no reason why this enormous sum should have been thrown away, for the light duties performed by them could easily be entrusted to public servants employed for the same purpose in Government Treasuries. A suitable allowance for the additional work might be assigned to them,

which would bear a very small proportion to the heavy expense incurred under the existing system.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 25th April states, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that the Superintendent of Telegraphs has reported to Government a deficit of twenty-five lakhs of rupees in his Department. This is accounted for by the fact that natives send few messages by telegraph, under the impression that by so doing their secrets are revealed, while at the same time they cannot correspond by that means in the vernacular. The writer thinks that if this impression continues to exist, a deficit will ensue year by year in the Telegraph Department, and points out the necessity of the Government taking the matter into their consideration.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 30th April finds fault with the slovenly and incorrect way in which the names of roads, streets, and other places are engraved for the information of the public. The editor thinks that, although the engraving is generally performed by ignorant men, those under whose supervision the work is conducted should have sense enough to perceive the errors and have them corrected. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Ghazeepore at the time the opium weighment was going on, draws attention to the practice of cultivators assembling in large numbers in the city with loads of that drug, and the apprehension of the breaking out of an epidemic in consequence. The writer suggests that a better plan would be that pursued at Cawnpore and Futtehgurh, *viz.*, to have the opium weighed at the different factories and conveyed thence to the Agency in large earthen jars or platters, a plan which would likewise save the Government a part of the transit charges.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS HELD AT DIFFERENT PLACES TO DISCUSS THE EXTRAVAGANCE AT MARRIAGES AMONG THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 10th May publishes in its correspondence a summary of the proceedings of a meeting convened by Munshi Pyáre Lál, head of the *Anjuman-i-Hind*

Society, at Hapur (Meerut). A large concourse of men of the several Hindú castes had assembled from the neighbouring towns and villages to be present on the occasion. Rules were framed and approved for the curtailment of extravagant and useless expenditure.

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 1st June gives in detail the proceedings of a meeting held at Allahabad on the 21st May, with a view to adopting measures for checking the extravagance.

The meeting was attended by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the leading European officers of Allahabad, Hindustanis of rank and position, the inhabitants of the district, and others (chiefly of the Kayasth caste) from the neighbouring towns and villages, numbering in all some 2,000 men.

The proceedings of the meeting opened with a speech in Urdu by Rai Bakhtawur Singh, Sub-Judge, in which the evils consequent upon the practice were dwelt upon and described in vivid colors. Among others, the crimes of kidnapping and infanticide were held up to detestation.

This speech was succeeded by a statement from Munshi Pyáre Lál, head of the *Anjuman-i-Hind* Society, containing a detail of his exertions, and of the success which had attended his efforts in more than three hundred places. The Munshi concluded with a prayer that the District Society should have Sir William Muir for its Patron, the Commissioner of the District and the Director of Public Instruction for Vice-Patrons, and the Collector for President.

Sir William Muir then addressed the assembly, expressing his gratification at seeing so large a meeting assembled for taking into consideration this important question. He supported Rai Bakhtawur Singh's arguments, observing that of the three great evils commented on by him, namely, extravagance in marriage expenses, infanticide, and kidnapping, the two last could be dealt with by Government, but the first could only be adequately treated by the people themselves, and with their consent and concurrence. He commended

Munshi Pyáre Lál for his praiseworthy exertions, and expressed a hope that the Society's endeavours in the cause would ere long be crowned with success, and that the district of Allahabad would set an example to other places in bringing about the desired reform.

The same paper of the 15th June in a long leader reviews the above proceedings, and makes the following sensible remarks:—

"The proposals made in this meeting by certain Kayasths for checking marriage expenses among the Hindús are not only calculated to benefit the Kayasths, but other classes also.

"The Brahmans, for example, who now pass their days in sloth and idleness, and are a mere dead weight in society, depending for livelihood on the allowances they receive as priests for presiding at the ceremonies of their clients, when they find that under the reformed system their office is no longer lucrative, will be prompted by necessity to think of some other means of support, and to bestir themselves in order to gain a living.

"The same motives to exertion will be aroused in the barbers, kahars, and other parasites, who now live on what they receive at marriage ceremonies.

"In a word, if the extravagance now so common is put a stop to, important changes and reforms in the constitution of Hindú society will be the result.

"But, useful as the reform will be, argues the writer, it is but fair to undeceive those who, in their zeal, have been led to over-rate its importance by assuming that infanticide owes its origin to the abuse which it is desired to remedy.

"Generally speaking, it is not so; none of the Kayasths who lately assembled at Allahabad ventured to assert that extravagance in marriage expenses had ever produced infanticide in their caste. It is well known that it is practiced by none but Rajpúts, although the custom of extravagance is common to all.

"In view of this fact, the writer takes exception to Article 4, Section 2, of the Act for the Suppression of Infanticide, where it is provided that Government may fix rules for checking marriage expenses in the case of such persons or families as are suspected to be guilty of infanticide.

"But the connection between extravagance and infanticide is not, he says, made out. If a man has to spend much in marrying his daughter, he receives as much on the marriage of his son, so that he neither gains nor loses.

"We might as well say that drunkenness is the cause of murder, as that infanticide owes its origin to extravagance. There may be scattered instances of connection between them, but no intimate relation such as is implied by the Act.

"Unquestionably infanticide is prevalent among the Rajpúts. But this caste is, even now, the wealthiest and most powerful in India, and before the English rule was even more so. It cannot, therefore, be said that the immemorial custom of the race is due to poverty; on the contrary, in proportion as the Rajpúts have declined in wealth and importance under the British Government, the crime has also become less prevalent. It may be said that this is due to the more efficient police of these days; but this argument will not hold if it be admitted that when the clans were prosperous and wealthy, the custom prevailed even more universally than it does now.

"We thus see," says the writer, "that heavy marriage expenses are not the cause of infanticide among the Rajpúts—a fact which gains still greater force when it is borne in mind that that race is not known to spend much in marriages, while, on the other hand, the Baneeahs and the Kayasths are notorious for their wastefulness in this respect. What, then, is the real cause of the crime? Undoubtedly, we think, immemorial custom. The Rajpúts from the earliest times have been deeply imbued with the pride of race, and count it a disgrace to contract an alliance with a family of lower birth. They shrink from being addressed by a lower-born

man as father-in-law and brother-in-law, and take these honorable names as really conveying the abusive meaning in which they are used by the vulgar.

"It must not be supposed because we do not attribute infanticide to extravagance in marriages, that we do not think that advantage will be gained by checking the latter. On the contrary, poor men will not think themselves disgraced if they abstain from incurring debts for this purpose; and rich men will be so much richer by the money that will be saved."

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 14th October has an article on female infanticide among the Rajpúts. The writer ascribes the existence of the practice among the people to their ignorance of their scriptures. Had they the least knowledge of them, it is certain they would never be guilty of a crime which is condemned in them as impious and abominable. In support of this assertion he quotes certain passages from well-known Hindi and Sanskrit books which bear on the subject. He thus proves that ignorance is the chief cause of infanticide, and suggests that, in connection with the plans now at work for checking the abuse, Government should establish both boys' and girls' schools in parts of the country inhabited by Rajpúts. This measure will bring about the most salutary results, and ultimately lead the people to shun the practice.

The following extract from the *Oudh Akhbar* on the measures to be taken for checking female infanticide may be quoted here with advantage :—

"The origin of the custom is traced primarily to the warlike spirit of the Kshattriyas, which led them to fear lest they should be overcome by means of their women if they gave them in marriage to other families. The relics of this feeling are to be seen in the distaste still shown by them to be addressed as father-in-law and brother-in-law; and, secondly, to the custom of excessive expenditure on marriages, initiated by the Kanoujia Brahmans, and followed more or less by all the Hindú castes. This custom is maintained to these days

mainly by the influence of popular opinion, and fear of losing social position among the brotherhood.

"There is no hope that the influence of these two motives can be broken without the interference of Government; and this, to be effectual, should be twofold, by imperative rules carried out through the Judicial Officers, and by conciliatory and friendly action directed towards the enlightenment of the people.

Both these classes of measures, the writer admits, have already been brought into play; but he asks for a more special use than is now made of education in furtherance of the good cause.

"Children are most easily impressed when young; and if simple stories and tales treating of this subject were introduced into schools, especially those for girls, they could not fail to exert great influence. Such books should not be difficult to compile. They should be directed chiefly to showing the enormity of the crime, its certain consequences in ruin and disgrace, its condemnation by the principles of religion, and such like topics.

"To get rid of the other motive—fear of disgrace in the eyes of the brotherhood—no doubt much trust must be placed in general enlightenment. But this will be but a slow agent; and it is therefore essential for Government to aid it in directing public opinion by laying down imperative rules. If a certain limit were fixed by law for marriage expenses, no one would be induced to exceed it by fear of the brotherhood; and all would attain that which each man desires in his inmost heart without incurring any public disgrace. Some fixed percentage should be levied from all expenditure over this limit as a penalty for exceeding it; and it might be ruled that any person wishing to celebrate a marriage should deposit in the Government Treasury twice or thrice the amount he proposes to spend, in proof of his ability to bear the expense. These rules and orders should be kept constantly before the minds of the people by frequent publication, and the subject never be allowed to drop."

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 1st August gives an account of the proceedings of the meetings recently held at Benares under the auspices of the Maharajahs of Benares and Vizianagram, Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh, Munshi Pyáre Lál, President of the *Anjuman-i-Hind* Society, and the leading gentlemen of the city, with a view to adopt measures for checking useless extravagance in marriages. At the first of these, the principal Pundits of the city were invited to give their decision as to the lawfulness of these useless expenses. They showed that they were unauthorized by the Shastras.

At the second meeting speeches on the evils attendant on the practice were read, and all present were unanimously resolved on putting a stop to the abuse.

To the third meeting the Maharajah of Benares invited gentlemen of his own caste, including, among others, the Maharajah of Bitya, Sir Deo Narain Singh, and Baboo Futteh Narain Singh. This meeting terminated successfully, the Maharajahs having fixed Rs. 2,000 as the limit for a first-class marriage among themselves. For men of the middle and poorer classes of the caste, a list of all the marriage ceremonies, with all possible reductions and curtailments, was prepared, and an agreement was drawn up which was signed by those concerned. This list and agreement were then published and circulated among the native gentlemen, in order that they might make use of their influence in inducing the common people to abide by them.

A fourth meeting was held on the 6th July, at which Munshi Pyáre Lál, who, at Sir William Muir's request, took part in these transactions, was also present. The proceedings were opened with a speech in which the baneful consequences of extravagance were detailed, and were closed with a nomination of the gentlemen for the control and guidance of the District Committee. In choosing the members, care was taken to select a few from each caste.

A fifth meeting was held on the 8th July, at which it was resolved that Sub-Committees be established in different loca-

lities, and the gentlemen of each caste present on the occasion, in virtue of their office as members, should call together members of their respective castes, and, after laying down all the marriage ceremonies and the expenses consequent on them, should make the necessary retrenchments, and cause the *punches* of the castes concerned to sign an agreement expressive of their consent to the arrangements. Tehseeldars were to act as managers of the Sub-Committees, their duty being to submit to the Committee lists of the several castes and the *punch* of each.

A sixth meeting was held on the 10th July at the instance of Munshi Pyáre Lál. To this the leading men of the Kayasth caste were invited. Rules prescribed for the regulation of marriage expenses were read out, and approved by all, and an agreement was drawn up, to which numbers of men attached their signatures.

To introduce reform among the Kshattriya caste being the most arduous part of the business, the Maharajah of Vizianagram promised to exert himself especially to that end. Meetings of people of that caste were convened on the 16th and 17th, but no definite results were arrived at.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the 18th October notices with pleasure the interest taken by the people of Jounpore in the movement for checking useless extravagance in marriages. Two meetings of Kshattriyas were held for adopting measures in connection therewith. The latter of these, convened at Sangra Mow, on the 7th October, under the auspices of Thakúr Randhír Singh, a talookdar of that place, was attended by about 1,000 Kshattriyas, who with one accord approved of the rules for the regulation of marriage expenses adopted by their brethren at Benares, and drew up an agreement, which was signed by 445 respectable persons among them.

In connection with the subject of extravagance at marriages may be given the following extracts from the *Shola-i-Túr* and the *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* :—

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* of the 1st July, in connection with the marriage ceremonies obtaining among the Hindús, notices

the practice of *badán*, or the agreement by which the bride's father binds himself to pay a fixed sum of money to the bridegroom's.

The sum thus stipulated was originally divided into three grades of Rs. 325, Rs. 225 and Rs. 125. In the lapse of time these rose to Rs. 500, Rs. 350, and Rs. 250, which ultimately increased to Rs. 750, Rs. 500, and Rs. 375. A fourth scale is also current, which is arbitrary.

It is said that the reason why there are four scales for the *badan* is that the Kanoujia Brahmans, among whom the custom took its rise, and spread thence to Kayasths and other castes, were originally of four degrees, one scale being appropriated to each. These Brahmans are still to be found in Sarai Miran, Bhagwantnagar, Moradabad, and Lucknow.

In cases where a Brahman of the fourth or last class marries his daughter to any of the three classes above him, he has besides to make ample promises of money quite irrespective of the *badan*.

With a view to put a stop to the practice in question, the editor recommends that Government should levy a special tax, say of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 on the three scales above specified, and issue a notice mentioning the rates, and announcing that in default of payment a double tax will be enforced, and that Government will not abolish the tax until the practice is put a stop to.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 14th June enumerates the several descriptions of expenses connected with the marriage ceremonies of the Musalmans. The editor classifies them under seven heads, *viz.*, (1) expenses connected with the ornaments and paraphernalia of the bride; (2) presents given in congratulation by the families of each party to the other, such as the dress given by the girl's parents to the bridegroom, the bridal feast, the money given in requital of the bridegroom's salutation, and the presents sent by the bridegroom's family to the bride, articles of toilet, &c., presents of money made on seeing the bride for the first time; (3) expenses incurred in enter-

taining friends and relations; (4) those incurred in the feast given to the company and attendants at the marriage; (5) presents, or rather perquisites, in the shape of clothes and money, given to the dependents of both parties; (6) charges connected with the celebration and publication of the marriage, such as the expense of beating drums, fire-works, and other displays; (7) charges incurred in displays of dancing girls and singing women. The writer pronounces these last two heads of expense to be strictly forbidden by law and morality. In his condemnation of displays of dancing and singing, he does not hesitate to call those who invite others to them panders and seducers. Music and fire-works he also considers opposed to the purity and simplicity of the Mahomedan religion. The other expenses are unobjectionable in their nature, but moderation is recommended.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 16th May concurs in the suggestion made in the *Delhi Gazette* with regard to the creation of an international Court of Jury to settle all cases of disputes that may arise between the British Government and the Native States. The scheme, it is remarked, is one which has met with the unanimous approval of the majority of those who take a special interest in Indian affairs, and which would have been carried into effect had not the Indian Council, which always thwarts measures like this which involve a reform, been opposed to it.

The *Delhi* calls upon the Hindustani chiefs and grandees to take up the matter right earnestly, and advises them to memorialize the Government through the proper channel, assuring them that their petition is not likely to fail of success.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 21st May, in alluding to the statement made by the *Friend of India*, that the state of affairs in Jodhpore, Ulwar, and Indour demands interference on the part of Government, takes exception to the *Friend's* statement in so far as it relates to Jodhpore, and remarks that the *Friend* is perhaps not aware that since the appointment of Nawab Ali Mardan Khan as Minister of State and his invest-

ment with executive powers, the administration of Jodhpore has been admirable.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette*, in his letter from Mount Abu, dated 27th May, draws attention to the depredations of a highwayman, one Nathu Singh, who, with a gang of 150 followers, is said to be plundering the road from Abu to Disa and Sirohi, which has stopped all communication between those places. In some cases he not only strips passengers of their property, but cuts off their noses and hands. The Durbar of Sirohi has as yet taken no steps to capture the robber.

The same paper of the 23rd of September has another communication from Mount Abu, stating that the road to Sirohi and Disa is still infested with highwaymen, and that robbery is constantly going on. Travellers do not go that way except in bands of forty or fifty. But a week ago the robbers plundered the village Medha (situated on the road to Sirohi, at a distance of six *kos* from Abu), and then indulged themselves in drinking and dancing. It is remarked that unless the British Government directs attention to the matter, the oppressions of the robbers will not cease.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 2nd June, alluding to the scarcity of water in Kurrachee, and the assignment by Government last year of Rs. 6,30,000 for making a canal and aqueduct for supplying the want, states that the works have not been commenced yet, and calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to set them in operation, and thereby relieve the people from the growing difficulty of procuring this necessary of life.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the same date invites attention to the unequal treatment received by witnesses who have to attend the Courts for the purpose of giving evidence. It has been observed, says the editor, that if among these witnesses there be natives of respectability as well as Europeans, the latter are provided with seats, while the former have to remain standing within the railed space like criminals. But the difference

does not stop here. Even among Hindustanis of rank and position some are allowed a chair, while others are not. For instance, while in one case an Honorary Magistrate and two Municipal Commissioners were made to stand in the witness-box by an officer, in another case which came before the same functionary, a Native Assistant Executive Engineer was provided with a chair.

The editor concludes with the remark that, since the English law confers equal privileges on all—Hindustanis and Europeans alike—it is but just that the practice in question be amended; and expresses a hope that when the unfair practice, which forms the subject of the article, is brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he will take the necessary steps to remedy the evil.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 7th June condemns the existing police system as one under which theft is more frequent than under the old arrangements. The Thannahdar, in whose jurisdiction a case of theft occurred, was then threatened with dismissal if he did not trace the theft within a fixed period, say a week, which compelled him for his own credit to spare no pains in detecting it. Then, again, if a report happened to be made against a police official that his expenses exceeded his income, the authorities lost no time in instituting private inquiries, which in several cases ended in his dismissal. Now, however, it is otherwise: Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 50 are found to spend Rs. 200 and even more, and yet no one inquires from what source they draw the excess.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 11th June refers, on the authority of a correspondent at Ghazeepore, to the issue of orders by Government requiring reductions to be effected in the Opium Department. The Opium Agents propose to reduce the third clerkship attached to each Sub-Agency in obedience to these orders.

The editor remarks that very little will be gained by this, and recommends the reduction of some one of the higher officials, who are highly paid and have nothing to do, and

the engagement in their stead of native officers on a smaller salary.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 30th June reports the frightful prevalence of cholera in Madras. The number of patients who fell victims to the disease during one week is stated to have been 179.

In Faizabad, too, it is stated the disease raged fiercely, so much so that upwards of 4,000 men died of it within a short space of time. The Chief Commissioner is said to have written to the Government of India for the issue of orders to the Sanitary Commissioner to investigate the cause and origin of the disease.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 5th July, in alluding to the case of a merchant who, while travelling with his family in a dák-gári from Cawnpore to Furruckabad, was attacked by a gang of robbers, who maltreated and robbed them of property and valuables estimated at Rs. 4,000, attributes the occurrence to the recent reductions in the police, in accordance with which the guards formerly stationed at the different stages have been withdrawn, and the Grand Trunk Road is no longer patrolled by a guard every night. It is added that the bad characters of the Sádh clan, who were expelled by the Magistrate of Furruckabad from his jurisdiction, have taken up their abode in and about Cawnpore, and that these depredations are probably due to them.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 7th July, in reproducing from the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* the statement that a native official at Allahabad, who had lately purchased a plot of rent-free land, on its being subjected to payment of rent by the Collector of the district, refused payment, and then lodged an appeal in the High Court; and that the Commissioner, on becoming aware of this conduct of the Bábu, had him suspended, and finally dismissed, on the ground that it was unbecoming in a public servant to set himself against the Government he serves, wonders that the Commissioner should dismiss an official simply for instituting an appeal against the Government, and

remarks that it never before heard of a Government servant being dismissed for appealing, say against the income-tax or other Government measure.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 14th July, in connection with the question of the re-marriage of widows, dwells upon the disadvantages of marrying girls before they attain to the age of maturity, and the evils attendant on the practice of uniting children in matrimony without the mutual approval of the parties.

The editor thinks that Government should not be a silent spectator of the serious evils wrought by these abuses, but should take steps to put a stop to them, as they did in the case of the *sati* ceremony.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 21st July condemns the existing system of examining Junior Civil Officers in the vernaculars. It is said that these gentlemen learn all that they are ever taught of the languages in England before they come out; that after their arrival in this country they are immediately posted to their stations in the mofussil, and a few months after examined by a Divisional Committee in the vernacular of their Province; from thenceforth they are free from examinations.

The effect of this is that they gradually forget all they have learnt; and, as they rise in office, become more and more incapable of understanding the literary and cultivated language of the natives. It is not denied that they acquire from habit a certain acquaintance with the vulgar speech; but this is a widely different thing from a thorough knowledge of the language. A Persian or Arab boor speaks Persian or Arabic as his mother-tongue, but he cannot without explanation understand a line of the Gulistân or the Qorán.

The writer has seen Collectors and Judges and Commissioners utterly unable to read a line of written Urdu, or to understand a page of a fairly written book.

The remedy he proposes is to require each Civilian and Military Officer in Civil employ to pass an examination in the

vernacular every year before a duly qualified Committee, which should comprise at least three well-educated natives, and not consist, as at present, only of English Officers, themselves probably more ignorant than the examinees. According to the proficiency shown in these examinations, promotion ought to be awarded; for it cannot be denied that the main requirement for a just discharge of the duties of a Judicial Officer is a proper understanding of the language in which cases are argued in the Courts.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 23rd July approves of Lord Mayo's proposals to extend the system of advances to zemindars and cultivators to enable them to improve their lands and construct wells, water-courses, &c. The editor sets down the Governor-General's liberal policy to the fact that he is himself a large landed proprietor, and is well acquainted with the necessities of agriculture. It is hoped that Local Governments will return a favourable answer to his enquiries.

The same paper, in alluding to the case of a woman at Ghazeepore, who died of a snake-bite on account of no antidote being forthcoming betimes, suggests that, in order to prevent such fatal delays in procuring it, each police station should be provided with antidotes.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 29th July states that on the 11th idem the mail-cart travelling from Nynee Tal to Moradabad was attacked on the road by a wild elephant from the surrounding forest. The coachman, in a state of great trepidation, drove the cart furiously, but, notwithstanding this, the elephant pursued it for two miles, till it was obliged to give up the chase. But though the mail-cart thus escaped harm and the impending danger was averted, this escape was solely due to chance. This is not the first time we have heard of an accident of the kind happening on the road, and it is proper for Government to provide against the evil without loss of time.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 30th July reports that on the 29th June a ferry-boat containing a marriage party sank in the Sutlej. All persons in it perished except two.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the same date reports that in the months of June and July eight *Sitla* fairs are held in Agra, which are attended by numbers of women and children from the neighbouring villages. Among the latter are often to be found many infected with small-pox, so that there is considerable risk of the disease being disseminated on such occasions.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the same date thinks that women will never be properly educated, or their true position understood, unless the custom of not allowing them to inherit dignities and estates in the same manner as male descendants is done away with. The editor condemns severely the custom of adopting a stranger in place of the females of one's own family to continue the title of Rajah or Nawab, which is universal in Native States. Until females are looked upon as capable of becoming enlightened and careful rulers, what hope is there that any efforts will be made to develope their abilities?

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 2nd August says that since the increase in the fare of the dák-gáris from Furruckabad to Cawnpore, consequent upon the order issued by Government that two horses must be yoked to them instead of one, not only poor persons, but men of the middle class have come to use the camel dák-gáris, the result of which is that these vehicles are overloaded with passengers. Not only are the interior and outside seats filled at the commencement of the journey, but passengers are allowed to get in at every stage. The editor invites the attention of the authorities to the abuse, and hopes that the number of persons to be conveyed in a camel dák-carriage will be fixed by them.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 6th August, writing from Jubbulpore, invites attention to the evil practice which the cowherds of that place are said to have adopted of feeding their cows and buffaloes on the leavings of grass bought from the artillery and cavalry stables, in consequence of which the milk given by those animals is unwholesome and injurious in its effects. The writer asks the doctors of

Jubbulpore to direct their attention to the evil, and points out that the cowherds are punishable under Sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 7th August remarks upon the bad practice which some native chiefs have adopted of absenting themselves from their States for years together for purposes merely of amusement or diversion. The editor would not discourage travel, and is well alive to the numerous benefits gained thereby, nor would he dissuade Indian chiefs and princes from visiting England that they may enlarge and enlighten their minds, and learn lessons of civilization and good government, of which England is a model; but he is averse to their making protracted stays in foreign countries, remote from the scene of their duties, simply for pleasure's sake, unmindful of the heavy responsibilities and cares of State which devolve on them.

Another point to which he would especially invite the attention of Government is, that on visiting foreign cities in the jurisdiction of the Government of British India, the chiefs contract debts which they never pay. If the poor creditors have recourse to law, no cognizance is taken of their complaints, on account of the defendants being men of influence and high position. The writer recommends that a special law be made by Government with reference to this grievance.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 8th August is informed by an Etawah correspondent that from the other side of the Chumbul to the Gwalior Cantonments, a distance of thirty *kos*, the road is so uneven, and in such a bad state, that passengers have to suffer the greatest trouble and inconvenience. On the other hand, it is stated that the road from Etawah to the Chumbul, within the frontiers of the British Government, is well metalled, and in as good a state as could be wished; and the correspondent regrets to find that the Gwalior Government cannot even manage to keep such a small extent of road in a proper state of repair.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 13th August, in quoting, on the authority of a correspondent, a case of extortion practiced by a constable at Banda upon a grass-cutter, and the justice done her by the Magistrate, whose attention was drawn to the matter in passing through the market-place, where it had happened, on his way back from office, remarks that a Magistrate's evening visit to the city will be useful in a variety of ways. Not only will it put a check to the tyranny and unjust dealings of policemen and other influential Government *employés*, but parties of ill-disposed persons, who, as a rule, gather about the streets at that time and commit numerous unlawful and wicked acts, will be compelled to give up their nefarious practice. The Furruckabad market was long the scene of the misdoings of these miscreants, and it is only since Mr. Daniell has been appointed Magistrate of the place, and has made a practice of visiting the bazar in the evening, that undisturbed tranquillity reigns there, and all sorts of exactions and cruelties practiced by wicked persons have ceased.

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 15th August makes reflections on the late famine in Marwar, and the dreadful havoc it made, and remarks that even this year the rate of corn is very high in that territory. As a portion of the territory, observes the writer, is under the British sway, it is probable, if political necessities do not direct otherwise, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces should direct his approaching cold-weather tour that way.

It is also remarked that if, instead of putting up at Simla, and undertaking a journey to Jubbulpore for the sole purpose of seeing the Railway line opened for the first time to Bombay, His Excellency the Viceroy had taken the trouble of visiting Marwar, and securing efficient arrangements for the relief of the poor there, much of the distress to which the territory was exposed would have been avoided.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 1st September makes rather a different statement in connection with the famine in Marwar.

It is asserted that the distress to which Ajmere and Marwar were reduced during the late famine is now at an end. There has been abundant rain in the territory, and grain is sold in large quantities, and at a lower rate. The inhabitants who left their homes during the scarcity have now returned to the number of two or three thousand; and, although prices have not as yet entirely recovered themselves, there are no complaints.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 15th August notices the impropriety of suffering Police Inspectors to remain posted at the same place for years together, and the more so in cases where their homes happen to be near the place of their appointments. In the editor's opinion the practice is fraught with mischief, and the transfer of this class of officials at stated periods most desirable. He especially invites attention to the case of one Khushi Ram, Inspector of Meerut, who, he says, although the Magistrate of Boolundshuhur has written against him in the matter of female infanticide in the village of which he is a native, and although the Inspector-General of Police has remarked in his report that he should be located at the sudder station, unless the Magistrate could undertake to pay his salary out of the municipal funds, is still posted in the city.

The same paper, in quoting a statement communicated by a Ghazeepore correspondent, that a number of persons who were found gambling in a house in that city, were arrested and fined Rs. 5 a piece, remarks that if gamblers fear any chastisement at all, it is corporal punishment and imprisonment; the imposition of fines having so little weight with them, that if permission to gamble were made subject to a fine, each and all of them would very willingly pay it.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 19th August invites the attention of the District authorities of the place to the sanitary arrangements of the city, which are stated to need some important reforms. Latrines, for instance, are reported to be in some cases situated in the midst of the poorer quarters

of the city, and thereby to prove a source of great annoyance to the inhabitants. The members of the Committee seem to pay little or no regard to the convenience of the common people, and to think that, so long as the streets and thoroughfares frequented by European officers are kept clean and in good order, it matters little how dirty those used only by natives remain. It is a pity, adds the writer, that the people should have to pay the octroi tax, and yet their convenience be so far neglected; while European officers, to whom the cleanliness of the city is of small consequence, should alone be cared for. The writer does not forget to thank the municipality for some excellent arrangements made by it in connection with the improvement of the city, but points out that the abuses taken exception to should be no less attended to, and that the comforts of the poor deserve as serious a notice as those of the rich.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date, in alluding to a rumour that had spread in Meerut, on the 13th August, that a woman had repaired to the *Suraj kund* to burn herself on the funeral pile of her husband, which led hundreds of persons to go to the place to witness the spectacle, suggests that people who spread such false reports should be subjected to condign punishment.

A Benares correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th August complains that the lanes and bye-streets of that city are kept so filthy and muddy as to be almost impassable in some cases, and blames the municipality for neglecting their cleanliness. It is remarked that whenever it is given out that a European officer is to pay a visit to the city, the police take the precaution to see that every nook and corner is properly cleaned, in order that the officer may be impressed with the excellence of the arrangements of the municipality; but at all other times the cleanliness of the city is grossly neglected.

A Benares correspondent of the *Ravi Vachna Sudha* of the 11th August makes the same complaint. The local municipality are blamed for their neglect of the cleanliness of the

city, and it is remarked that the lanes are allowed to remain offensively filthy and foul, and emit deadly effluvia, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood.

The *Mufid-ul-Anám* of the 25th August report that, in consideration of the late famine in his territory, the Maharajah of Gwalior has reduced his land assessment by twelve lakhs of rupees.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 27th August publishes in its correspondence a letter on the dangers caused by kite-flying, and asks Municipal Commissioners to put a stop to this mischievous practice. The writer also thinks that Government ought to interfere, and make the act punishable by law.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th August, referring to the proposed construction of a road at Benares from the Railway Station to the Chandni Chowk, states that the houses lying in the line of the road were demolished by the orders of the Municipal Committee, and that the owners were paid for the land at the low rate of one rupee for every four yards, and were further required to remove the materials at their own expense.

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 1st September says that the lanes and bye-streets of Allahabad are in a disgraceful state. No measures are taken by the Municipal Committee for cleansing them or even making them passable.

The same paper refers to the case of bribery proved against the *Serishtadar* of the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Umballa, and the orders passed on it that the man be debarred from re-employment under the Punjab Government, and that a descriptive roll of him be published and circulated with a view to that end. The editor remarks that there may be some kind of bribery which, according to the rules of that province, is not punishable by a heavier penalty. At any rate, observes he, such a state of things plainly shows that some of the Sections of the Indian Penal Code are so unmeaning that they have neither been, nor can be, put in practice.

In fact, since this Code has been in force, it has produced no specially good results in proof of its excellence.

Another article in the same paper notices the establishment by the Maharajah of Jaipore, on the 13th August, of a Circuit Court in his principality for deciding civil suits in the rural districts.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the same date is informed that the people of Barah and Khyragurh, in the Allahabad District, often become lame. This is said to be due to a particular kind of pulse (called *kisar*), which grows spontaneously in these pergunnahs, and has the effect of affecting those who eat it with paralysis. The Lieutenant-Governor has established a poor-house at Khyragurh, where hundreds of these men are supported, and has strictly prohibited the cultivation of this grain. The Rajah of Barah, it is said, has agreed to set apart a half per cent. of his total income for the support of these unfortunates.

The *Mangal Samachar* of the same date notices the establishment of a new Society at Allygurh, by the principal native gentlemen (chiefly officials) of that place, under the name of *Anjuman-i-Afiyat*, with the object of promoting the public health. The first act of the founders has been to raise among themselves a subscription, amounting to Rs. 350, for employing Maulavi Mahomed Jawad Ali, the eminent royal physician of Delhi, for the benefit of themselves and their fellow-citizens, rich and poor alike. As, however, the subscription is by no means sufficient for the support of the physician, a hope is expressed that the District authorities will supplement it by a liberal grant from the municipal funds.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the same date, like the rest of its contemporaries, asks Government to resume the old system of having official documents, &c., printed at private presses at contract rates, instead of keeping up presses of its own, a measure which is both more expensive to Government and also interferes with the profits of private establishments. Even now, says the writer, the authorities of some districts

see fit to avail themselves of the aid of the latter; for example, the printing work connected with the Courts in Oudh is conducted mainly by the *Oudh Akhbar* Press, while, under the directions of the Sudder Board of Revenue, the official papers of many of the districts in the North-Western Provinces are printed at Munshí Jayahir Lall's Press. In a word, the plan in question will ensure a clear gain to Government while it will serve to foster and encourage private enterprise.

A Simla correspondent of the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 3rd September points out the necessity of bridging the river flowing beneath Kussowlee. After a shower, the river becomes impassable, and remains so for a few hours.

The same paper, in referring to the application of the Zamorin Rajah of Calicut, to the Governor of Bombay, praying to be exempted from attendance in the Civil Courts, and the reply that the request could not be acceded to, remarks that the Governor is averse to allow respectable natives that indulgence; although, from a statement published in the *Englishman*, we learn that in a late issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* the names of twelve native gentlemen were published to whom it has been allowed.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 3rd September notices the case of one Karim Buksh of Muttra, who had been committed to the Sessions for having kidnapped a girl, and secreted her in the house of a prostitute at Agra. The case was decided by the Sessions Judge of Agra, at Muttra, on the 23rd of August, and the male prisoner convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and the prostitute to four years for concealing the matter.

He remarks that, for the sake of prosecuting the case, the Magistrate of Muttra engaged an English Attorney, Mr. Bettie, from Agra, at a fee of Rs. 250. To this course he takes exception. He wonders that though there are Government pleaders both at Muttra and Agra for the prosecution of such suits, yet an Assistant Collector or an English attorney is nominated for the purpose, and paid a handsome fee. It is

plain that the fee is a useless loss to Government, and the writer thinks that, by making some suitable arrangement, this unnecessary expenditure can be saved.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar*, in reviewing the statement of his correspondents, remarks that cases of kidnapping girls are not unfrequent, and that, as they are generally sold to prostitutes, an effective check would be put to the crime if Government were to order a correct census of prostitutes to be taken once for all, and cause all births that should take place thereafter to be reported for registration, the accuracy of the reports being tested year by year by making enquiries from the neighbours.

The same paper urges on the authorities the necessity of patient scrutiny and thorough sifting in criminal cases. False complaints and false evidence are rife. The true way to remedy this is for officers to conduct all local enquiries in person. If the locality be readily accessible, or if the case be very important, the European officers should conduct the enquiry. In other cases, Tehseeldars with magisterial powers might hold the necessary investigation. The happy results of this system have been proved by Mr. Sanderson, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Agra.

The *Naiyir-i-Akhbar* of the 8th September, stating that from A. D. 1865 to 1870, 190,000 persons died of small-pox in the Punjab, and that, in order to check the disease, Government propose enforcing vaccination, remarks that the people wilfully spread the disease. The *Sitla* fairs, which are held every July, are attended by hundreds of persons affected by this disease, who thus spread the infection.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the same date draws the attention of Government to the bad practice prevalent in cities and towns of mixing deleterious substances with articles of food, chiefly butter and milk, and wonders that Sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishments are prescribed for the crime, are never carried into effect. The writer is

of opinion that though the people may not venture to complain to the authorities about the evil for fear of the expense and trouble attendant on a course of litigation, Government is bound to make direct interference in the matter, as it does in serious criminal cases. He would recommend that policemen and municipal members should from time to time visit the market, and on detecting any instances of adulteration in articles of food, bring the persons concerned in the crime to punishment.

The same complaint occurs in other newspapers, *e. g.*, in the *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 19th August, and the *Shola-i-Túr* of the 11th October. The latter paper states that the practice of mixing deleterious substances with *ghee* has now become very prevalent in the city. The things generally mixed are said to be *mahua* oil, poppy seed oil, and boiled *arvi*. As, according to the Indian Penal Code, the sale of adulterated food is a legal crime, the writer entreats that members of the municipality should bring the abuse to the notice of the Municipal Committee, and have it removed, or that the Collector himself should issue orders prohibiting adulteration in articles of food.

The *Mufid-ul-Anám* of the same date notices a curious practice said to obtain in Chanda. When the rate of corn becomes high, the people set fire to the houses of a few of the rich, a hint which is sufficient to enable grain-dealers to lower the rate. In the past year ten houses are said to have been burnt under these circumstances.

THE RULE REQUIRING GAZETTED OFFICERS TO RETIRE FROM SERVICE AFTER THE AGE OF FIFTY-FIVE YEARS, AND THAT DEBARRING PERSONS FROM ENTERING THE SERVICE AFTER THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th September says that the rule requiring gazetted officers to retire from service after the age of fifty-five years has been extended to the lower grades of public servants; and that it is proposed not to allow persons to enter the public service after the age of twenty-three

years. The editor is at a loss to make out what Government means by such limitations. He could account for the 55-year rule in the fact that at that period of life many persons lose their activity, but thinks it too hard for young men to be considered too old for admission into service in the very prime of their youth.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 7th October dwells at some length upon the evils likely to result from the rule debarring persons from entering the public service after the age of twenty-three, which, it is said, Government intends to enforce. The writer observes that the rule will either prevent Hindustanis from entering Government employ, or lead them to make false statements as to their age. Circumstanced as they are, they seldom acquire at that age knowledge and refinement enough to qualify them for the public service. Accordingly, there will be but a faint chance of their getting Government employment. But this is not the worst that will befal them. The cultivation of the western arts and sciences, and of the higher branches of learning, will at once cease, and the people will content themselves with acquiring only as much knowledge as may enable them to enter the service before it is too late. Thus, while now Government finds fault with Hindustanis for leaving school or college before completing their education, if the rule be enforced Government itself will be to blame for this imperfect education.

Then, again, it is fair to consider that if twenty-three years has been fixed as the age for entering the service, and fifty-five as the age for retiring from it, it is manifest that the whole period of life between twenty-three and fifty-five has been deemed fit for service; and such being the case, can there be any valid reason that after twenty-three years a person should not be allowed to enter the service? In fact, it would be right if it were ruled that no person will be admitted into the service *before* the age of twenty-three. This rule would certainly do much good, and serve as a stimulus to Indian youths to complete their education.

For the above reasons, the writer hopes that if, as would appear from the *Friend's* statement, Government really means to lay down the rule in question it will give up all such thoughts, bearing it in mind that the rule will serve to banish high education from India, in which case able officials will no longer be forthcoming for Government.

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 1st October comments upon the rule requiring gazetted officers to retire from the service after the age of fifty-five years, and that debarring persons from the age of twenty-three. With regard to the latter, the writer remarks that the authorities, notwithstanding a residence of a hundred years in this country, seem still to be imperfectly acquainted with its customs; or they would have remembered that, unlike England, where at that period of life men generally finish their educational career, in India they may be said to begin it.

As to the 55-year rule, it is a matter of surprise to the writer that, at a time when economy is strictly kept in view, and reductions are the order of the day, Government should have enforced a rule which will only serve to saddle it with expenses which are quite uncalled for, and will increase in coming years. In the North-Western Provinces alone, sixteen Moonsiffs of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades have been pensioned this year, and as these will on an average live ten years longer, it is evident that during this time their number will go on increasing, say by one-half, year by year, so that it will come up to about one hundred, which exceeds the number of Moonsiffs throughout the North-Western Provinces. In the same way an idea can be formed of the number of pensioners that will grow up under the rule in other provinces of British India. In short, when the effects of the rule begin to manifest themselves to some extent, there is every reason to believe that Government must rescind it, as it can by no means be supposed that it will suffer the number of pensioners to exceed that in actual employ.

It will also be remembered that if in framing the rule in question Government have allowed the same considerations to

weigh with them as in the case of Covenanted Civilians, they have certainly deceived themselves. In the first place, Covenanted officers retire at the age of sixty, after which, when they return to England, they live but for a short time. With the Hindustanis it is quite otherwise. Retiring from service five years earlier, they will sit at their ease where they are, without having to undergo the inconveniences of a journey, and draw handsome pension allowances, and they are sure to revive after a short repose, and live many years. Thus the conjecture of the legislators, who have assumed that the number of men that are added to the pension-roll every year will only fill the places of those that die during that year, will hardly be realized. The natural age of man in this country is seventy years, while not a few persons attain to the age of eighty, so that men pensioned this year have yet fifteen years to live. We doubt if Government will suffer the rule in question to continue till that time.

In taking leave of this subject, I may mention here, by way of contrast, what the *Oudh Akhbar* says on the same question. After observing that it will not be just to give effect to the 55-year rule in Oudh, which came under the direct management of Government only lately, and where most men entered the service at an advanced period of life, the writer gives his opinion in favour of the rule, and enumerates the benefits to be derived by it as follows:—

"Though also advantageous to Government in one point of view, *viz.*, in compelling some officers to retire from service on a mere gratuity, without being suffered to hold their appointments till they might have a claim to pension, the rule will prove beneficial to the people in a variety of ways.

"1*st.*—It is a fact that at the age of fifty-five a man loses all capacity for an active and thoughtful discharge of official duties, and grows dull and supine. It is but proper, therefore, that at that period of life men should give up work.

"2*nd*,—Young men who have already passed a prescribed test, and are candidates for employment, or who may from

time to time qualify themselves for the public service, will thus have a door opened to them for admittance into Government employ.

"3*rd*,—The age referred to is a fit time for a man to seclude himself from worldly concerns, and to think of his God. But this is rarely done, and the rule is well calculated to impress on all the necessity of making choice of retirement."

On the above grounds, the writer seconds the opinion of Collectors and Commissioners who have made the rule applicable to Tehseeldars equally with the officers above them. He thinks that in doing so they have acted wisely, and fully perceived the bearing of the Government order, and is of opinion that the rule in question should be extended to all employés whatever.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 16th September, noticing the frightful ravages committed by wolves in European countries, and the extent to which they abound there, remarks that, though not so numerous in India, these beasts are scarcely less formidable. They create great alarm in villages, and cases in which children are killed by them are not unfrequent. In order to get rid of the nuisance, the writer suggests that District Officers, in granting a license for the use of guns, should require the persons obtaining them to sign an agreement binding them to produce a certain number of wolves' heads every year. This plan will also be advantageous to Government in a pecuniary point of view, by saving it the money now bestowed in the rewards assigned by District Officers for killing wolves.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th September refers to the conferment by the Governor-General of the title of *Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula* on Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan, C. S. I., Minister of Jaipore, and remarks that though the Minister's general conduct does him credit, he has not given any brilliant proofs of administrative power, such as would entitle him to the distinction. A large State like Jaipore certainly stands in great need of improvement. The creation of an educational

department on an extensive scale, for instance, is a great desideratum. It is not enough to open one or two schools in the city. The educational wants of the *masses* should be duly provided for. The Minister of Maharajah Scindhia deserves the highest praise in this respect.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 24th September draws attention to the extortions practiced by putwarees upon malgoozars, and the false suits so often brought by them against the latter. In districts where the fees of putwarees are paid into Tehseels with the land revenue, their shifts and tricks cannot prevail, but as this rule does not obtain in most districts, and the putwarees are at liberty to collect their own fees, there is ample field for them to carry out the unfair practices for which they are so famous. It is common enough with them to collect their fees from malgoozars, and then sue the latter for a second payment; and as suits of this kind are generally entrusted to Tehseeldars to settle, the putwarees in collecting the fees often take the precaution not to furnish a receipt to the malgoozar, on which those officials base their decisions, unheeding the evidence of the witnesses that might be produced by the latter.

In order to remove the grievance, the writer recommends that Government should cause the putwarees' fees to be paid into the Tehseel treasury with the land revenue, to be thence distributed to the putwarees on the submission of the annual statements of the villages in their circles. This plan will be useful in a variety of ways,—(1) it will ensure greater accuracy of the statements in question, and despatch in their submission; (2) malgoozars will be freed from the tricks and extortions of putwarees; (3) District Officers and Tehseeldars will be relieved from the multiplicity of suits now lodged by putwarees in their Courts.

The *Riyaz-i-Nur* of the 24th September concurs with the *Lawrence Gazette* in thinking that the subsidies received by Government from the native states for the protection of the country should in time be raised from seventy lakhs to two

crores of rupees, and the levies from the British subjects reduced. It would unquestionably be right and proper, in the editor's opinion, to demand the proposed amount from the native princes, and exempt the people from the income tax, seeing what undisturbed tranquillity the princes enjoy under the auspices of the British Government, and that the large sums of money they collect from their subjects are, for the most part, wasted in frivolous pursuits, little or no portion of them being spent for the good of those from whom they are exacted.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 30th September learns from a correspondent's letter that it has been ruled at Allygurh that attorneys have a right to a chair in the Courts while conducting a case. The editor is of opinion that as, according to Act XX. of 1865, attorneys are subjected to an examination before being allowed to practice as such, and also receive a fee, they are certainly entitled to a seat equally with pleaders. The subject is under discussion in the Meerut Debating Society, and the editor hopes that the Society will arrive at the same conclusion as the authorities at Allygurh did.

The *Sama-i-Binod* of the 1st October, in connection with the proposed amendment of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. Stephen, remarks that as in certain cases flogging is the only punishment inflicted by the Magistrates, against this there can be no appeal. Respectable persons are sometimes subjected to the disgrace on the false accusations of their enemies. It would therefore be right, in the writer's opinion, if the sections regarding this punishment were modified, so as to save gentlemen from degradation.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 4th October prefers the usual complaint against Government Post-Offices, *viz.*, that many of the paid letters, newspapers, &c., despatched through their agency, are lost or destroyed, and never reach their destination. To put a stop to this crying evil, the writer suggests that a clerk be engaged at each Post-Office for giving receipts of all letters, &c., delivered to the Post-Office for despatch

This plan will certainly involve a small expense, but as Government reaps considerable profit from the Postal Department, it ought not to grudge the outlay. But if it be unwilling to take the expense upon itself, a slight increase can be made in the postage to meet the additional cost. It is also necessary that letter-carriers and postal mohurrirs be kept under proper restraint, and, on being found guilty of dishonest dealing, be promptly punished.

The *Meerut Debating Society's Journal* for the month of September has a good essay by Munshi Luchhman Prasad, Head Master, Zillah School, Meerut. It dwells upon the baneful influence upon society of sturdy beggars and persons of bad livelihood, who have a strong antipathy to labour, and prefer idleness and vagrancy to the active pursuits of life. The several varieties of these vagabonds and strollers to be found in this country are enumerated side by side with the classes of people who earn an honest living by following trades and professions of some kind or other; and the useful end the latter serve in society is contrasted with the mischief wrought by the former. The numberless shifts and tricks by which the beggars in question impose upon the public and recommend themselves to their charity are also described.

The writer asks the Debating Society to adopt measures to do away with this nuisance, and remarks that an idea of the gain which the country will derive by such a course can be formed by the following rough calculation for Meerut. The total population of this city, including the Cantonment, is about 50,000, out of which no less than 5,000 will be found to belong to the class of persons under notice. Supposing the cost of maintenance of these to be Rs. 3 a head per month, the total sum incurred on their account is Rs. 15,000, which is a clear loss to the country. If these persons were reclaimed from their vicious career, and made to earn their livelihood, this sum would be saved, and the wealth of the country proportionately increased.

The *Riyaz-i-Nur* of the 15th October, commenting upon the battery that is to be erected at Bombay in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, remarks on the necessity of building fortifications, and suggests that a line of forts should be erected extending from the Chimrod fortress beyond Peshawur to the port at Kurrachee.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 21st October dwells upon the mischief done to mankind by incompetent native physicians. They impose upon the public by their quackery, and cause the death of hundreds of patients. The writer invites the attention of Government to this matter, and recommends that all such ignorant practitioners should be subjected to an examination, and strictly forbidden to practice as physicians until they have passed it successfully. The best plan, in his opinion would be to appoint in each district a Committee composed of scientific men, one or two of whom at least should be well versed in medicine, to examine the native practitioners. But, as it would not be easy to find qualified examiners in all districts, it might suffice were a Divisional Committee formed at the headquarter station of each Division. Such of the examinees as pass the test should be furnished with a certificate by the Committee, notifying their right to practice as physicians.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th October has an article on the vegetable productions of India. The writer remarks that, notwithstanding a long residence in India, the English have made no great advancement in a knowledge of the products of this rich and fertile country, which affords an ample field for botanical researches; he further comments upon the need of a treatise on *Flora Indica*, in the absence of which the people of this country find it exceedingly difficult to acquire a knowledge of botany.

The *Naiyir-i-Akhbar* of the 27th October reports a movement of the Wahábís at Budaon. They have given out that it is unlawful to serve the English, and that all who do so will be doomed to perdition. They avow that to receive

instruction in English schools is detrimental to faith and at variance with the Mahomedan Law, and some students have been imposed upon by their artful insinuations.

In connection with the Wahábís may be noticed a letter from Maulaví Amir Hasan, Assistant Commissioner, Bhagulpore, which has been published in several newspapers. The writer refers to the false report which was spread by the bigoted Musalmans at the instigation of the Wahábís, that a crusade was going on at Sitana, a place inhabited by the Wahábís. He then combats the belief of bigoted Musalmans that a crusade could be lawful under the existing circumstances. He disproves all such legality, and quotes the decree passed by the most distinguished Doctors of Law at Delhi, Rampore, and Lucknow, in support of his position. The gist of the decree is that as the English allow Musalmans freely to observe their religious rites, and as in case of a Musalman rising defeat is certain, the conditions under which a *jihad* is lawful are wanting.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 31st October, under the heading "Lucknow," complains that the Lock Hospital Act has given opportunities to men of bad character to disgrace respectable women. Honest women are solicited, and, if they refuse, are reported to the Police as prostitutes. By suborning false witnesses, the case is proved against them, and they are brought on the register. One woman thus sentenced recently threw herself into a well in Golagunj, and it is apprehended that many suicides will be attempted unless Government take some measures to check the evil.

The same paper refers to the orders of the Government of India, under which the proposal to depose the Mahárájah of Alwar is to be postponed for the present, and a council is to be appointed with Thákur Laghudhír Singh at its head; and remarks that the Thákur being one of the enemies of the State, and still bent on its ruin, is not a suitable person, and that his appointment is likely to create mischief.

In the writer's opinion the Agent to the Governor-General should be nominated to the trust, in which case there would be hopes of a thorough reform in the administration.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 1st November refers to the order of the Government of Bengal, by virtue of which Superintendents of Jails are empowered to recommend the prisoners in their custody for a reduction in their term of imprisonment to the extent of one-sixth of such term. The writer thinks that the investment of such powers in the Superintendents will serve as a great stimulus to prisoners to behave well, and comments on the propriety of a similar ruling being enforced in the North-Western Provinces.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 4th November, referring to the statement made in the *Daily Examiner* that the Section on adultery is to be excluded from the Indian Penal Code, remarks that the news will serve as a stimulus to Hindustani women of an immoral character to pursue their profligate career with freedom.

In connection with the above topic may be noticed an article which has appeared in more than one newspaper and attracted the attention of the Indian public. The object is to condemn the leniency with which the English law treats cases of adultery. The writer begins with a story of the time of Sher Shah. Adil Sháh, the eldest son and heir apparent of that Emperor, was once passing along a narrow lane, mounted on a huge elephant, and observing a *baniya's* wife bathing herself, threw a betel-nut at her with a view to apprise her of the fact of her having been thus seen. The woman being modest and virtuous, and perceiving no other way of escaping the disgrace she had unwillingly brought upon herself, was about to commit suicide. Her husband, however, dissuaded her, and with the betel thrown at her in his hand appeared before Sher Sháh, craving justice. The Emperor having ascertained the facts of the case, ordered his own daughter-in-law, the wife of the defendant, to be brought before the *baniya* and similarly insulted. His courtiers as a

body remonstrated against the course, but without effect, till the *baniya*, unwilling to expose so august a lady to disgrace, expressed himself satisfied and withdrew.

The above story is adduced as a proof that the rulers of old treated cases bearing the least suspicion of incontinence with such severity that even their own sons were not suffered to go unpunished; and to show that it is only by the adoption of such strict measures that a final check can be put to the crime. The writer contrasts the old strictness with the leniency of the British Government. While under the old system punishments of the most horrible nature awaited women for the least suspicion of unchastity, the law of the present day allows them such unwarrantable freedom that they have become shameless. Let Government but direct their attention to the abuse and modify the law, and the result will be a marked improvement.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 12th November denotes a leader to the question of the Mahárájah of Jodhpore absenting himself from the Viceroy's Durbar held at Ajmere in November. The writer thinks that the Mahárájah's fault in not attending the Durbar was not of a nature to justify the disgrace to which he was subjected by Lord Mayo, and that he deserves pardon, for several reasons:—

(1). In consideration of the important services done by him during the mutiny of 1857, compared with which the petty offence he has now been guilty of dwindles into insignificance.

(2). Because the leniency and mercy which characterize Her Majesty Queen Victoria would find a fitting object in this instance.

(3). Because he is said to be in the habit of using some intoxicating drug, and it is not improbable that he committed the offence under its influence.

I observe that the above question has excited considerable interest among the editors of newspapers, Vernacular no less than English. The best and most exhaustive article on the

subject appeared in the *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 5th November, of which the Officiating Government Reporter has given a very good abstract translation. I give it *in extenso* below :—

"Properly speaking, worldly glory is but a mock show, and a question of precedence, like the one in debate, an idle sport of princes. It is an unhappy mistake of our chiefs and princes to set too high a value on transitory pomp and glory, never considering what constitutes true glory.

"To resume the argument. There can be no doubt that the Mahárájah of Jodhpore must have been aware beforehand that the Maharáná of Odeypore, the chief whose ancestors had received a daughter from Noshírawan in marriage, would take part in the Durbar, and that Government, in consideration of the antiquity of his lineage and his superior dignity, would assign him the foremost place in it. If, on the ground of being the lord of a wider domain than the Maharáná, this circumstance was a matter of dissatisfaction to him, and he considered it derogatory to his honor to have to sit next to the Maharáná in His Excellency's Durbar, his proper course was, while in his own territory, to have taken fit steps to preclude such disgrace. Failing to take this precaution, and starting the question of precedence on his arrival in the British dominions, and that, too, on the very day of the Durbar, even though the Viceroy did not settle the question as he would have it, he ought not to have displeased His Excellency by failing to attend a Durbar presided over by Her Majesty the Queen's representative. He ought also to have understood that such Durbars are not held for purposes of mere show, but are considered as the resort of political greatness. To decline to attend the Durbar, therefore, was not only unwise in the Mahárájah, but an act ill-becoming his high position, it being an express duty of every Indian chief not to show the least disrespect to Her Majesty's representative.

"But this, it will be remarked, was quite an unintentional fault on the part of the Mahárájah, and Lord Mayo's venting

his wrath on such an occasion was more unbecoming to the kindness and forbearance which ought to be expected from a man in his high position, and he should not have been so severe to a chief of lofty dignity as to cause him to quit the British dominions and lower his flag. Granting that to act at variance with Lord Mayo, who at present represents Her Majesty, is the same as being in opposition to the Queen her self, it is still but just to consider whether this opposition and disobedience are the same as if shown by persons unfriendly to Her Majesty's rule. Not at all so. A man of common sense will say that the Mahárájah's obstinacy cannot be set down to refractoriness. The simple fact is that he thought it derogatory to his dignity to sit next to the Maharáná in the presence of the other Rajpútána chiefs. And as the Mahárájah's demand for justice was accompanied with tears, it is plain that the idea of humiliation had pierced him to the very quick. For this reason Lord Mayo should have reproved the Mahárájah, and so set an example of wisdom and generosity. Nowhere in the provisions of the treaties that have been entered into between the Hindústání chiefs and the Government, or in the Durbar rules or other writings connected with political States, is any ruling to be met with which could empower Lord Mayo to exclude from the British dominions a chief who is an old adherent and well-wisher of the British Government. Of a truth, Lord Mayo himself is at best an English nobleman, who simply in virtue of his office as Viceroy rules over India.

"As the object with which the Viceroy's Durbars are held is no other than that Hindustáni chiefs may be confirmed more and more in their friendship and allegiance to the British Government, it is the duty of every Viceroy to try by all means to add to the importance of such Durbars. None of the Indian chiefs who are independent should be disgraced for trifling causes; and the Viceroy should always bear in mind that it is solely in virtue of his office as such that he can be deemed the superior of the Indian chiefs.

"For the above reasons, it is quite a matter of surprise to us that Lord Mayo should have driven out with disgrace a chief who had left his State and undertaken the fatigues of a journey simply to present himself in his Durbar. We repeat that it was advisable for the Mahárájah to have at last taken part in the Durbar, irrespective of any regard as to priority, and then to have taken proper steps in justification of his cause. But Rajpúts have curious notions. The Mahárájah thought that were he to take his seat below the Maharáná he would be disgraced among the Rajpúts once for all. At all events, therefore, Lord Mayo should have settled the delicate matter by conciliatory measures, and it would even now be better for him to pass it over and conciliate the Mahárájah."

In connection with the same question, the editor of a Punjab newspaper remarks that as this is not the first instance of native chiefs absenting themselves from the Viceroy's Durbar, on account of a dispute about their place in it, but the like has happened several times before, it is right for Government to adopt suitable measures for settling the question once for all. A classification of the ranks of the different chiefs and princes should be made anew, regard being had in re-adjusting the position of each to the present condition of their affairs.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 11th November, in a long leader, condemns the rule under which Hindústaní gentlemen, when arrested on a criminal charge, are kept in custody with other prisoners, and treated like them in all respects, without any regard to their respectability or position in life. To add to their disgrace, they have to appear in the Court loaded with chains like criminals, although, on their case being tried, they are generally found guiltless. But the disgrace they have already suffered cannot be compensated for, and *izzat*, which Hindústanís prize so highly, is lost for no fault. The writer prays that this serious grievance may be put a stop to, and that during the time their case is pending Hindústaní gentlemen should not be doomed to the unmerited

disgrace above referred to. In cases of strong suspicion it will suffice for the Court to release them on security, or if a case be more serious still, a guard can be placed over them, the expense to be paid by themselves, or else a separate lodging assigned, other than that for common prisoners. In a word, every regard should be had to preserve their *izzat* intact.

In connection with the above subject, the writer draws the attention of Government to the miserable life native prisoners have to lead in Government jails, without any distinction as to their rank or position in society. The noble and the base are treated alike, and are denied even the common conveniences of life. The writer contrasts the state of prisoners in England, and wonders at the difference, considering that all alike are the subjects of Her Majesty.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 8th November reviews the *Annual Report of the Punjab Dispensaries* for the past year. It is noticed that the number of patients for 1869 is greater than in the previous year, which is set down as a proof that the benefits of English medicine are being more largely appreciated, and that English Doctors are becoming more popular, while the Native *Hakims* are losing their importance. Another point which strikes the writer in the report under review is the proposal of the Inspector-General to levy a tax for Dispensaries. He condemns such a measure. The taxes already in force are in themselves too heavy for the people to bear, and if a new tax is levied for Dispensaries there will be no end to their miseries.

Some men are of opinion that a fee should be taken from rich patients, but the Inspector-General is opposed to the measure, being of opinion that if such a course is adopted the number of patients will be reduced, and the Dispensaries will lose their popularity, while the income will be very small. The writer disagrees with the Inspector-General, and thinks that to take a fee from rich men to meet the expenses of the Dispensaries is far preferable to the bad practice of taking large sums of money from them in presents. A Doctor of

superior rank will not deign to visit a patient unless he is offered a gold mohur for the trouble, and even a Native Doctor of the lowest class will not attend a patient's house without a fee of two rupees. Government should put a stop to this practice.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 18th November has a long article on the evils produced by the pyrotechnic displays so common in India. The writer alludes in particular to the *Shab-i-Barat* festival, and dwells on the mischief done by the different species of fire-works used on the occasion. As the practice is not enjoined by the Mahomedan religion, the writer strongly recommends that it be put down. If he would at all allow the use of fire-works, it should be only such species of them as do not rise high in the air, and are not likely to cause fires or personal hurt. But he would not permit the use of even these in public streets or thoroughfares.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 19th November writes concerning eunuchs, and the harm they do. It is remarked that, in cases of mutilation that are lodged in Courts, eunuchs are commonly found to be the perpetrators of the offence, and that many cases escape notice. The writer is of opinion that these men should not be allowed to rove at large in cities and towns, seeing that they always use their best endeavours in inducing men to join their fraternity. He thinks that the effectual remedy will be to banish all eunuchs from British India.

The *Ab-i-Hyat-i-Hind* of the 15th December, while praising the efforts made by the English Government for putting a stop to crime, regrets to find that gambling and theft still prevail to an alarming extent, and that no effective measures have been adopted to check them. When a complaint of theft is made to the police, often no enquiry whatever follows; instead of this the complainant is abused for neglecting to take care of his own property, or his verocity is called in question. The result is that people seldom have recourse to the police, and patiently bear their losses, and bad characters

are encouraged. It is added that wise men are of opinion that cases of thefts ought to be settled by *panchayets* in the different neighbourhoods where they occur, and that the notoriously bad characters of these places should bear the responsibility.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 30th December in a long leader comments on the desirability of allowing the natives of India the privilege of trial by jury under the Criminal Procedure Code equally with Europeans. It is asserted that the respectable among the people of England, when found guilty of offences cognizable by a Sessions Court, are tried by a jury of their own countrymen, whose verdict, if supported by the majority, can overrule the opinion of the Court. Unfortunately, this rule is not applicable to the natives of India, where a criminal, however respectable he may be, has not the advantage of being tried by a jury of his own countrymen.

The writer goes on to argue that the reason why natives are not appointed jurors cannot be because the Government does not place sufficient reliance upon their opinion or judgment, or that they are not in other respects worthy of confidence; for, if it were so, they would not be intrusted with the high appointments they now fill. Government has been pleased to accede to their request for admission into the Civil Service, and there is every reason to hope that all other rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, the English, will not be withheld from them. The writer is of opinion that mixed juries, composed of Europeans and Natives, should be appointed for trying native criminals. By this arrangement the patient scrutiny and jurisprudence of the Europeans will be assisted by the experience of the latter in the habits and customs of their countrymen, and thus even-handed justice will be dealt out, and native criminals will have no cause of complaint. He would, however, recommend discretion in the selection of Hindustánís to form jurors, and disapproves of the present system under which assessors are chosen out of the wealthy class, irrespective of all consideration as to their

literary or legal attainments. The selection should be made from the educated classes.

(B). POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 21st March quotes from the *Englishman* a report that the Amír of Cabul has issued orders for the old fashion of shoes to be replaced by English boots, which leads the *Delhi Gazette* to remark that peace is about to bid adieu to Cabul, and that a great revolution is likely soon to take place, an opinion in which the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* concurs.

The Amír is said to have excited the odium of his people by taking to European habits and imbibing European sentiments. The result of this dislike has been that a party, headed by Sardár Abdúl Rahmán Khán, is ripe for revolt. The *Delhi Gazette* thinks that the British Government cannot stand neutral in the fray, but doubts which side it is likely to take. The writer concludes by remarking that it is in vain to expect that the Amír can regain the confidence of his people, and thinks that the better plan will be for the British Government to select either of the two remaining sons of Dost Mohammed Khán, Aslam Khán, or Ahmad Khán, for the Amírship.

A correspondent of the *Naiyir-i-Akhbar* of the 7th April contrasts the ancient and modern political features and prevailing usages of Cabul, and remarks on the fondness of the reigning Amír for European fashions of dress, the *Begams* of the seraglio having been made to wear dresses similar to those worn by European ladies.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 30th April, in referring to the same subject, makes the following remark:—

"There is no knowing what silly whim and caprice has got into the Amír's head that he has begun adopting European fashions. Of course had the Government, in assigning the subsidy of a lakh of rupees per month, enforced the imitation of European customs as one of the terms of the engagement, one could understand it; but when Government cares

naught about the matter, how else is the Amír's conduct to be accounted for than that he is unjustly rigorous to his subjects?"

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 7th April, quoting the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of Lucknow, remarks that those who have faith in the Russians, and are looking to their progress in India, will be disappointed to learn that the Czar intends to restore Samarkand to the Amír of Bokhara and to withdraw his troops from that quarter.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the same date reports that the Czar of Russia is very ill; he is said to have been suffering from a hypochondriacal affection, a disease which he inherits from his forefathers. The editor wishes him well.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 15th April re-publishes a lengthy article from the correspondence of the *Delhi Gazette*, declaiming against the present peaceful policy of the British Government, and urging them to adopt more energetic measures with a view to give alarm to the Russians, and subvert the ascendancy they have gained in Central Asia. The present state of affairs in Afghanistan is such as to necessitate a discussion of the question, and sooner or later momentous events will happen, unless the present state of political relations undergoes a change.

The precautionary measures of the Russians and their aggressive policy are favourably noticed. They are stated to have established their supremacy on the Oxus, and to give promise of extending it to the cis-Oxus territories. These brilliant prospects, looked at in connection with the complications of European affairs at this crisis, hold out hopes of the Russians being able to solve the question of eastern supremacy. The writer concludes by advising the Government to adopt efficient measures, and to be on their guard, remarking at the same time that no half measures can be effective in India. He asks,—"What will happen if Abdúl Rahmán Khán takes possession of Cabul and compels the Amír to escape to Peshawur?"

The *Muir Gazette* of the 10th April, in referring to the cares and anxieties with which the Amír of Cabul is surrounded, notices the wilful and headstrong behaviour of his eldest son as a new cause for concern. In connection with this, the dissatisfaction occasioned by the unwelcome arrival at his capital of an envoy from the Amír of Bokhara, without the customary presents, is commented upon. To add to the insult, the envoy is said to be a man of ignoble birth.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 21st April refers to the proposal of the Amír of Cabul to abolish the practice of sending messages through the medium of couriers, and establish a regular postal dâk between Cabul and Peshawur.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of 23rd April notices the "East Indian Laws and Regulations Bill" By virtue of this Bill the Secretary of State for India will be empowered, in consultation with the Governor-General, to frame simpler and more suitable regulations for certain districts, and facilitate local administration. All this His Grace will be at liberty to do without an appeal to the Legislative Council. Secondly, it will give every Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor an *ex-officio* right to a seat in the Legislative Council when its session takes place in his jurisdiction. Thirdly, it will make natives eligible for posts in the covenanted branch of the Civil Service, for which they are qualified, without the necessity of an examination.

The same paper remarks that the King of Burmah is the chief obstacle to trade between his capital and Western China, and that by this conduct he is breaking the engagements he had entered into with the British Government, and by which he is bound to assist them in carrying out any designs they should undertake in furtherance of trade.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 25th April ascribes the aggressions of the people of Sistan upon the Cabul frontiers to the instigation of the Shah of Persia, and observes that, though fully prepared to oppose them with force, the Amir is waiting for the directions of the British Government to open hos-

tilities. It is also stated that he has written to the Government to the effect that if the Persians were to gain possession of Sistan a great commotion was likely to take place in Afghanistan, and that the Persian army would easily find its way to Candahar *viâ* Halmand, and open a road for the attack of Hindustán.

The same paper also states that a struggle is likely soon to take place in Cabul, the Sardár Abdúl Rahmán Khán being bent upon meeting the Amír in open field. Some people believe that unless a British army is sent to Cabul the flame of sedition will never be quenched.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 30th April states that the Amír Sher Ali has created a Legislative and Executive Council, whose members, fifteen in number, have been nominated Ministers of State, after having sworn on the Qorán to be honest, just, and equitable in the discharge of their functions.

The same paper, in referring to Her Majesty's levee held in London on the 11th of March last, censures the unbecoming and indecorous behaviour of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal in submitting his application to the Queen on the occasion. It is a great pity, says the editor that a nobleman of the Nawab's position and dignity, who is reckoned among the first grandees of India, should have so far transgressed the bounds of decency as to memorialize at a time and in an assembly set apart for social intercourse. This unseemly behaviour of the Nawab, it is added, was noticed by all present, and incurred the censure of all the Hindustáni gentlemen in London.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 2nd May learns from Candahar that the Lady Marwarid, wife of the late Amir Afzal Khan, had written to the Sardárs Ishaq Khán and Abdúl Rahmán Khán, urging them, on the plea of their captivity, no longer to delay attacking Afghanistan, and was informed in reply by the Sardárs that, as they were under the protection of the Russians, the Persians, and the Government of Bokhara, they

could not stir a step in the project until they had consulted with those powers.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 7th May, in stating that the Russian Commander-in-Chief at Samarkand received Sardar Abdúl Rahmán Khán with princely honour and respect, remarks that the news will perhaps startle the Amír Sher Ali.

The same paper also states that domestic quarrels still prevail in the royal family of Burmah, and are the fruitful source of constant care and anxiety to the King, who has fears for his life.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 10th May is informed by a correspondent, who is stated to take a special interest in Turkish news, that the Court of Bokhara had sent an embassy to Cabul to represent to the Amír that if Turki were given to Sardár Abdúl Rahmán Khán, all cause of dissatisfaction would cease. The Amír is said to have returned for answer that Turki could not be given away, but that if the Sardár was willing to live on friendly terms with him, he would assign him a liberal maintenance.

The same correspondent also reports that the son of the Amír of Bokhara, who was rebellious under the Russian Government, has been sent by the Amír a prisoner to Russia, where he has been placed under the custody of a guard of 200 horsemen.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 18th May, referring to the despatch of a letter from the Amír of Bokhara to the Russian General, stating that what was given out as to his hostile intentions against the Russians was unfounded, remarks that the person who is the authority for this report is of opinion that, notwithstanding his assertion to the contrary, the Amír harbours thoughts of quarrelling with the Russians.

The Franco-Prussian War.

News of the declaration of war between England and France reached this country on the 15th July. Of the vernacular newspapers published within the limits of His

Honor's Government, the *Jalwa-i-Túr* of Meerut and the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of Moradabad, dated respectively 22nd and 30th July, were the first in which mention was made of the war. Under His Honor's orders, Mr. Assistant-Secretary Lyall undertook to examine the native newspapers subsequent to the above-mentioned date, which contained a reference to the war and the possible intentions of Russia; and his note of the 1st August, given below, contains all the information desirable :—

"Only four papers that I have seen have as yet made any mention of the war, and in none of them is the interference of Russia even alluded to. The first notice of the struggle appeared in the *Jalwa-i-Túr* of Meerut and the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of Moradabad. These gave translations of the telegrams of the 15th, 16th, and 17th ultimo, taken from the *Delhi Gazette*. The translation was not good, and the names as usual were successfully disguised; *e. g.*, "the Prussians have entered France by way of *Landan*," was translated لندن سے (by way of *London*).

"The *Meerut Gazette* of the 23rd July quotes a fairly intelligent account of the causes of the war from the *Huma-i-Panjab*. The side of Prussia is taken as the justest; and it is said that France had no right to interfere with the Spaniards in their selection of a King. The magnitude of the struggle, and the military power of the combatants, are also commented upon. Altogether, the article displays considerable intelligence and information.

"The *Kárnáma* of the 25th July notices the breaking out of the war, and sets it down to the old enmity and mutual jealousy of France and Prussia, and to the desire of the French Emperor to consolidate his rule and silence malcontents. The estimate of the respective forces is accurately given. No mention is made of the Spanish Crown as the cause of quarrel, and the relation of Prince Hohenzollern to the King of Prussia is misunderstood. No mention is made of Russian interference.

"The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 29th July gives an account of the situation, which is obviously from an English hand."

From August up to date the war has been the all-engrossing topic of the day among newswriters, and has occupied no inconsiderable space in the columns of vernacular newspapers. Of these, the *Oudh Akhbar* of Lucknow, the *Akhbar-i-Alam* of Meerut, and the *Huma-i-Panjab* have from time to time published lengthy notices of the struggle. The accounts given in the first-mentioned of these papers are the fullest and most interesting. The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the 15th November has a well-conceived article on the subject, entitled "Defeat and Victory," which has been noticed in the "Selections." The writer begins with stating that of two sovereigns who wage war with one another, he who proves victorious is held high in the estimation of mankind, and especially so if he wins the victory by the employment of fair and lawful means. He says that, although among the Arabs the proverb *al harbu khudatun* (literally, "war is fraud") is common enough, it is not lawful to employ stratagem in war except in special cases; and that the highest praise is alone due to him who, with odds of number against him, vanquishes the mighty host of his enemy in open field, as in the case of the English, who, with a handful of troops, defeated Nawab Shuja-ud-daula's army in one quarter and the Peshwa's in another.

After this preamble, the writer goes on to consider the case of the Franco-Prussian war. From the statements in the newspapers, says he, it appears that the Prussian King had made all the requisite preparations for the war beforehand, and then devised a plan which could not but lead the Emperor of France to open hostilities, and that, too, at a time when the French were disaffected to their sovereign.

Thus, when the war commenced, the Prussians were able to bring an immense army into the field, and had ample ammunition ready at hand, which it would otherwise have

taken them long to collect. But this was not all. The Prussian King employed a still more cunning stratagem. He issued a proclamation to the French, declaring that his war was with the Emperor Napoleon, not with his subjects. This declaration, which was regarded by the French as a solemn promise, lulled their fears, and prevented them from using what exertions, notwithstanding their disaffection to their Emperor, they would have made in their country's cause, and determined them on leaving him to his own resources. The result was that, though he had an army of 100,000 men under his command, no ammunition was forthcoming; accordingly, rather than suffer his men to be cut to pieces, he surrendered himself to the enemy. The writer comments upon the use of the sword as a weapon of war, and regrets that the Europeans should have wholly neglected to practice the exercise of an arm which, at the crisis to which he refers, would have saved so numerous an army from falling an easy prey into the hands of the enemy.

After their first successes, the Prussians did not fulfil the promise conveyed in the proclamation above referred to; and, to judge from appearances, there is no probability of their doing so now. On the contrary, they are besieging Paris with great vigour.

The above facts clearly show, that, notwithstanding the possession of an immense army and ample military resources, the Prussians gained the victory rather by the use of stratagem and artifice than by arms and valour. If men's names were an index to their character, then is Count Bismark rightly named (*i. e.*, taking the word in an oriental sense). The article concludes with remarks upon the fulfilment of promises.

The same paper ascribes a strange reason for the unlooked-for success of the Prussians. Referring to the proclamation issued by the King of Prussia, in which His Majesty throws the whole blame of the war on France for acting on the aggressive, and expresses his gratitude to Providence for

success in it, the editor remarks that the Hindús believe it to be the blessing of their sacred scriptures, which the Germans have long since been fond of studying, that the people have proved victorious; and as the Hindús have great reliance on the Vedas, and especially so on the Atharvana Veda, which contains many sacred formulæ and spells for overcoming an enemy, they think it likely that the Prussians must be in possession of this Veda.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 1st October has a long article on the affairs of Afghanistan. The Amír Sher Ali's partiality to his youngest son, and his intention to declare him his heir apparent to the exclusion of his first and second sons, has alienated the hearts of the latter from him, and it is feared that Cabul may become the scene of civil strife. The writer thinks that the Amír will find it a hard task to set aside the rights of his first and second sons, and wonders that Lord Mayo should have taken no notice of the intended injustice. Yáqúb Ali Khán, the second son, has already quitted Cabul, and all he has now to do is to take part with his cousin, Sardár Abdúr Rahmán Khán, and then invade Cabul. In a word, the writer is of opinion that Lord Mayo, in order to avert the impending calamity, should take steps, before it is too late, to have the right of succession decided, agreeably to the English law, in favour of the eldest son, Ibrahím Khan. By adopting such a course the English Government will gain the respect and good-will of Cabul.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 28th October discusses the question of an expedition to China. It is remarked that if Government intends to send native troops to China to put a stop to the tyrannies the Chinese are now exercising over the Christians and other foreigners, it would be as well to change the muskets now used by native troops, which carry up to 300 paces only, for rifles sighted to 1,200 paces, seeing that the Chinese have Snider rifles with a range of 1,500 paces.

It is also necessary to postpone the expedition for four months, the Chinese seas being very stormy at this season.

It is also worth while to remember that in the north of China cold is so excessive that Hindústánis will not be able to bear its severity. The undertaking should begin with the hot season.

C. EDUCATIONAL.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 4th January alludes to the liberal donation made by the Maharajah of Vizianagram to the proposed College at Allahabad, and the thanks of the Government, North-Western Provinces, to him for his munificence.

The *Mufid-ul-Anam* of the 13th January advocates the education of all classes of the people, and ascribes the inferiority of Hindústáni workmen and mechanics to those of England to their ignorance.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th January, alluding to a statement in the *Najam-ul-Akhbar* that it was the intention of the Inspector, 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, not to allow students of the lowest class to come up before him for examination, disapproves of the plan, and remarks upon the pleasure and encouragement it gives children to be examined by an Inspector.

This is a curious counter to the complaints sometimes made about the supposed hardships incurred by the boys who come for examination.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the 8th February, quoting the *Mufid-ul-Anam*, objects to the policy of Government in directing the people of India to give up their old customs and rules and adopt new ones, among which he mentions the education of females.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 11th February publishes in detail an account of the opening of the new schoolhouse at Allygurh by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces. The addresses read by Mr. Chase, the Magistrate and Collector, Rajah Jai Kishen Dass, and Sir William Muir, are given at full length. His Honor thanked all who had assisted in the erection of the building,

expressed a hope that the school will send up students who will gain honors at the University, and impressed upon the school-boys the necessity of private study after leaving school. In connection with the Halqabandi schools, His Honor drew attention to the incorrect views expressed in regard to them by Saiyid Ahmad Khan, C. S. I., in his *brochure* on educational progress in India, written and published in England. The Saiyid speaks of having visited a village school-house, and found a cow tied up in it, whence he draws disparaging conclusions regarding the education imparted in these Provinces. His Honor pointed out the injustice of these remarks by testifying to the progress these schools have made

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 12th February ascribes the various diseases, fever, small-pox, &c., which so commonly prevail among the lower orders of people, to their ignorance.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 28th February comments upon the proposal of the Government of India to withdraw State support from the Government Colleges in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction are stated to be opposed to the measure. The movement is said to have been started by the *Friend of India* and the Missionaries, on the foundation of the Educational Despatch of 1854, the purport whereof is interpreted to be that all possible encouragement should be given to instruct the people in their own vernacular, and that pecuniary aid be rendered to schools on the grant-in-aid principle. The writer condemns the *Friend*'s opinion, and thinks it to be biased and intended to favour the Missionary Colleges at the expense of the Government Colleges. The originators of the movement are stated to be influenced by jealous feelings; they would not see Bengalees rise to preferments under the Government and compete for the Civil Service. The writer thinks that the instruction imparted by Missionary Colleges cannot be compared to that given by Government, and that the system of education will entirely break down if left in the hands of the Missionaries. He concludes by

saying that the people of India have gained two great benefits from the English rule, *viz.*, peace and the spread of western civilization. The former of these owes its origin chiefly to the latter, and decline and decay will therefore be a sure result of the proposed abolition of the Government Colleges. The writer confirms his position by quoting a remark of the *Hindoo Patriot*, which runs thus:—"The ensuing of a deficit for a few years, increased taxation, reduction of expenses in the Public Works Department, and other rigorous measures, are not likely to be as baneful as the closing of Government Colleges."

The *Jalwa-i-Tûr* of the 7th March has an article on female education in India. The writer thinks it a mistake to suppose that Indian women will make a bad use of the freedom which education will give them. He is of opinion that vicious inclinations, which now lurk in their hearts, will be checked by the acquisition of knowledge and the finer feelings called into play.

He goes on to support the cause of female education by stating that educated youths who are brought up at Government Colleges are not likely to be satisfied with the company of ignorant partners, and thinks it an error to suppose that western civilization will lead Indian youths to imitate the European fashions of dress, or adopt the practice of carrying their ladies along with them in carriages through the public streets, or of dancing with their friends.

N. B.—The above is probably written by way of contradicting the statements made in a communication on the subject of female education, which appeared in the issue of the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, dated 25th February.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th March, in connection with the question of the recent reductions, notices the unwillingness of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to lessen the State expenditure on account of education in Bengal. It is added that while Government thinks it necessary to carry

out the reduction system, some Government *employés*, following suit, think that a slight diminution in their work would be no less so. This assertion is made with reference to the silly remark of a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Etawah, who is stated to be averse to the plan of collecting small boys for examination by the Inspector on the fanciful probability of their being carried away by wolves. In the writer's opinion, the Sub-Deputy Inspector's remark is only a proof of his unfitness for his post.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 17th March alludes to the dissatisfaction said to have been caused among the people by the news that an increase was to take place in the rate of schooling fees. The writer also states that it is given out that the expenses of the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, are to be limited to a lakh of rupees.

The *Jalwa-i-Tûr* of the 21st February bestows commendation on the *Mirat-ul-Arus* (the Bride's Mirror), a prize book by Moulavi Nazir Ahmed, as a model of plain, eloquent, and idiomatic Oordoo style, and a work which, by the moral instruction and didactic pieces interspersed through it, as also by the examples it sets forth in the opposite characters of the two sisters, the heroines of the tale, supplies a want, and is well suited for female readers.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 28th March quotes the *Pioneer* to the effect that the Maharajah of Jaipore has established 294 schools in his State, giving education to about 8,000 pupils. This fact is adduced as a proof that the Maharajah has liberal and enlightened views, and that he takes great interest in the well-being of his subjects.

The *Jalwa-i-Tûr* of 7th April praises in high terms the manual skill of the inmates of the Alexandra Girls' Institution at Poona. The proceeds from sales of the articles made, together with a small sum received as prizes for things exhibited, are stated to come up to Rs. 25,000.

The same paper quotes a remark of the *Friend of India* with reference to a communication from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, enquiring what measures have been taken for the improvement of Arts and Sciences, and at what cost, since the assumption of the direct sway of India by Her Majesty. The *Friend* answers, "in the North-Western Provinces Sir William Muir has established a system of rewards for literary performances, and money has been thrown away in the patronage of a few native newspapers; beyond that, what has been achieved?"

The *Jalwa-i-Tur* observes that by the above remark the editor means to infer that both of these measures of the Government, North-Western Provinces, have been without useful result, and finds fault with him for his limited appreciation of all that has been and is being done to advance the cause of education.

The establishment of Colleges, the grant of scholarships, the delivery of lectures and speeches in public Durbars, the right conceded to graduates of receiving a chair at Durbars, the encouragements given to travel to Europe and to compete for the Civil Service Examination, &c., are cited as so many brilliant proofs of the liberal policy which is pursued.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the same date, in an article headed "The Public Weal," upholds and eulogizes the present educational policy of the Government. The editor does not support the opinion which would throw the burden of popular education on the people, who, he remarks, unlike the people of Europe, have little or no natural taste for it, and in consequence grudge all expense that is incurred on its account. He thinks, therefore, that Government should continue its liberality.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 6th April refers to the meeting of the Local Educational Committee of Saharunpore at the Government Zillah School on the 25th of March last. Two resolutions are stated to have been arrived at, *viz.*, (1) that in

every Tehseel a Committee be held monthly, with the object of promoting the cause of education; (2) that a monthly sum of Rs. 50 be assigned by the Municipal Committee for local scholarships to the Zillah School.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 9th April notes the grant of Rs. 100 sanctioned by the Government, North-Western Provinces, in aid of the female schools at Moradabad.

The meeting of the Local Educational Committee, held at this place on the 23rd March to discuss points connected with female education, is also noticed. At this meeting it was resolved that two Normal Schools, one for Hindoo and the other for Mahomedan women, be established and placed under the charge of Mistresses of each of the two religions, the services of the Christian Mistress being dispensed with. The question as to the distribution of the new Government grant of Rs. 100 was also decided at this meeting.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 10th April congratulates the Indian public on the expected change in the system of public education which the Supreme Government has in contemplation, *viz.*, to have instruction in the higher branches of European learning imparted through the medium of translations into the vernacular; the study of English being optional, and not insisted upon as necessary for the attainment of University distinctions.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 14th April, in alluding to the grant of Rs. 500 by the Government, North-Western Provinces, to Pundit Ram Jasan, of the Benares College, as a reward for the compilation of a Hindi Female Series, praises Sir William Muir as a great patron of learning and learned men, and the only Lieutenant-Governor since Mr. Thomason who has taken a cordial interest in promoting education.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 15th April alludes to the treatise published by Saiyid Ahmad Khan in England, in which he condemns the existing educational policy of Government with one or two exceptions; *e. g.*, the propriety of the conferment of University degrees for oriental scholarship only. The

editor disputes the Saiyid's statements as erroneous and unsound, and refers him to the remarkable progress education has made of late years. The willingness with which the people of India have come forward to contribute so liberally in aid of the proposed University at Allahabad is adduced as a strong proof that the benefits of the system of education now obtaining are well appreciated by the natives.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 21st April, in praising the educational policy of Government as one which confers the greatest good on the people, contrasts the progress made in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab with that in Bengal.

The writer begins with stating that, unlike the North-Western Provinces, no such system as halqabandi obtains in Bengal, and that therefore the benefits of education are there not extended to the *masses*. He then quotes from the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 15th April the opinion of the *Friend of India* on the subject, in which opinion he concurs. The drift of this is that, though a vast sum of money is spent in Bengal in the maintenance of colleges and schools, yet, unlike the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Nagpore, Oudh, Mysore, Burmah, and the Punjab, in all which places plans of one kind or another have been adopted for extending the benefits of education to the mass of the population, the advantages of public instruction are in the main confined to the upper classes of the people at the expense of the lower. The writer advocates the cause of the masses, who, he observes, have a right to a share in education, which has been hitherto confined exclusively to the zemindars, who, having themselves reaped the fruits of education gratis, and thereby risen to wealth and influence, have conspired to exclude their ryots from its benefits.

He thinks it great injustice that the bulk of the people should thus be left grovelling in darkness, but expresses a hope that this state of things will in course of time be put to irghts, as the Calcutta University authorities have announced

their determination to secure for the lower classes sufficient training to enable them at least to read and write their own vernacular. They remark that out of the two crores and a half of children in India, but five lakhs receive instruction in schools; and, as Mr. Howell has observed, it is the duty of every ruling power so far to exert itself in the enlightenment of its subjects, as to enable them to appreciate the benefits of a liberal education. It follows, therefore, that Government is under a positive obligation to provide means of primary education for all the children under its sway. The article concludes with Mr. Howell's remark, that while in England the cost of educating fifteen lakhs of pupils is one crore of rupees, the same number is in France taught for half the amount, while but twenty lakhs will suffice in India for imparting to that number of boys and girls rudimentary instruction in their vernacular.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 25th April notices the opening by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the 20th idem, of the Zillah School, Cawnpore, erected out of the proceeds of the bequest of Pandit Amar Nath, supplemented by a liberal grant from Government. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by His Honor in February, 1869.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 29th April quotes the following from the correspondence of the *Pioneer*, with reference to the annual examination of the Female Normal School, Benares:—

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to observe that girls of the North-Western Provinces have imbibed a desire to learn something. The answers given by the pupils were satisfactory, which testifies to a progress more rapid than was expected from them, and reflects credit upon the skilful management of the Head Mistress, Tulsí Kunwar, and the able superintendence of the Lady Inspectress. This is the first time that the pupils have been required to undergo a written examination."

As the questions were set by myself, I take the opportunity here of testifying to the substantial truth of this comment.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 4th May reviews the proceedings of a meeting of the Debating Society of Meerut, held on the 30th of May, in which two important resolutions were arrived at, *viz.*, the establishment of a special school for the training of infants with the aid of the new monthly subscriptions raised by the Society, and the erection of a building for the Society, for which Rs. 1,131 were subscribed by the members, while more money is being raised.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th May, quoting from a Bengalí newspaper the statement that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued orders to the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for a graded system of salaries for the subordinate officers under his control, expresses a hope that the Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces will also introduce the system in his Department.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 18th May refers to the address delivered by Miss Mary Carpenter to the East India Association, London, on the subject of the limited progress of female education in India. Her views were seconded by Baboo Keshab Chundra Sein, of the Brahmo-Samaj, Calcutta, who was one of the assembly, and who entreated the lady to procure able school-mistresses for India.

The same paper, in reviewing the proposals submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, to the effect that the scale of tuition fees in Government colleges and schools be doubled, and scholarships withdrawn in all cases where the Government may see no sufficient need for such an aid, censures the policy of such a measure, and condemns all niggard schemes or illiberal views which interfere with the advancement of learning. Education and Government, maintains the writer, are connected one with the other, and no expense that is incurred in promoting the prospects of the former can be pronounced to be a burden on the latter.

Accordingly, instead of regarding scholarships as an unnecessary burden on the State, it would be more in unison with justice to enlarge their scale where they are not a sufficient support for students, it being a fact, confirmed by everyday experience, that in educational institutions, where scholars receive scholarships of sufficient amount, they study at their ease and attain to perfection in arts and sciences, of which fact England itself offers a striking example.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the same date, noticing the introduction of the increased scale of pay for halqabandi school teachers, which had received the sanction of the Government, North-Western Provinces, in 1868, congratulates the teachers on the prospects now held out to them, and calls upon them to rouse their slumbering energies and benefit by the arrangement.

But while noting the brilliant prospects opened forth to halqabandi schools, the editor regrets to learn that under the new postal rules they are debarred the privilege of a communication free of postage through the district dâk. The postal charges of such communication are to be paid out of the School Fund Cess of the district, and this encroachment on the Educational Cess is sure to result in the reduction of the number of halqabandi schools in districts where the income from this source now leaves no surplus above the expenditure.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 21st May notices the establishment of a club at Agra by the united efforts of sixteen students of the Government College at that place. A meeting was held on the 7th May, in which speeches in English and vernacular were read. The club promises well.

That those low in social rank as well as the great should thus exert themselves in the cause of civilization and enlightenment, says the editor, is due to the active interest the Government, North-Western Provinces, takes in the amelioration and improvement of the people.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 26th May, in alluding to the conferment by His Excellency the Viceroy of the title of Khan on Moulavie Zia-ud-din, Assistant Professor of Arabic, Delhi College, in acknowledgment both of his abilities as a linguist and his literary services to the Educational Department, holds up the incident as a proof of His Excellency's appreciation of learned men, but points out the inappropriateness of the title selected, for two reasons: (1) because it wants the force of a title, being an adjunct commonly attached to names of persons; (2) because it ill-suits learned men. The editor would prefer some such epithet as *Afzal-ul-Allama* or *Afzal-ul-Fuzala*.

The *Benares Akhbar* of the 9th June notices with pleasure the conferment by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Companion of the Star of India" on Babu Shiva Prasad, Inspector, 3rd Circle, Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

The editor speaks in high terms of the Babu and his exertions in the cause of education.

The *Naiyir-i-Akhbar* of the 23rd June reports that the Sanscrit school established at Banda last year by the educated natives of the city is now in a flourishing condition, and, by imparting instruction of a high order, has attracted a large number of students. The District authorities are said to take great interest in the school.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 2nd July is informed that Moulavie Mahomed Ibráhim Ali, a gentleman of Bichraon, has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the proposed College at Allahabad. The Moulavie is spoken of as foremost among the Musalmans of Rohilkhund in acts of charity and benevolence, as Maharajah Pratap Singh of Tajpore is among the Hindús.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 8th July has a long article, in which the editor discusses the prejudices of the people of India against female education. He begins by saying that though people of discernment set down the

prejudices and pertinacious adherence to ancestral customs, for which the natives of India are so famous among all civilized nations, to their folly and wrong-headedness, and as an evidence of barbarism and want of culture, in his opinion it is unjust to consider the Hindús as hopelessly prejudiced, or every old custom of theirs as an evidence of folly. The fact is, that this pertinacity and prejudice had a praiseworthy origin; it began in the days when India was overrun by a foreign race, and stood in danger of having its natural integrity torn in sunder by the efforts of an alien religion to impose itself upon the people. In those times it was necessary for the purity and stability of Hindú religion that its adherents should draw round themselves a hard and fast line of ordinances and strict observances. Were it not so, we should have to think that the natives of India were always foolish and prejudiced by nature; whereas everything proves the contrary, that in ancient times they surpassed all other nations of the world in culture and civilization. Their present state must, therefore, be referred to the ruinous effect of the contest for supremacy, which has raged for the last six hundred years. This prejudice, therefore, was good in its time, and has only now become evil because it has been carried too far after the necessity for it has passed away.

It is wrong, then, to say that all prejudice and attachment to antiquity is folly. Some prejudices have their justification in circumstances, and others are rather the mature result of experience, which, after careful testing and proof of their advantage, have been adopted as established rules. Our prejudiced and unenlightened countrymen may sometimes even find cause to laugh at their civilized and cultivated brethren. This is instanced in the movement for the education of women, to which the former were opposed, while the latter boldly entered upon it, and in the ardour of the pursuit neglected all caution as to the rules of female seclusion and the dangers of permitting women to mix in strange society. They set to work with a will, and began to instruct

their women in a manner which no prudent Hindustaní could approve, and which was moreover not asked for by Government itself; and the result has been that all the labour and encouragement of Government have been thrown away. The unwise system of instruction to which we allude is that which has for some time past been prevalent in Calcutta: we mean that of admitting English ladies into the zenanas to teach the women of the house.

The case of the conversion to Christianity of the Hindú widow, which is now notorious throughout the whole of India, has wrought more evil than can well be told, and furnishes a convincing proof to the opponents of education of the danger which they declared to exist. Reformers have been discouraged, the liberal efforts of the Government checked, and prejudice and obstinacy confirmed.

All this is the result of the hasty action of our unfortunate friends. Had they consulted with those who preached caution, and endeavoured to mature some safe scheme of education—had they not set down this prejudice, as they have set down other prejudices, to want of sense and stupid adherence to old customs—female education would have prospered in our land, and the family of a respectable man would have been saved from shame.

One of the first results of the event was the adoption by the *Jalsa-i-Tahzib* of Lucknow of a resolution that no Christian lady should ever be admitted into the house of any of its members.

Let the reformers then be warned in time, and not set down to prejudice and folly all the restraints and regulations which the wisdom of their ancestors has provided for the security of the honour of their families. We wish our women to be educated; but if education means letting them loose to mix with whom they please—if it means that as they advance in learning they shall deteriorate in morals—if it means the loss of our honour and the invasion of the privacy of our homes—we prefer our honour to the education of our

women, even though we may be called obstinate, and prejudiced, and wrong-headed.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 26th July makes the following remark in reviewing the case of conversion to Christianity of the Bengalí widow on which this article has been evidently built up :—" It is a great mistake that an incident, which happened by a mere chance, should so far prejudice the Babús against the Christian Missionaries as to induce them to reject their invaluable aid in the education of their women. Of a truth, the ladies of the Missionaries are doing much in the cause of female education. In Delhi, for instance, some four or five of them are exerting their utmost, and their endeavours are likely to be crowned with success, and to produce very good results. A good house is being built for their residence, which will cost some 15,000 or 16,000 rupees, out of which 3,000 have been paid by the Maharajah of Patyala. It is strange that while in one place such attention is paid by the natives of India to the accommodation of Christian ladies, in another they should be treated with so much unkindness that people should think of refusing them admittance into their houses."

THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL OF STATE AID FROM HIGHER EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th July, writing from Benares, wonders what Government means by contemplating the withdrawal of its aid from higher education. He asks if by that course it hopes that, though at first such education may suffer a decline, yet the people will in the end be compelled by necessity to revive it at their own expense, and gradually carry the system to perfection; and points out what little chance there is of such an anticipation being realized. He then asks whether the expenses incurred by Government on education are defrayed out of the Indian revenues or are paid by the Crown; and argues that, since the latter is not the case, there is no reason why the charges under this head should be deemed an unnecessary burden

on the State, while useless extravagances should be suffered to exist in other departments, *e. g.*, the Public Works Department.

Another article in the same paper alludes with regret to the rumour that reductions are impending in the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, the Financial Department having ordered retrenchments in the establishments.

The chief fault found with this Department is that it provides lodgings for some of the officers belonging to it. The Local Government, it is said, has brought to the notice of the Government of India the fact that Inspectors, Professors, and other officers are leaving the Department in great numbers, and proposes not to fill up the posts thus vacated, and thereby leave the Department to work its own fall, and gradually come to an end. If this report is authentic, says the editor, the proposed College at Allahabad should be all the more welcomed.

The same paper of the 20th August is sorry to hear that, under the orders of the Government of India, State aid is about to be withdrawn from the Canning College, Lucknow. How little prospect there is of the College keeping up its present status when its maintenance is left wholly to local resources need scarcely be mentioned. The remarkable progress it has made during the short time it has been in existence is a rare fact, and the editor regrets that its prospects should be blighted. "The grief of the impending downfall of education in Bengal," he remarks, "was still fresh in our memory when evil rumours were heard about the Colleges in the North-Western Provinces; and now education in Oudh is likewise to be made short work of."

The *Nur-ul-Absár* of the 29th August has a long leader on the question under notice, the substance of which is as follows:—

Government has now resolved to make the people pay for their education themselves; and this not from any want of

appreciation of the benefits of enlightenment, but simply because the Imperial Treasury cannot meet the demands made upon it. In accordance with this resolution, the educational cess has been incorporated with the land revenue in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Bombay Presidency. But in Bengal the objection had to be met, that the land revenue was already permanently settled, and the Lieutenant-Governor supported the zemindars in their opposition to further taxation. The Secretary of State, however, has now finally disposed of this question in his late famous despatch. He rules that a tax levied by local rates, for local purposes of improvement, upon the property of all persons liable to the tax, is not an enhancement of land revenue, and therefore not a violation of the permanent settlement. It would not become us to impugn the judgment of our rulers in this decision, but we may profit by the liberty of speech and discussion accorded to us by the British Government to consider it, at any rate, as a matter of logic and scholastic argument. It appears to us, then, that His Grace has failed to refute this objection to the levy of the tax, that when the Government in 1793 fixed the land revenue in perpetuity, it did so with the same intention as that with which this revenue had been assessed from time to time by the native rulers. But these rulers appropriated this revenue to whatever purpose in their opinion was required by the needs of the State. Whatever was required for the welfare of their subjects they defrayed from this source and from no other. It is granted that they did not contemplate such expenses as roads and education; but that does not alter the question. Our Government, more enlightened, considers these as necessary to the welfare of its subjects; and so would the Native Governments had they also reached the same pitch of civilization, and, so considering, would have defrayed these expenses from the assessment, *i. e.*, the demand which in 1793 the English fixed in perpetuity.

Setting aside these arguments, which are now overborne by the authoritative decision of our rulers, who have resolved

to enforce the road and school cess in Bengal as in other parts of India, let us consider whether it is expedient for Government to withdraw its aid from popular education. No doubt it would be a great advantage if the people of India could be roused from their listlessness and made to understand that they must rely upon their own exertions and energy for their enlightenment and civilization. Government has been educating its subjects for the last seventy or eighty years, and it might well be thought that this was long enough to show whether they are now able to walk by themselves. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of the success achieved by several natives of Bengal, no sufficient general enlightenment has been brought about; what we have is merely external and accidental. Still, when we want clothes, we get them from English manufacturers; when we travel, we surrender ourselves hopelessly to English engineers; when we fall ill, we use English medicines. All the adornments and luxuries of life we obtain from England. In very truth, if God had not given us the earth to till, we should have to fetch the food we eat from England. Dependent as we are for everything upon the arts and manufactures of foreign lands,—and skill in such arts and manufactures is the result of the higher education,—can it be said that the time has yet arrived when Government can with safety leave us to educate ourselves?

In closing the question of withdrawal of State support to higher education, I may quote the following extract from the *Huma-i-Panjab*:—

"It is an unquestionable fact that, if the policy contemplated by Lord Mayo is carried out, the light of learning, which has begun to dawn upon India, will altogether vanish, and the darkness which once covered it will resume its reign. All hope that poverty and ignorance may be brought to an end will pass away, and the labours of years in the direction of enlightenment will be given to the winds. The admirable training, which has enabled natives of India to compete

with Europeans, even upon the latter's ground, which has taken them to England and brought them face to face with the stir of western thought in its very focus, will be put away utterly out of mind, and cease as if it had never been."

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 13th July notices the establishment at Benares, under the auspices of Mr. Forbes, the Officiating Commissioner, of a ragged school. The inauguration ceremony of the institution was presided over by Mr. Forbes in person, and the Maharajah of Benares, Babu Shiva Pershad, C.S.I., Inspector, Department Public Instruction, and other native gentlemen, were present on the occasion. The number of boys w as about sixty. The school is the first of its kind in India. The expenses of its maintenance will be defrayed by the Commissioner from his own purse. The foundation-stone of a building, provided for this school by the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in January, 1871.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th July notices the establishment by Jani Bihari Lal, Financial Minister of Bhurtpore, of a school in Gokalpara, a mohalla in the city of Agra, for imparting religious instruction. The institution is the first of its kind in Agra, and the editor praises the Minister for setting on foot a seminary which will confer much good, and instruct and reclaim from vicious habits numbers of childern who now while away their time in wandering about the streets. Another proof of this gentleman's liberality is his presentation of an exhibition of Rs. 200 to the Agra College for 1870.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 6th August praises the Nawab of Jonagurh for the active interest taken by him in the education of his subjects. It is stated that there are thirty-one schools in the principality, imparting instruction in Gujrati and other oriental languages to about 2,500 boys and girls. There is also an English and oriental school, founded in the name of the Prince and Heir-Apparent. The cost of maintenance of these schools is Rs. 13,000 annually, which is defrayed entirely by the State. There are, besides, forty

indigenous schools in the territory, giving education to hundreds of children; while under the auspices of the present Minister of the State seventeen more have been opened, besides two others, one English and the other oriental.

The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the 15th August notices the brilliant success achieved by Babu Anand Mohan Bose, of Calcutta, in the late annual examination of the Cambridge University, and the grant by the University to the Babu of a scholarship of £50 per annum, as a reward for the remarkable proficiency displayed by him, and sets up the incident as a proof that the assertion made in the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, *viz.*, that Bengalis have not as yet made any considerable advance in enlightenment, is founded on a wrong presumption.

The *Shola-i-Tur* of the 23rd August praises Mr. Oldham, Magistrate of Ghazeepore, for taking great interest in the schools of that city. It is stated that he has told the Head Master of the Victoria School to send to him the cleverest boys of the school to learn office work to kutcherry, with a view to their being employed when vacancies occur.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th August asserts that in the Punjab Educational Department little or no attention is paid to the study of Persian. The students of the upper classes of the schools there are said to be worse taught in that language than the lower pupils of indigenous schools—a fact sufficiently borne out by the results of the late Punjab University examination, in which the best scholars of the schools in the district had taken part. The editor thinks Government ought to give at least as much attention to Persian as to English in its schools.

The same paper of the 29th August, referring to the application from the Deputy Inspectors of the 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to the Inspector, praying for the grant to them by Government of house-rent, and the Director's orders on the application that no such grant could be made unless the expenditure had been

provided for in the Annual Budget of the Department, nor could the charge be with propriety defrayed from the halqa-bundi cess, remarks that as the office work of Deputy Inspectors has considerably increased by the development of the halqabundi system, it is proper, if house-rent is denied them, that a building be erected in each district for their offices.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 2nd September notices the establishment, five or six months ago, of an oriental school at Kirana, a village in Moozuffernuggur, supported entirely by subscriptions raised by the gentlemen of the place. The subjects taught are Arabic, Persian, and Arithmetic.

The management of the school is under the control of a committee composed of a head man from each mohalla. The inhabitants take a hearty interest in the institution; and, in order to improve its prospects, propose to raise a further contribution towards its support by levying one rupee per well from the cultivators of the village.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 3rd September, while praising the arrangements made by the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the boarding-houses attached to the Colleges in the North-Western Provinces, and the regard paid to the morals, health, and general comfort of the inmates, draws attention to a particular evil which is a source of great inconvenience to them. The Brahmans and Bearers who are appointed on the part of Government to cook for them, and do the customary pieces of service, attend the boarding-houses in the morning and evening to discharge their fixed duties, and absent themselves for the rest of the day, in consequence of which the boarders suffer great annoyance. The rich pupils have servants of their own; but the poor, especially such as are very young, are in a pitiable state. The writer invites the attention of the Educational authorities to the subject, and recommends a change in selecting servants, and strictness in dealing with them.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 10th September notices with pleasure the assignment by the Collector of Ghazeepore of a sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the Local Fund of the district to the proposed University at Allahabad, with the wish that the interest of the money be devoted to scholarships to be given to students coming from Ghazeepore.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th September reviews the results of the annual examination of the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and the prizes awarded to the students for the proficiency displayed by them. The results of the examination are highly creditable, and the writer is glad to find that the College is making rapid progress. But he regrets that, in proportion as it is improving, the rules for admission are being made more and more strict. Perhaps the most distasteful rule was that requiring that the size of the candidates should not exceed 5 feet, 4 inches. Fortunately, this was rescinded by the kind interference of Sir William Muir. Tuition fees, house-rent, and the demand of a certain knowledge of English, are new grievances. The philanthropic founder of the Roorkee College meant that the pupils of tehseelee and halqabandi schools should largely benefit by it, and it will indeed be a pity if his object is lost sight of.

The *Meerut Debating Society's Journal* for the month of September has an essay on female education, written by the Peshkar of Huzoor Tehseel, Meerut. The writer reviews the objections generally raised by the people of India to female education, and remarks that their apathy is not likely to give way until they feel that their worldly interests are concerned in the movement. Accordingly, he suggests that Government should make it a rule, in conferring respectable posts in the public service on natives, not only to attach importance to high birth, but to pay special regard to the fact that those among them in whose families the practice of teaching girls to read and write obtains, shall be preferred to others who neglect the education of their women. This

rule will not fail to induce the *elite* of society to attend to the education of their women; and, after the example has thus been set by them, it will be most cheerfully followed by those below them in rank.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 31st October, in a long leader, states that the great fault in the educational system established by the Government for the benefit of its subjects is, that useful sciences and the practical arts of life, which people in general chiefly care to learn as being best calculated to supply their immediate wants and open ready resources for gaining a livelihood, do not form part of the instruction imparted at the schools and colleges. Viewing things in this light, it will not be presuming too much to assert that the training afforded to prisoners in Government jails answers a more useful end than the school-master's teaching. Convicts in jails produce work which brings in money sufficient not only to cover the cost of their maintenance and the establishments kept up, but to leave a surplus.

To remove this crying defect from the system, and make their schools widely popular and inviting to the public at large, therefore, it is proper for Government to teach the European sciences, and the practical and industrial arts of life, side by side with other branches of learning. For instance, boys in halqabandi schools should be taught, besides the usual curriculum of studies, the agricultural arts which have been so far developed in Europe, the use of steam engines, and such other matters as are likely to prove of practical utility. So also schools in large cities and towns should impart training in handicrafts and manufactures, so that, after completing their educational career, students may not be obliged to depend wholly on their books for bread, and wander about in search of employment. In fact, if that course be adopted, India will soon emerge from its state of misery and wretchedness, while schools and colleges will in time command a handsome income, which will go a great way towards relieving Government from a large portion of the cost of education.

Similarly, Normal Schools can be made more useful if the masters now appointed to them, and who as a rule are well paid, be replaced by new instructors from England, who, besides scholastic attainments, are well versed in the arts of agriculture and the mechanical sciences, and could thus impart useful knowledge to the village teachers under training. It will do much good, for instance, if the rudimental principles of agriculture be impressed on their minds by actual experiments. Initiatory measures of this kind will considerably facilitate the development of the arts of agriculture in India.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of the 8th November refers to the question that has at present arisen, and forms a subject of discussion in English newspapers, as to whether a Principal or an Inspector should have precedence in rank and emoluments. Much has been said on both sides. Some give their opinion in favour of the Principal on the plea that his duties require superior scholarship to enable him to prepare students for University degrees, while the Inspector can carry on the work of his office without such a qualification. Others allege that, as a thorough acquaintance with the vernaculars and the system of education in force are necessary requirements for an Inspectorship, men fresh from England are ill-suited for the post until they have acquired experience.

As the arguments advanced on both sides are equally valid, the writer thinks it a delicate task to give preference to one post above the other. The revised scale of salaries now sanctioned for educational officers has led some of them, both in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, to express dissatisfaction with the new arrangements, and prefer complaints to Government with regard to their claims. The writer believes that the complaints of the officers in question will gain attention, and that the new arrangement will undergo modifications.

The same paper condemns the Resolution of the Government of India for the transfer of the Female Normal School

from Bombay to Poona. A school, says the writer, is not a kutcherry that can be held now in one place and now in another. It takes root in a city, and to displace it for a whim is highly objectionable. It is a pity that the complaints of the people against the measure were totally disregarded.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 12th November mentions the valuable services rendered to literature by Munshí Nuwal Kishore, the proprietor of the Vernacular Press at Lucknow which goes by his name. The writer alludes to the Munshí's application to the Punjab Government for permission to print at his press the Vernacular books used in the schools in the Punjab, with a view to enable students to get them at a cheaper rate. He blames the Government for not complying with the Munshí's reasonable request, and condemns the narrow policy it has adopted of giving a small reward to authors of vernacular publications, and thereby securing their copyright to itself. This policy is censured as a mere mercantile proceeding, and the writer contrasts it with the liberal views of the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the matter of authorship, as expressed in its Notification promising rewards for the production of good works in the vernacular.

In conclusion, the writer thinks that the work done at Government presses would be performed at a cheaper price at private presses. If editions of five or six thousand copies, for instance, were to be printed at a private instead of a Government press, there would be a clear gain of 40 or 50 per cent. to Government, as well as to the people. The writer hopes that the Government of India will give a general permission to proprietors of private presses to print educational works, and remarks that if the work of Government offices were to be performed at private presses, a saving of some lakhs of rupees would ensue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 28th January, under the heading "The Travellers to London," publishes an

interesting letter from Saiyid Ahmad, giving an account of what he saw in his journey from Marseilles to Versailles.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th January notices the Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, at Agra, on the 26th idem, and the excellent address in Oordoo delivered by him, on the occasion. Among other subjects, His Honor laid peculiar stress on the importance of female education, and alluded to the rewards given to authors of meritorious works under the Prize Notification.

The same paper remarks upon the proposal of the Hindústaní gentlemen of Lucknow to present a sword worth two lakhs of rupees to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It is observed that this rare weapon is intended more to represent a curiosity than a present on the part of the gentlemen.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandri* of the 31st January, alluding to the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India, says that the people of Ajmere have originated a report that the ancient custom of paying tribute in the shape of a *dola*, which obtained under the Moghul sovereigns, will be renewed. The writer is at a loss to make out what the report could mean, but presumes that it may mean that the people of India want a separate king for their country.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 11th February, with regard to the question of the *Delhi Gazette* as to the acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India by Prince Alfred, remarks that the plan is fraught with good. There cannot be a simpler and better way for bringing India to a close attachment with England than the placing in the Viceregal chair a Prince of the Blood Royal. The editor asks his contemporaries to consider the propriety of the plan, and observes that, were there such a thing in India as public opinion, he would be glad to see it expressed upon the point.

The same paper of the 18th February publishes another letter from Saiyid Ahmad, under the heading "The Travellers to London." This is an account of what he saw at

Paris. He describes with wonder and admiration the magnificence and splendour of the city and the streets, and the excellent arrangements kept up for cleanliness and convenience. He is also struck with the politeness which characterizes the French in a marked degree. In taking a view of the grandeur with which he finds himself surrounded, he is naturally reminded of the Persian couplet—"Agar Firdaus burru-i-zamin ust, huminast-o-huminast-o-huminast." (If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this.) The circumstance of his going to a shop to buy gloves is told with quaint minuteness. The mistress of the shop is described as being a young lady of comely appearance, the sweet music of whose speech he compares to the ditties of a *bulbul*. But what particularly struck the writer was that to the accomplishments of her person she added an acquaintance with four languages, French, Italian, English, and German.

There is a certain *naïveté* about the Saiyid's descriptions which makes them readable, but his details are often ridiculous and in bad taste. The reporter's account perhaps makes too much of these, but they sadly tarnish the general effect.

The same paper of the 25th February publishes an address by Saiyid Ahmad in England to his countrymen, in which the writer excuses himself for his hard words. He calls upon them to weigh the justice of his remarks, and exhorts them to give up following in the wake of their forefathers, and improve their condition by taking advantage of the light of western civilization. He contrasts the fondness of Hindústanis for outward show with the appreciation of intrinsic worth peculiar to the Europeans, and praises the extreme simplicity of the latter in matters of dress and decoration. He speaks of having sat at the same table with the Duke of Argyle, who served him with a bottle of water with his own hands, and, when the dinner was over, took up his umbrella and hat, and departed; and of having met Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein in a library, attired like a

common gentleman, and with no servant or mace-bearer in his suite.

He then alludes to the amazing advancement made by the Europeans in arts and sciences. Boys in European schools are mentioned to be as well acquainted with the principle of the attraction of gravitation as Newton was.

With such wonderful progress in civilization before him, he cannot help being ashamed of his own country. He says he cannot look in the face any European who has been to India. Happening to meet a European friend of his, who holds a high position under Government, and having been just married, was about to sail for India, he feels ashamed in having to remark to the lady, his wife, that she would not find India the fine country it is imagined to be by Europeans who have never been to it. The lady expresses her surprise on hearing that Hindústaní women of rank were so ignorant as not even to be able to write a letter to their husbands.

He then gives an explanation for his conduct in eating fowls killed by their necks being twisted.

The writer proceeds to praise the Europeans for having fixed hours for stated duties, which is not the case with Hindústanís.

He goes on to say that men of the lowest orders in England perfectly understand the principles of the arts and trades they follow, and that the system of machinery, which even Hindústanís, who think themselves wise, cannot understand the use of, is well understood by artizans of the lowest rank.

He then alludes to the great body of men in England (estimated at 35,000) who earn a respectable living by their literary labours.

The remarkable progress of the press is also noticed. It is stated that the total number of newspapers daily published in England amounts to some 15 or 20 lakhs.

[NOTE.—The Reporter's abstract translation of the article is too poor. He has omitted much that is of value and

interest, and expressed facts which ought to have been given in full with a brevity which has destroyed the force of the original. Here and there, too, gross mistakes have been committed. For instance, *jazb* (attraction, or the attraction of gravitation) has been mistaken for *jaib*.

Again, at page 93.—'He then proceeds to ask,' &c. In the original no question is asked at all. The writer simply says that his object in undertaking a journey to England was to see how and by what means the people there had reached such a high standard of civilization, while India was grovelling in darkness.]

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 26th February alluded to the refusal of the Duke of Edinburgh to accept costly presents. He is said to have declined the shawl presented to him by the Maharajah of Cashmere, which it had taken 300 persons to work up in three years. He was, however, prevailed upon to accept it as a gift for the Queen.

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* of the 1st March comments upon the benefits of the tours made by Sir William Muir and Mr. Kempson. Their annual visits are praised as being well calculated to uproot ignorance and the vicious practices current in the country, and to spread knowledge.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the same date has an article on the advisability of conferring the Viceroyalty of India on Prince Alfred. The arguments advanced are similar to those mentioned above.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 4th March has a long letter containing particulars of a discussion which took place at Mirzapore with regard to Saiyid Ahmad's writings from England, on the occasion of the entertainment given to the Nawab of Tonk by Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Tehseeldar of the place. The dispute is interesting. There are two parties—one in favour of the Saiyid in the person of the Tehseeldar, and the other against him. The Tehseeldar's dissertation, like his other speeches, is eloquent; and by a series of questions and answers that passed between him and the opposite

party, he at last convinces the latter that the Saiyid in writing in disparaging terms of his countrymen was inspired by patriotic feelings, and that his aims were honourable. The fact of his being busy in writing a book in London in vindication of the prophethood of Mahomed and the cause of Islam, convinces the party opposed to him of its error in thinking him an apostate from the Moslem faith. As a proof of the appreciation of his labour in the cause of religion, all present willingly offered to render him pecuniary help—the Nawab heading the list of subscribers with Rs. 1,000

The same paper of the 11th March publishes another letter from Saiyid Ahmad, in which the writer explains how easy it is for Musalmans to travel on board ship to England. He does not deem it unlawful to eat flesh and fowl slaughtered by Christians after their own way of killing the animals. As to the *Shiâs*, adds he, they are bound by their religious doctrines to eat whatever is offered by a Musalman brother, without calling in question its ceremonial purity. Accordingly, the best plan for them will be to take a friend or servant of the *Sunní* sect with them, who can serve them with the food they require.

The same paper of the 18th March has another letter from Saiyid Ahmad, dated London, the 18th February, 1870, in which the writer gives an account of the opening of the British Parliament.

The same paper, of the 25th March, publishes the reply of Maulaví Mahdi Ali to Saiyid Ahmad's address to his countrymen from England. The writer, while taking objection to some of the opinions expressed by the Saiyid, thinks his advice and arguments to be well worthy of consideration, and exhorts his fellow-Musalmans to weigh them well, and devise means for improving the fallen condition of India. With regard to their prospects of improvement in a secular point of view, says he, it will be observed that formerly Musalmans obtained their subsistence from jageers and maâfees, or from Government employment. The former no

longer exist, while the latter is becoming more and more hampered with conditions of passing prescribed tests, of a knowledge of English, &c. It is time, therefore, for the people to be up and doing.

He goes on to explain the reason of the apathy of the Musalmans to send their children to schools to be no other than the apprehension that the prosecution of an English course of study may leave them no time to read their scriptures, and thence lead them to become irreligious.

Under these circumstances, he argues, we must either take to modern civilization, and with it bid adieu to our faith, or shut ourselves from all worldly advancement. Either course is fatal; and, in the midst of the dilemma, the writer sees no other resource than in the establishment of a Society at Allahabad, Agra, or Delhi left, and the foundation under its auspices of a college for imparting religious instruction, side by side with secular learning.

For the remainder of the Maulavi's reply, which has been carried on to a considerable length, and is written in a very able and masterly manner, see pages 194 to 197, 219 to 225, and 239 to 242 of the "Selections."

The *Julwa-i-Tùr* of the 7th April praises the eloquent rejoinder of Maulavi Mahdi Ali to Saiyid Ahmad's address to his countrymen from England as full of genuine feeling and patriotism, and as coming home to the hearts of the people of India; it is also praised for the beauty of its language.

The *Sola-i-Tùr* of the 29th March publishes a criticism by Imdad Ali, Deputy Collector of Cawnpore, on the article by Saiyid Ahmad as to the legality of eating meat dressed by Christians after their own way of killing the animals. The Saiyid justified his conduct in eating food of this kind by referring the objectors to the following verse of the Quran: "And the food of those who possess sacred books is lawful to you;" and to the tradition recorded by Abu Daud: "Eat

of that over which the name of God hath been invoked. The food of the people of the book is lawful to you, and your food is lawful to them."

Imdad Ali takes exception to this explanation, and remarks that the word *taám*, in the language of *Hijaz*, is used only to denote *wheat*, and does not include meat; and that even if the verse quoted above were of general application, still, according to the verse, "I have made unlawful to you that which dies of itself, and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which is slaughtered in other than God's name, and things strangled, and things stoned to death," fowls killed by their necks being twisted, eaten by the Saiyid, cannot be lawful food, coming as they do under *things strangled*. The writer adds that the precept of Abu Daud, quoted by the Saiyid as his authority, is not of general application, and that were it so Musalmans would be justified in eating the flesh of swine, also a kind of food used by Christians.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 6th May publishes a remarkable letter from Saiyid Ahmad Khán in London, in which the writer considers the criticisms made by the several editors of vernacular newspapers in the North-Western Provinces on his appeal to his countrymen (see pages 213-19 of the "Selections)."

N. B.—This letter is well written, and is well worthy of perusal.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 3rd December contains a letter to Saiyid Ahmad Khán from one who styles himself his 'Sincere Friend,' and the addressee's reply thereto.

The friend, while confessing that the Saiyid is an orthodox Musalman and a sincere well-wisher of his fellows, and that he has devoted his life in the cause of the good of mankind, and the Musalmans in particular, remarks that his way of teaching the world is bad, and not likely to lead to the object he has in view.

He goes on to mention how when he left India for England people heaped blame and reproaches on him; how they

became milder in their judgment when they heard of his having written a book in England in justification of the prophethood of Mahomed; and how on his return from England his altered fashion of dress, &c., again confirmed them as to his being Christian in habits and sentiments.

The writer advises the Saiyid to give up the Christian fashion of dress and resume the Musalman habit, &c., and, if possible, to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca. In a word, he would wish the Saiyid to look like a regular Musalman and observe all the forms of the Moslem faith, which, in the writer's opinion, is the only sure way of his advice and exhortations being listened to by his countrymen.

The Saiyid thanks the writer for his advice, but expresses his inability, or rather unwillingness, to abide by it. He observes that Musalmans, like the Hindûs, blindly adhere to the old forms and superstitions, which he hates. He wishes to assure all, that to visit England and live there—to be on terms of friendship and sincerity with the *kafirs* (Christians), such as are due from man to man—to eat and drink with them (forbidden food being, of course, excepted)—to sit at the same table with them, and eat with knives and forks, and to wear coats and pantaloons—can by no means injure one's faith, which, he says, remains as firm by so doing as when a *kurta* is worn, and the other forms of the Musalman faith are observed.

He goes on to express his conviction that the Musalman dress and modes of living are bad, and that a change in them is necessary. He approves of the Turkish forms of dress, which, he says, he has adopted.

In conclusion, he expresses his aversion to the assumption of a pious habit or a religious appearance. All such change is his abomination. He thinks it only becomes foxes and cats to answer their end by putting on false appearances. He adds, were not Musalmans under the wrong impression that going to England makes a man a renegade, he would

have certainly visited Mecca on his way home, although he was not bound so to do.

The *Nayir-i-Akbàr* of the 7th April, quoting the *Panjabí Akhbar*, states that Dr. Leitner has moved the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* to solicit the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a Circular to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of all Divisions and Districts within his jurisdiction, directing them to appropriate a special room where persons desirous of calling on them may wait until they are admitted to an interview, and thereby avoid the inconvenience of having to pace to and fro in the verandah or the court-yard, waiting upon the pleasure of the chuprassees and bearers for the privilege of being supplied with a seat. The Doctor at the same time does not forget to advise native gentlemen who visit European officers to speak to the purpose, and not intrude upon their valuable time with irrelevant discourse; he also suggests that they should take a card with them containing simply their name, without any superfluous titles or forms of address.

The same paper notes that an order is about to issue from Her Majesty's Government desiring European officers to be cordial and conciliating in their intercourse with Hindústaní gentlemen and nobles.

In connection with the above subject, may be given the substance of an article which occurrs in a number of the *Meerut Debating Society's Journal.* A question is proposed by George Pesche, a member of the Society, as to whether the English practice of dismissing Hindústaní visitors, after exchanging a few words with them, is preferable to that of the Hindústanís, who, when a person comes to see them, never bid him go unless he himself asks leave.

The writer asks, why if the English practice is bad, do not the people give it up? and why if it is good, do not the Hindústanís adopt it? He adds, if it be said that every country has a fashion of its own, and that therefore the Europeans have their forms of visit and the Hindústanís theirs, it might justly be asked if the practice in question is observed by

Europeans among themselves. As this is not the case, it is plain that the practice is extremely unpleasant to Hindústanís, and far from consistent with good manners, besides being at variance with Her Majesty's wishes, according to which Hindústanís and Europeans ought to be friendly and familiar with one another.

I observe that the editor of a Panjab paper likewise makes comments on the above subject. He alludes to the difficulties which Hindústanís have to experience in gaining access to European officers in consequence of the offensive behaviour of the orderlies and attendants who wait on them, and the extortions practiced by the latter. The writer recommends that, in order to make amends for this inaccessibility, the authorities of each district should set apart a day or two in each week for holding a public durbar, at which every person who wishes may be at liberty to attend, and free to communicate his thoughts and sentiments, or whatever he may have to say.

The editor thinks that, among other advantages by this simple plan, much valuable information and many important secrets connected with the ruled will come to the knowledge of the rulers, while they will command an extensive popularity and esteem. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is named as an example of an English officer who has gained a wide reputation and popularity in the city by the plan suggested.

The *Julwai-i-Túr* of the 7th April quotes a ludicrous suggestion from the correspondence of the *Delhi Gazette*, the gist of which is that, instead of resorting to so many shifts and expedients to make up the deficit in the finances, the Government would do better to impose a tax on ladies, so that each may rate her beauty according to its degree of perfection and loveliness. The *Julwa-i-Túr* remarks on this that the fair will, of course, reconcile themselves to it, and will cheerfully pay the tax; but adds that the income from a similar tax in England would be far more considerable.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the same date mentions that an assembly of Pundits from different parts of India was held at Bombay, with a view to carry into effect the proposal for the re-marriage of Hindoo widows, after the legality of the practice has been established on religious grounds. The editor approves of the plan in contemplation.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 13th April mentions, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that at Bombay a Hindoo widow of 21 years of age, who lost her husband only three years ago, and had even a son born to her, was united in a second marriage on the 6th of March last.

The *Julwa-i-Túr* of the 15th April notices an application made by Nawab Agha Jan, a gentleman of Bombay, to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh be delegated to India as Viceroy and Governor-General. The application is said to contain strong reasons in proof of the desirability of the proposal. Among other advantages which, it is affirmed, will be gained by the measure, is suggested a considerable reduction in the military expenses of the country—an argument of which the editor of the *Julwa-i-Túr* fails to see the force.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the same date notices the dedication by the Rao of Kutch of a lakh and a half of rupees to the erection of a school at Mandir Devi, to perpetuate the memory of Prince Alfred's visit to the spot.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 16th April mentions that in a Committee held at Allahabad, a sum of Rs. 7,000 was raised by the people for laying out a splendid garden in commemoration of the Prince's visit to that place.

More than one newspaper publish a letter supposed to have been sent by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from India, to his brother the Prince of Wales in England.

The editor of the *Malwa Akhbar* doubts whether the above letter was written by the Duke or some one of his attendants, and thinks that if it actually proceeded from the Duke, His Royal

Highness must certainly be very wise and ingenious. With the exception of the statement as to the natives' houses being superbly decorated, and the roads being kept clean—a conclusion which, he thinks, the Prince was led to deduce from the good arrangements which the Municipal Committees had made for the occasion of his visit—the rest of the letter is approved as true and just.

The *Julwa-i-Tur* of the 30th April praises the *Social Improvement Society* at Cawnpore for raising a sum of Rs. 3,000 by subscriptions, in order to perpetuate the memory of Prince Alfred's visit to that city. The money will be invested in Government Promissory Notes, the interest (Rs. 120 per annum) to be devoted to the Zillah and the Girls' Schools in the city. "This," says the editor "is indeed an admirable way of showing fealty to the Government, to contribute to the public good, and, above all, to associate the Prince's name with learning."

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 7th May, quoting the *Home News* (London) to the effect that the editor of a newspaper at Constantinople was sentenced to imprisonment for publishing an article against Ali Pasha, Prime Minister of the Sultan of Turkey, concurs with the *Akhbar-i Alam* in thinking that newspaper writers ought not to be punished with confinement for mis-statements, a course which would check the liberty of the Press, and that it would be a sufficient punishment for the offence to refute their statements.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* mentions that the complimentary Sanscrit and Hindí poems composed by the Pundits and Bards of Benares, at the instance of Baboo Harish Chandra, a gentleman of that city, in praise of Prince Alfred, on the occasion of his recent visit to India, were collected into a book, which was published for circulation. The book is entitled *Soman Anjuli*, and is said to have so highly delighted the Maharajah of Rewah that he sent a sum of Rs. 2,100 to the kotwal of Benares to be distributed, Rs. 100 a piece, to the Pundits whose performances were contained in it.

If Pundits, says the editor of a Punjab newspaper, continue to meet with similar encouragement and appreciation from the Rajahs of this country, the Sanscrit language, which has so much declined during late years, is sure to revive.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 11th May quotes from the *Indian Mirror* an interesting article on the difference between Hindústanís and Englishmen. It is remarked that Englishmen have to spend much in food and drink, while Hindústanís live on simple fare, and have limited wants, which are satisfied with the products of their own country, which is far from being the case with their European brethren. The *Mirror* reasons from this that to impose taxes on the two people alike is unjust under the circumstances, and that assessments should fall exclusively upon the Hindústanís.

The *Lawrence Gazette* expresses its surprise at the *Mirror's* opinions, and remarks that, though at first sight it would appear that Europeans have to incur greater expenses than the Natives, yet, when it is borne in mind that the European has his earnings at his own disposal, while the Hindústaní is overburdened with extraneous expenses consequent on the support of all connected with him by the ties of relation, not to mention the wide difference in their income, or the fact that it is the Hindústanís who are affected by the reduction system, matters will seem to stand quite otherwise. On the exclusive consideration of the simple habits of living, therefore, it is anything but just to adjudge that the whole burden of the taxes should be thrown on the Natives. On the contrary, we cannot but determine that, on account of drawing high salaries and enjoying greater independence, all taxes should fall on Europeans.

The *Núr-ul-Absár* of the 15th June has a long leader on the importance of the newspaper system, and the great advantages gained by it at so small a cost. He contrasts its development, currency, and freedom in India under the British rule with its fettered and defective state under the Mahomedan sovereigns, and its extensive usefulness and

wholesome influence at the present day with the limited good wrought by it in past times.

In the times of the Mahomedan Kings each subah and district had a secret intelligencer attached to it, who kept the Court constantly informed of what passed; so, also, each town and city had its newsman, who likewise reported its affairs to the Sovereign. Large sums were spent in gaining secret information both by the sovereign and his nobles. Now-a-days this system of espionage is replaced by the public press. But it is a matter of regret that the interest taken by the rulers of the country in the latter is in no way proportionate to that taken under the old *regimé* in the former.

Undoubtedly the former system had its evils—misrepresentation, exaggeration, want of discrimination between the true and false: these are a matter of history. While, on the other hand, the publicity and openness used by the British Government is such that it is impossible for misrepresentation or false statements to stand before the truth. Nay, such is the liberty allowed, that a newswriter is permitted freely to criticise the orders and proceedings of Government itself. It is not sufficient for a newswriter merely to retail intelligence, or bring news of distant countries home to the doors of every one; he is, as it were, the advocate of the people, and is bound to keep the rulers alive to the interests of their subjects, and by expounding the true motives of the rulers and the blessings secured by their rule to the subjects, to dispel their ignorant prejudices and fears. He is an ambassador between the Sovereign and the people, and a well-wisher of both alike. Such being the dignity of the newswriter, it is, thinks the editor, a great defect in our Government that so little regard is paid to his office. How much more consideration was had by the Kings of former times to the defective means of intelligence which they possessed, is illustrated by a story of Abú Jáfir, second of the Abbási Khaliphs, who was famous for his carefulness and perseverance in informing himself of the condition of his people.

The writer concludes with an appeal to his fellows to be mindful of their high responsibility; to be impartial, truthful, and plain-spoken; and to remember the penalties in this world and the next which will attach to any desertion of their duties.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 2nd July gives an account of a meeting which was held in the Hanover Square Rooms, London, on May 26th last, for the purpose of discussing the question of the exclusion of women from the franchise and other privileges now held exclusively by men.

The meeting was attended by a large number of eminent men, and presided over by Mrs. P. A. Taylor. There was also a large gathering of ladies upon the platform. Mrs. Taylor addressed the assembly, arguing that it was unjust and illogical to consider women unfit for a share in the government of the country when they were acknowledged to be the fit persons to be entrusted with the care of the household, and were, moreover, compelled to pay taxes like other citizens. She contrasted the unwillingness of the men in the present day to do justice to women with the feeling which manifested itself when the abolition of slavery was proposed. Men were found then to declare that there was a natural fitness in the servitude in which the negroes were kept, and that liberty was only meant for their masters. Notwithstanding their unreason, the cause of liberty and justice conquered then, as it will undoubtedly prevail now, when it is seen that women are in no respect inferior to men in discretion or capacity.

It is said that this appeal was approved of by all the eminent persons present, except Mr. Mill, who replied, pointing out that the chief objection made by men to allowing women to take part in public affairs was that the latter were notoriously more subject to clerical influence than men; and it was feared that, if admitted to authority, they would import all manner of sectarian hatreds and divisions into the business of the commonwealth. Other objections were also urged,

but without effect, the ladies on the platform replying to all with so much warmth and vigour that it was obvious they intended never to cease agitation and discussion until they obtained the liberty they demanded. The meeting at last broke up without any definite conclusions being arrived at. The ladies, however, intend to hold another meeting shortly.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 9th July prescribes an amulet as an infallible preservative against the attacks of small-pox. When the symptoms of the disease, *viz.*, a febrile affection, accompanied by excessive thirst, begin to be perceptible, the marginal diagram should be drawn on a piece of paper, and hung round the patient's neck. By God's grace, it will prevent the attack of the disease.

13	2	3	16
8	11	10	5
12	7	6	9
1	14	15	4

Caution.—In order to prepare the amulet, a man must first perform his ablutions and ceremonial purifications and then seat himself in a clean and retired place. He should begin by repeating the *Fâtiha* once, then the chapter entitled *Qul Huwaillah*, and the *Darud* (*i. e.*, benediction on the Prophet and the Saints) each three times; and, lastly, the chapter entitled *Al-kursi* or the *Empyrean.*

All these ejaculatory prayers should be uttered in the name of the Prophet; the ceremony to be closed by distributing sweatmeats, set apart from the first for the purpose, to infant children. This done, he must fill up the compartments of the figure in numerical order, beginning with 1. Should a person be unable to practice all these observances himself, he would do well to have the ceremony performed by some devout Musalman. It is also worth while to remember that if the preparation of the amulet takes place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, it will add to its efficacy. When no apprehension of the disease remains, the ceremony

should be concluded by distributing sweatmeats as at the commencement, and the amulet consigned to some well or river.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 16th July states that the object contemplated by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab in paying a visit to the Maharajah of Cashmere is to locate a Resident at his Court.

The *Kavi Bachan Sudha* of the 12th July thinks it highly fortunate for India that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to honour her with a visit in the coming year; but remarks that, since on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's arrival Lord Mayo imposed an increased tax on the people, it is to be feared lest this second Royal visit should result in their being stripped of their all.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* of the 1st August notices with pleasure the conferment by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of K.G.C.S.I. on the Maharajah of Patyala, and remarks that among Native Chiefs the late Nawab of Rampore was the first on whom this title was conferred, and that the Maharajah is the only person after him who has received the distinction.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 13th August notices the establishment at Moradabad, under the patronage of Maharajah Pratáp Singh, of an English newspaper, called *Progress*. The editor of the paper is a Bangali, the late editor of the *Reflector*, a newspaper once issued at Allahabad, but now defunct. The *Rohilkhund Akhbar* expresses a wish that the undertaking may prosper.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 2nd September publishes an account of the death of Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh, K.C.S.I. The virtues of the deceased gentleman, his kindness and amiable character in private life, his loyalty and services in the cause of the British Government, and the advancement of civilization among his fellow-countrymen are described, as well as the general grief and gloom produced by his sudden decease. On the very day he died he had

presided at a meeting, one of the series held for effecting a reduction in marriage expenses.

Of the papers patronized by Government, the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, *Núr-ul-Absár*, *Akhbár-i-Alam*, and *Rohilkhund Akhbar*, are the best; the *Lawrence Gazette*, *Najm-ul-Akhbár* and *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, next best; and the *Múfid-i-Am*, *Naiyir-i-Akbar*, *Shola-i-Túr*, *Agra Akhbar*, *Ab-i-Haáyt-i-Hind*, *Jagat Samachar*, and *Sama-i-Binod*, in the third rank. The *Ainah-i-Ilm* is, properly speaking, a periodical, and publishes the Acts and rulings of Government.

The tone of the *Allygurh Institute Gazette* has improved. A series of letters from Saiyid Ahmad Khan, to which passing allusion has been already made, and replies to some of them by his countrymen, have been published in the papers, and been read with interest by the native public; while good original articles have appeared in the issues from time to time. These are generally readable, though not seldom spun out to a tedious length.

Honourable mention is also due to the *Núr-ul-Absár*, which has been ably conducted during the year under review. It contains some excellent and well-written editorials, and is in this respect the best paper in the North-Western Provinces. Some of these articles have been noticed in paragraph 6 above, and need not be cited here; I may, however, mention one or two in particular which have been admired by native readers. No. 9 of May has an excellent article on company and friends, enriched by quotations from oriental authors. No. 17, dated 1st September, gives a graphic poetical account of the bad state as regards sanitation of the lanes and bye-streets of Allahabad. In depicting the troubles of the passengers in going through the streets in the rainy season, the writer quotes a well-known couplet from the *Fasana-i-Ajaib*:—*Dekhi nai rit is nagar men: Juta hai gali men áp ghar men.* ("A strange fashion is seen in the city—one's shoe is in the street, and one's self in the house.")

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* is the best of the newspapers published at Meerut. It is well written and shows that the editor takes pains and interest in his work. The tone of the paper is generally good, but the writer is apt to speak disparagingly of Hindús. The contents of the paper are chiefly translations from the leading English papers published in London, but good and useful editorials are to be met with occasionally.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* is also a good paper. It is well edited, but indifferently lithographed. There are now and then good articles, and the correspondence often contains information of value.

The *Lawrence Gazette* has kept up its character during the year, and the patronage given to it for the first time last year may be said to have been turned to good account. It is well printed and edited, and every now and then contains good and useful articles; but the bulk of its contents is made up of re-publications from English newspapers.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* is well printed and edited. It is chiefly devoted to educational subjects, and often contains suggestions of value. The number of 24th September has good comments on the rules for entrance at the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; that of 8th November reviews the Annual Report of the Punjab Dispensaries for the past year, and makes some good remarks in connection therewith. The same number remarks upon the question as to whether a Principal or an Inspector of the Department, Public Instruction, should have precedence in rank and emoluments.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, as the name imports, contains, for the most part, translations from the *Delhi Gazette*. It is chiefly from this paper that Cabul news are copied by its vernacular contemporaries.

The *Múfid-i-Am*, *Naiyi-i-Akbar*, and *Shola-i-Tur* are good in their way, but it is to be regretted that their contents are chiefly reprints from other vernacular papers, though good local news may now and then be met with. The *Múfid-i-Am* is excellently lithographed, and shows from the

way in which it is written that the editor takes pains in his work. That part of the paper devoted to the memoirs of the ancient Grecian philosophers is interesting and worth perusal.

The *Agra Akhbár.*—The present name of this paper was adopted this year, in supersession of the title of *Educational Gazette*, which was liable to misinterpretation. I observe that constant shifts and changes have been made during the year in the way in which it is brought out. It was at first entirely Urdu, then Urdu-Hindi, then Urdu, and lastly Urdu-Hindi again, in which bilingual character it appears at present. This paper has declined rather than improved during the year. There is little in the way of original articles in it, though comments on some of the educational topics of the day may be met with. The usual number of pages is 8, half of the space whereof is now taken up by the Hindi translation.

The *Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind* deserves a less favourable mention than last year. It devoted chiefly to educational matters, but the statements made want force, and the writer is too much given to flattering Government or its officers.

The *Jagat Samachar* and *Sama-i-Binod* have declined during the year. The former is not as well looked after as it was at the commencement. It is made up chiefly of translations from the *Akhbar-i-Alam*. The Hindi of *Sama-i-Binod* is incorrectly written, which is the more to be regretted as the paper now and then contains useful matter.

Of the remaining papers published within the limits of His Honor's Government, I have to speak in high terms of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* (Benares), which is circulated gratis. It is the best Hindi newspaper I have seen, both as regards style and quality. The Hindi is excellent, and the matter generally good and interesting. In one of the issues that have come to my notice an attempt was made to depict the happiness felt by the people of Benares on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. The writer gives play to his imagination, and shows how welcome His Royal Highness' visit was not only to men but to animals

and vegetables. The city of Benares is compared to a woman whose husband has returned after a long journey, and has with his return restored his wife to energy and happiness. The description is throughout highly poetical, and impressive to the eye of a native critic.

The *Budh-i-Vilas* (No. 26 on the list), a new Hindi paper which has been started since March last, is the next best. It is, on the whole, well written and lithographed. The Hindi is generally good and correct, and the matter useful. This will, perhaps, be a good Hindi newspaper for circulation among girls' schools. The same remarks apply to the *Dharm Prakash* of Agra.

Of the other newspapers set up during the year under report, the *Riyaz-i-Núr* and *Baland Akhtar*, both of Moradabad, promise well. The former was started on the 24th September last. It has a good deal of matter in it, borrowed chiefly from other newspapers. The statements are, however, often prolix and spun out; but the editor seems to be a man of some parts. With regard to the *Baland Akhtar*, which was started on the 5th December, it is premature to pass judgment on its merits at present.

The *Mangal Samachar* publishes the proceedings of meetings held from time to time at different places under the auspices of Munshí Pyáre Lál, President of the Anjuman-i-Hind Society, for discussing the question of extravagance at marriages among the people of this country.

The rest of the newspapers, old or new, do not call for any special notice.

In going through the "Selections" for the year, I notice a very marked improvement in those brought out by Munshí Sohán Lál, the Officiating Reporter—from April 9th to November 23rd. He has avoided the absurd and grotesque, and is concise and intelligible. The improvement during his incumbency was obvious enough to be observed by the local English paper, a fact the more noteworthy, because the same

journal had previously stigmatized Mr. Wagentrieber's efforts as a "constant pursue of the ridiculous." The system of grouping the subjects into certain comprehensive heads was introduced by the Officiating Reporter; but I regret to observe that the "Selections" are now falling off again into a mere medley, and are again disfigured by misrenderings, in illustration of which I refer to the translation of the letter at page 470, which is incorrect in several places. I make no mention of the numerous blunders I have observed in the issues before April 9th, some of which were noticed by His Honor, that at page 141, in particular, where the Arabic phrase for "what is slaughtered in other than God's name," was rendered "the food of godless people."

In concluding this review of the issues of the year, I should ask pardon for the bulk of my report were I not convinced that a less particular abstract would fail to convey a notion of the subjects which chiefly engage the native editors, especially now that the character of the Press is improved and improving. Few officers look beyond the wrapping of the native paper, which is devoured eagerly outside their courts; but this kind of apathy is growing dangerous: and were it only the indifference of conscious security, it would be impolitic for a Magistrate to decline an obvious means of showing interest in the people, if not of gaining information. Perhaps if they read this report, my brother officials will be inclined to admit that a considerable share of common sense characterizes many of the suggestions made on points of Home Government. It is true that the very name of a tax is a bugbear to all editors alike; but none know better than the English Collectors how poor the people are in pocket and spirit alike, and how extortionate and grasping is the native agency for collecting direct taxes. The political economy of Trafalgar Square is easily learned by a subject race, and I cannot but think its fallacies would be usefully corrected if officers took the trouble now and then to read the vernacular paper, and talk over its contents with their subordinates.

Natives love discussions of this kind, and will hear and talk when they refuse to read and write; and a flaw once found in the guess-work criticisms of newspaper writers may remove a series of misconceptions. In the same way the fact that the ideas of foreign policy are often incorrect and ludicrous, supplies an excellent opportunity for explanation and general conversation, which would be of great benefit to our native friends. In another point of view, it is a Magistrate's duty to attend to the native press, for advancing education implies a vast amount of half-education, and this dangerous element needs surveillance, notwithstanding the respect paid to it by English and French demagogues, and in no way is it more easily detected than in newspaper literature, the favourite diet of the half-taught. The weekly "Selections" are, I believe, not generally circulated, being issued rather with the view of informing the Government at once of matters of emergent importance.

MAGAZINES.

Of the Magazines for the year, I have nothing of importance to bring forward. I can report favourably on the whole, and notice with pleasure an improvement in the style and quality of more than one.

The *Zakhira-i-Balgobind* (No. 1 on the list) is stocked with a variety of subjects, many all of which are profitable reading; but the editor continues irregular in his issues. No. 1 contains accounts of the Andaman Islands, of water, the magnet, mahogany, and the custom of "April Fool," with a variety of other topics. No. 2 has a long lecture on the microscope, and accounts of men and places, &c. No. 3 publishes a lecture on the invention of the balloon; the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University; an account of heat and cold (illustrated by figures); of Delhi and its environs; of the ruins of Pompeii, &c.

No. 3 on the list has well kept up its character. An interesting history of the ancient Greek Philosophers, Pytha-

goras, Æsop (the Luqman of the Orientals), Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Antisthenes, Zeno, and Epicurus, has been published in the year's numbers. The February number has a good essay on female education; the March number another on vaccination. The August number gives a description of the causes of solar and lunary eclipses.

No. 4 is devoted to the Vedanta, and is good and interesting.

Nos. 5 and 6 continue to be valuable Sanscrit periodicals. Both are well liked by Sanscrit scholars, and furnish much useful and valuable information to the student. Honorable mention is particularly due to the *Pandit*, which is extremely popular with advanced scholars, and is from time to time enriched with extracts from the poetical version of the Valmika Ramayana by the Principal of the Benares College. The *Hindú Commentator* is a useful magazine. The numbers for the year contain commentaries on the Sama Veda.

Nos. 7 and 8 have been very well conducted during the year, and seem to have improved in their style and quality. The subjects treated in both are chiefly of a scientific character, but biography is one of the topics commonly in the former, and morals are often illustrated in the latter. Both answer a useful purpose in the dissemination of useful information.

Statement A. I.—Regarding the Periodical Publications issued from the Native Presses in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1870.

Number.	District.	Town in which issued.	Name of Press.	Name of Publication.	Name of Proprietor of the Press.	Name of Editor.	Date of Publication.	Taken by Government.	By European Subscribers.	By Native Subscribers.	Exchanged with other Presses.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Agra ...	Agra ...	Urdu Akhbár Press.	Zakhira-i-Balgobind.	Múnshí Balgobind.	Múnshí Balgobind.	Monthly.	275	6	3	116	400	Urdu.
2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Medical do.	Aina-i-Tibabat.	Imam-ud-din.	Imam-ud-din.	Ditto	34	8	107	1	150	Ditto.
3	Bareilly,	Bareilly,	Rohilkhund Literary Society Press.	Bareilly Review.	Society.	Múnshí Ajudhya Pershad.	Ditto	234	5	12	8	259	Ditto.
4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Brahm Gyan Prakash.	Ditto.	Babú Keshub Chunder Mookerjee.	Ditto	...	10	100	2	112	Ditto.
5	Benares,	Benares,	Medical Hall ditto.	The Púndit.	Dr. Lazarus.	R. Griffith, Esq.	Ditto	39	34	46	4	123	Sanskrit, with English occasionally.
6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	New Sanskrit Press.	Hindú Commentator.	Hurry Mohun Mookerjee.	Satya Vritt Sama Shrumi.	Ditto	50	20	69	10	149	Sanskrit.
7	Moradabad.	Moradabad.	Association Press.	Ganjina-i-Ulúm.	British Indian Association.	Múnshí Ganga Pershad.	Ditto	100	11	82	15	208	Urdu.
8	Shahjehanpore.	Shahjehanpore.	Local Press.	Mazhar-úl-Ulúm.	R. Saunders, Esq.	R. Saunders, Esq.	Ditto	750	...	...	...	750	Ditto.
						Total ...	,,	1,482	94	419	156	2,151	

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 8th March, 1871.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Continued).

No	District.	Town in which issued.	Name of Press.
1	Agra ...	Agra ...	Nur-ul-Ilm
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Press
2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Satti Prakash Press,
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Urdu Delhi Gazette,
4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Educational Press
5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mufid-Am ditto
6	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	Nur-ul-Absar ditto,
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto
7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto
8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gupta ditto
9	Allygurh ...	Beswan ...	Beyaghr Pad Prakasak
10	Ditto ...	Allygurh ...	Institute Press
11	Benares ...	Benares ...	Benares Akhbar Press
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Light Press
13	Bijnour ...	Bijnour ...	Zain-ul-Matabe
14	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	Sholah-i Túr Press
15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mutla-i-Núr Press
16	Futtehgurh ...	Futtehgurh ...	Dilkusha Press
17	Jounpore ...	Jounpore ...	Ishaqi ditto
18	Kumaon ...	Nynee Tal ...	Nynee Tal ditto
19	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	Ziaee ditto
20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dar-ul-Ulum
21	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
22	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
23	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mohib-i-Kishwar Hind Press
24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sultan-ul-Matabe
25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
26	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ziaee Press
27	Moozuffernugger,	Moozuffernugger,	Branch of Sultan-ul-Matabe
28	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	Khurshaid Hind
29	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
30	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Riaz Nur
31	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Aftab-i-Hind
32	Shahjehanpore;	Shahjehanpore ...	...
33	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Continued).

Name of Publication.	Name of Proprietor of the Press.	Name of Editor.
Abihyat Hind or Bharat.	Pundit Bansi Dhur ...	Pundit Bansi Dhur,
Khaud Amrat ...		
Dharm Prakash ...	Múnshí Jwala Pershad	Múnshí Jwala Pershad
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Urdu Delhi Gazette,	Delhi Gazette ...	C. W. Stowell
Agra Akhbar ...	Usaf Ali and Amirud-deen	Usaf Ali and Amirud-deen
Mufid-i-Am ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Ahmad Khan
Nur-ul-Absar ...	Múnshí Sada Sukh Lall,	Múnshí Sada Sukh Lall.
Budh-i-Prakash ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ainah Ilm ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
VritantDarpan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Prayag Doot ...	Shoshí Bhosun Mittra ...	Shoshí Bhosun Mittra
Mangal Samachar...	Thakoor Gir Pershad Singh.	Múnshí Vajid Ali Khan
Allygurh Institute Gazette.	Scientific Society ...	Múnshí Ismail and Gunga Pershad.
Benares Akhbar ...	Gobind Raghonath, ...	Gobind Raghonath,
Ditto Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Kair Bachan Sudha	Gopee Nath Patack, ...	Babú Hurrish Chunder
Akhbar Nyar-i-Akhbar.	Syad Zain-ul-Abdin Ahmad	Mahomed Hossain
Sholah-i-Túr ...	Múnshí Jumna Pershad	Múnshí Jumna Pershad
Matla-i Núr ...	Beharee Lall ...	Ramji Lall
Mufid-ul-Anam ...	Ram Saroop ...	Ram Saroop
Nusseem Jounpore Sam ...	Mahomed Ishaq ...	Moozuffer Hooscin,
Nujm-ul-Akhbar ...	Pundit Jai Dutt Joshi...	Pundit Jai Dutt Joshi
Akhbar-i-Alum ...	Ahmad Amir ...	Amir Ahmad
Meerut Gazette ...	Vijahut Ali Khan ...	Vijahut Ali Khan
Jagat Samachar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Lawrence Gazette...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Julwa-i-Tur ...	Jamil-ud-deen ...	Jamil-ud-deen
Muir Gazette ...	Lalla Ganeshee Lall, ...	Golam Mahomed
Boodh Bilas ...	Ditto ...	Shumbhoo Nath
	Najm-ud-deen, Tuffuzzul Hosscin, Amir Ahmad.	Pundit Pali Ram and Moona Lall.
Muir Gazette ...	Lalla Ganeshee Lall, ...	Lalla Ganeshee Lall,
Rohilkhund Akhbar,	Sham Sarup ...	Sham Sarup
Urdu Law Report,	Ditto ...	Ditto
Riaz Nur Akhbar ...	Mehdi Hossein Khan, ...	Mholi Hossein Khan,
Bolund Akhtar ...	Jamshaid Ali Jaun, ...	Jamshaid Ali Jaun
Saunders' Gazette...	Mohomed Asgar Ali, ...	Mohomed Asgar Ali,
Refah-i-khalaiq ...	...	...

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Continued).

No.	District.	Date of Publication.
1	Agra	Fortnightly
	Ditto	
2	Ditto	Monthly
	Ditto	Ditto
3	Ditto	Weekly
4	Ditto	Every tenth day,
5	Ditto	Fortnightly
6	Allahabad	Ditto
	Ditto	...
7	Ditto	Monthly
	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	Fortnightly
9	Allygurh	Monthly
10	Ditto	Weekly
11	Benares	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto
12	Ditto	Fortnightly
13	Bijnour	Weekly
14	Cawnpore	Ditto
15	Ditto	Ditto
16	Futtehgurh	Ditto
17	Jounpore	Ditto
18	Kumaon	Fortnightly
19	Meerut	Weekly
20	Ditto	Ditto
21	Ditto	Ditto
22	Ditto	Ditto
23	Ditto	Ditto
24	Ditto	...
25	Ditto	...
26	Ditto	Weekly
27	Moozuffernugger ...	...
28	Moradabad	Weekly
29	Ditto	Fortnightly
30	Ditto	Weekly
31	Ditto	Monthly
32	Shahjehanpore... ...	Fortnightly
33	Ditto	...
		Total

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Allahabad, the 8th March, 1871.

Statement A. I.—Periodical Publications from Native Presses.—(Concluded.)

Taken by Government.	By European Subscribers.	By Native Subscribers.	Exchanged with other Presses.	Total.	Remarks.
250	40	125	25	440	Urdu and Hindi.
8	...	400	1	409	Stopped from May, 1870, Urdu.
40	1	78	1	120	Hindi, ditto.
150	36	87	7	280	Urdu.
250	28	185	21	484	Ditto.
150	12	225	13	400	Ditto.
150	...	45	20	215	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	Stopped from August, 1870, Hindi.
289	...	91	5	385	Urdu.
2	2	176	26	206	Hindi.
249	14	180	5	448	Bengali.
174	56	212	38	480	Urdu, with 2 or 3 pages English.
2	1	34	8	45	Hindi.
2	...	15	4	21	Urdu.
...	2	79	4	85	Hindi.
150	32	100	15	297	Urdu.
150	8	175	25	358	Ditto.
...	2	48	9	59	Ditto.
2	5	47	15	69	Ditto.
2	1	44	13	60	Ditto.
30	22	10	4	66	Hindi.
150	6	13	15	184	Urdu.
150	10	65	30	255	Ditto.
...	3	92	...	95	Ditto.
250	2	19	4	275	Hindi.
150	10	775	25	960	Urdu.
...	...	...	...	...	Ditto. Stopped from August to December, 1870.
...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
...	...	19	15	34	Hindi.
...	...	...	...	...	Hindi. Stopped from August, 1870.
150	17	196	19	382	Urdu.
...	...	109	1	110	Ditto.
...	19	68	15	102	Ditto.
...	15	80	5	100	Ditto.
10	4	66	5	85	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	Return not yet received.
2,910	348	3,858	393	7,509	

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

Reply of Government to Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, No. 2751A., dated Allahabad, the 15th May, 1871.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your predecessor's Report No. 2787A., dated the 8th March, 1871, on Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals, published in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1870.

2. It is observed that while in last year the number of Newspapers was 26, with a circulation of 7,064 copies, this year the number is 33 with a circulation of 7,509, which gives an increase of 445 in the number of copies in circulation; the average circulation of each Newspaper this year being 227. In Magazines, too, the circulation has increased from 1,804 to 2,151, although no new Periodicals have been published; the average circulation of each Magazine this year being 268.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the increase is not great, but it is steady, and is indicative of a growing taste for reading of this kind among the more intelligent classes, especially those connected with Government Offices and Public Institutes.

4. The Report contains a detailed and elaborate *resume* of the more noticeable articles in the various papers. His Honor is of opinion that the *resumé* would have been more valuable had it embraced fewer entries and confined itself to items of general, excluding those the purely local or personal interest. These, no doubt, are illustrative of the character of the Native Press; but they have greatly swelled out the Report without adding anything like corresponding value to it.

5. Mr. Kempson's remarks at the close of his letter on the bearing of the Native Press on the Administration, and the great advantages to be derived by the Officers of Government from a perusal of the papers, and discussion of the subjects

treated of in them with their native visitors, are deserving of attention, and are generally approved of.

6. The comparative estimate of the merits of the several papers in paragraph 7 of the Report appears just.

7. His Honor considers that upon the whole the action of the Press has been good; the subjects treated of have been appropriate and legitimate topics for free discussion, and the effect produced both politically and socially beneficial.

8. The same remarks apply to the Magazines, which contain much useful reading, and those especially which are the local organs of literary institutes often are enriched by valuable and original papers and lectures.

9. In future, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, it would be advisable to have the Annual Report more compressed and generalized, extracts being confined more to matters of great political interest, or of a special character.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. A. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

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